"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day; cloudy to-morrow; light to moderate west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,430. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

LIND IS COMING TO SEE WILSON

Special Envoy Hurries by the Fastest Cruiser from Vera Cruz to Pass Christian.

EXPECTED TO RETURN SOON

Secretary Daniels Says the Conference Does Not Mean Any New Complication.

REBELS PRESS OJINAGA

Federals Driven Back Into Town with Heavy Loss—Outcome of 36-Hour Conflict in Doubt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 30.—John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, sailed on the scout cruiser Chester this evening at 7 o'clock. He goes to confer with President Wilson at Pass Christian.

The battleship Connecticut, with Rear Admiral Mayo aboard, and the Kansas sailed this evening for Tampico, where they will relieve the Nebraska and the Virigina.

Dispatch to The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 30.—By breakfast time on New Year's Day or soon after, if no untoward incident occurs, John Lind will be in conference with President Wilson on the problems arising out of the Mexican revolution.

Mr. Lind left Vera Vruz early this evening on the Chester, the fastest cruiser of the United States Navy, bound for Pass Christian, Miss., where President Wilson is spending his vacation. The Chester's Captain and Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher assured Mr. Lind that twenty-six hours should suffice to land him on the Louisiana coast, whence he will proceed as quickly as possible to Pass Christian.

Few persons here knew that Mr. Lind was on his way to see the President, and those Mexicans who saw him walk from the consulate to the water front, where the Admiral's launch awaited him, regarded his suit cases with expressions indivative of varied opinions.

It is no secret that Mr. Lind welcomed the trip to talk with his chief. Since coming to Mexico, almost five months ago, Mr. Lind has sent to Washington voluminous reports of the changing conditions in Mexico, but it is known that he fretted over the restrictions of written communications, and often expressed a desire to have "just a few minutes' direct conversation" with the President or Secretary of State.

During his stay here President Wilson's envoy has given earnest study to the situation from an economic and political and even military point of view. He has conferred with representatives of both sides until he thinks he has a good grasp on the conditions here.

The financial isolation of the present Administration has reduced President Huerta to straits, but not so desperate as to force him to yield. So long as there is money in the country, no matter to whom it belongs, Huerta has the means to obtain it, and this situation is realized by Mr. Lind. Moreover, the advance of the Constitutionalists has not been so rapid of late as was expected.

Thus the time for a full accounting between the Federals and the Constitutionalists seems, in the opinion of most observers, to be some distance away.

Mr. Lind took with him most of his belongings, but left some baggage here, assuring Consul W. W. Canada that he would return in four or five days at the latest.

Lind Asked Leave to Come.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Dec. 30.—President Wilson has given permission to John Lind to come here from Vera Cruz for a conference on Mexican affairs. Mr. Lind asked, through the State Department, whether he could leave on the Chester, which was to sail from Vera Cruz to-day, and the Chester was held, awaiting Mr. Lind's decision.

The President declined to discuss the matter. It was stated, however, at the President's cottage, that if Mr. Lind did come his visit would be of no special significance, and would mean that he wished to report in person more fully and comprehensively than he could by cable.

It was learned, moreover, that there was no particular development in the situation that had impelled Mr. Lind to seek an audience with the President at this time. His request for permission to come referred only to a brief vacation from his many months in Mexico, but it is assumed that he will go back after he has talked with the President.

The conference was granted by the President, because he is free from routine work, and can concentrate his mind on the Mexican question. An intimate interchange of ideas would be of value, as it is known that the President has been desirous of mapping out further steps in the American policy toward Mexico. The President believes the Huerta Government is slowly crumbling, and that the financial distress of the Southern republic alone is bound to cause the ultimate downfall of the present régime.

It is not known yet whether Secretary Bryan will come South to talk with the President and Mr. Lind, or whether the latter will make a trip to Washington before going back to Mexico.

No New Complication, Says Daniels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Secretary Daniels announced to-night that he had ordered the cruiser Chester to proceed from Vera Cruz to Pass Christian with John Lind, at the President's personal request.

"The President has for some time been anxious to have a personal conference with Mr. Lind, and his presence at Pass Christian affords a convenient opportunity for a talk between them," said Secretary Daniels. "I am positive that no new complication or development in the Mexican problem caused the move."

It was believed in official circles tonight that Mr. Lind would probably return to Vera Cruz after his talk with the President.

President Wilson took the first formal step in his adopted policy last August when he accepted the resignation of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson and sent ex-Gov. Lind to Mexico City as his personal representative. Mr. Lind arrived in Vera Cruz Aug. 9 and the Mexican capital the following day.

Mr. Lind succeeded in obtaining an unofficial audience with Foreign Minister Federico Gamboa Aug. 12, and through him presented to Huerta the

Continued on Page 3.

MRS. COREY'S RING HELD.

W. E. Corey Willing to Pay Duty on It When Its Value Is Decided.

William E. Corey, former head of the United States Steel Corporation, called on Gen. Nelson Henry, the Surveyor of the Port, at the Custom House, yesterday in reference to a pearl-set ring which was among Mrs. Corey's jewels when she arrived from Paris on the Amerika a week ago. There is a difference of opinion as to the value of the ring, and consequently as to the amount of the duty, if any, to be paid on it. Customs appraisers hold that the ring is worth from $12,000 to $15,000, whereas the Coreys contend that it cost less than half the lower sum.

Mr. Corey told the reporters after his interview with the Surveyor that he did not believe the ring cost more than $5,000. "To the best of my knowledge," he said, "my wife bought the ring five years ago. If I find out that it was bought abroad and has not paid the proper duty, I shall pay the duty at once. The customs officials are perfectly right in their investigation to find out whether the duty was paid on the ring, and if it was purchased abroad."

The ring is in the possession of the customs officials.

ADMITS SHE SMUGGLED.

Miss Brennan Pleads Guilty to Two Indictments at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Miss Kate A. Brennan, a New York dressmaker, pleaded guilty to-day to two indictments charging smuggling and conspiracy to smuggle goods through this port.

Miss Brennan was indicted in March after the arrival of the Carpathia from Liverpool, when a trunk bearing a bogus custom sticker was found to contain $4,300 worth of imported gowns and other finery. Terence L. Shevlin, former Deputy Collector here, and his wife were accused of conspiring with Miss Brennan.

Sentence was suspended in her case pending the trial of the Shevlins.

CABARET GIRLS TOO GAY.

Take Liberties with Senator and Mayor-elect at a Banquet.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Two cabaret dancers who appeared at the close of a banquet of the Business Men's Association called to form a chamber of commerce here last night furnished a surprise by running their fingers through Senator Atlee Pomerene's hair and patting him on the head, trying to kiss a Methodist minister behind the ear, and seeking to get Mayor-elect C. A. Stolberg, an active church worker, to tango with them.

The minister escaped the kiss by dancing, but Senator Pomerene was taken by surprise and had to submit to having his locks toyed with. Although one of the dancers pulled him by the arm, Mayor-elect Stolberg refused to get up and dance with her.

The cabaret was not on the programme and the boldness of the dancers took the banqueters' breath away. At the tables were several hundred guests, including many of the city's most prominent men and a number of out-of-town guests.

TO EXPEL LEGISLATORS.

Joint West Virginia Committee Finds Five Indicted Men Were Guilty.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 30.—That five members of the West Virginia Legislature are guilty of accepting bribes in connection with the election of a United States Senator at the regular session, held in January and February, 1913, and should be expelled, is the finding of a joint committee of the two houses of the Legislature made public to-day.

One member of the State Senate and six members of the House of Delegates were indicted in February, charged with accepting bribes to vote for Col. William Seymour Edwards as United States Senator to succeed Clarence W. Watson. Later Judge Nathan Goff was elected.

Five of the men under indictment have since been tried, convicted and sentenced to terms in the State penitentiary.

State Senator Ben. A. Smith and Delagates S. U. G. Rhodes, Rath Duff, Dr. H. F. Asbury and David Hill are recommended for expulsion. Delegates George S. Van Meter and Thomas J. Smith have not been brought to trial.

STOLEN CHILD ON A ROOF.

4-Year-Old Left There by Man Who Had Carried Her Away from Home.

A young man, described as big and swarthy, stole four-year-old Katie Cummings from in front of her parents' home at 53 Monroe Street at noon yesterday. Mrs. Kalman, a cripple, who sells newspapers, saw him carrying the child away, and she hobbled after him, screaming to him to come back. He hurried his steps, and then the old woman, unable to keep up the pace, carried her story to the police, and a general alarm was sent out.

The search which followed proved unavailing until 11:20 o'clock last night. At that hour Abraham Moskowitz, janitor of the tenement house at 62 Allen Street, a mile away from the Cummings' home, heard the shrill cries of a child, coming apparently from the roof. He poked his head through the skylight and there he found the missing child. Her shoes and stockings had been taken from her, so that she would not try to get away, but the warm clothes she wore protected her from the chill air.

"What are you doing up here?" Moskowitz called out, scarcely believing his eyes.

The baby wept dolefully for a minute and then lisped a reply.

"The big man promised me some candy and toys," she said.

Moskowitz picked the child up in his arms, and by the time he had carried her to the Clinton Street Police Station she was sound asleep. Mrs. Sullivan, the matron, shook her until she was awake and then obtained her story. The man, she said, had carried her off to get candy and toys. He took her to the Allen Street tenement and left her on the roof.

Mrs. Kalman told the police that the man was not more than 20 years old and that he looked like an Italian. He was dressed in a brown suit and wore a brown cap. The police expressed the opinion that he was demented. Katie's father is William Cummings, a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department.

AIR LINE BETWEEN TOWNS.

Aero-Boats to be Run from Tampa, Fla., on 22-Mile Route.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 30.—Aero boat transportation is to be begun on a commercial scale between Tampa and St. Petersburg, Fla., on Jan. 1. Three hydro-aeroplanes will be put in operation by a private corporation under the direction of Tony Jannus, the air man.

The towns are twenty-two miles apart and separated by two bays. The schedule calls for about a mile a minute. The company says it has enough bookings from commuters to keep the three boats busy.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO MIAMI, NASSAU AND HAVANA BY 2 HOURS.
Atlantic Coast Line. "N. Y. & Florida Special," 12:25 noon, effective Jan. 5. 1218 B'way. —Adv.

MITCHEL RELIES ON MEN WHO HOLD OVER

Has No Corporation Counsel Yet and Will Keep McKay as Acting Head of Police.

HOPEFUL TALK AT DINNER

Mayor-elect Says That a Humane Police Executive Will Keep His Administration Off the Rocks.

At the citizens' testimonial dinner given to him at the Hotel Astor last night Mayor-elect Mitchel confided to the thousand or more diners present that he had been unable to select all the members of his cabinet and that the present heads of several departments would have to remain in office until he was able to find the kind of men he wanted for the jobs.

Mr. Mitchel did not specify the departments he had in mind, and he did not hint at what appointments he had already made. It is known, however, that he has not been able to find a Police Commissioner, a Corporation Counsel, or a Health or Street Cleaning Commissioner, and with the exception of Police Commissioner Waldo the present incumbents will not be disturbed for some time.

Mr. Mitchel in his speech discussed the police problem with a candor that made his hearers sit bolt upright. Martin W. Littleton, who preceded him, had said that it was the Police Department that had sent many a city administration on the rocks, and Mr. Mitchel eagerly seized the opportunity to tell the gathering that he was not afraid to tackle the problem, and that he felt sure he could keep it from wrecking his administration.

The Mayor-elect said he did not purpose to be hurried in making his appointments, and that he intended to take plenty of time to get the right kind of a man to fit the place and carry out the programme the department required.

"In the meantime," he said, "I have no fear but that these departments I have been unable to fill will continue to give satisfactory service to the city."

Referring to the police situation, Mr. Mitchel said:

"Mr. Littleton has said that all the city administrations have gone on the rocks because of the police problem. Perhaps that is true, and perhaps this one will do the same, but I hope not. I am going to do all in my power to prevent it from going on the rocks. I know that contingencies may arise that will create enduring trouble, but I feel that the police problem in this city is one capable of solution. It is both a business and a humane problem, and the man who directs its affairs ought to have plenty of business capacity and be essentially human.

"He should thoroughly understand his relationship to the force and to the city at the same time. The first thing he should do is to give to the individual policeman a full measure of respect for the position he holds and for the work he has to do. If your Police Commissioner can do that for the force and continue to give them useful occupation that will keep their minds on their work, and yet have the ability to direct a great organization and the force of character to inspire loyalty to him and to the city, I believe the solution will have been found, and that it is no longer a rock on which an administration can go to wreck."

Mr. Mitchel was the fourth speaker, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York; Bainbridge Colby, and Martin Littleton having preceded him. Job Hedges was toastmaster. Just before he arose to speak a huge loving cup was presented to Mr. Mitchel.

"It is beyond my power to express my feelings of gratitude," began Mr. Mitchel, "that I am to have for the next four years the cordial support of all of you here. That is what I value most. Neither can I tell the committee and those responsible for the presentation of this loving cup how keenly I appreciate what they have done

"This City of New York is the greatest business enterprise of any that I know of. If the President of the Steel Trust or any of the other great industries and businesses of the country called upon their President to select all the heads of departments under him I think he would go back to the Board of Directors and tell them that he gladly laid the Presidency down. Yet that is what a newly elected Mayor of this city has to do.

"I am glad that I have been able to retain in the service of the city some of the men who are serving under the present administration. It has been my policy that where I have found a man who has given good service to the city I have retained him. This is the principle I have sought to observe. I do not propose to be hurried in the selection of my cabinet. I am going to take enough time to satisfy myself that I am right. I am going to take enough time to select the men who I think are best fitted to fill the programme that each department requires. In the meantime I have no fear but that these departments will continue to give satisfactory service to the city."

Those at the guests' table, besides the speakers, were Robert Adamson, Maurice Connolly, George Cromwell, Dr. Martin J. Dwyer, Rube R. Fogel, Norman Hapgood, Timothy Healy, Marcus M. Marks, Douglas Mathewson, George McAneny, Charles S. McCormack, Ogden L. Mills, Cyrus C. Miller, George V. Mullan, George W. Perkins, Frank L. Polk, William A. Prendergast, Francis Lynde Stetson, and the Rev. Dr. John C. York.

MITCHEL'S SLATE OUT TO-DAY.

Still Short a Corporation Counsel and Some Commissioners.

Despite every effort to get men to be Police Commissioner and Corporation Counsel, his two most important appointments, Mayor-elect Mitchel was as much at sea yesterday regarding the filling of these offices as he has been since he took up the problem.

Mr. Mitchel has refused to appoint any of the men suggested for Corporation Counsel by the political organizations, and several men to whom he has

Continued on Page 2.

THE WINE OF LIFE.
You ought to try the famous English liquid food, WINCARNIS. Leading dealers. —Adv.

Dr. Heron Attacks Our Eugenic Work.

James Huneker writes of "Dear Old Dirty but Adorable Dublin."

A French writer says American girls spoil international marriages.

Three especially interesting features

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

INDICT HASSETT FOR $50,000 GRAFT GRAB

Contractor's Story of Attempted Hold-Up Leads to Grand Jury Action.

Thomas Hassett was indicted yesterday by the special Supreme Court Grand Jury, which for the last month has been investigating charges of graft in city and State contract work. Hassett at one time was an Assistant Secretary of Mayor George B. McClellan, was once Secretary of the Board of Water Supply and later was a confidential agent in the office of State Engineer Bensel.

There are four counts in the indictment, it is understood. One count, it is said, charges the attempted grand larceny of $50,000 and another charges an attempt to get this money through false representation. The alleged acts of wrong doing, it is charged, were committed in June, 1911, when Hassett was in the employ of the State in Bensel's office. It is expected that a bench warrant will be served on Hassett today and he will be arraigned before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

This is the indictment, it is understood, upon which District Attorney Whitman has centred all efforts for several weeks. Mr. Whitman wanted to be absolutely sure of his ground, and waited until yesterday to ask the Grand Jury to return the indictment. After hearing one witness for two hours and a half the indictment, it was learned, was ordered.

Hassett's name has been brought out in the John Doe investigation and in the Grand Jury investigation a number of times. The witnesses who clinched the particular case against him, however, it is said, were these five: Anthony C. Douglass, ex-Mayor of Niagara Falls, a contractor; J. O. Winston, another contractor, of Winston & Co. & Breuchaud, and the three Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply, Charles Strauss, Charles N. Chadwick, and John F. Galvin.

Hassett's present troubles can be traced back to the letting of Contract 90 for the Catskill Aqueduct. This contract called for the construction of the famous Hudson River siphon, near Cornwall. Bids for this work were opened in May, 1911, and Anthony C. Douglass of Niagara Falls was the lowest bidder, at $1,432,322.50. Next came Winston & Co. & Breuchaud, with a bid about $50,000 higher, and then the T. A. Gillespie Company, with a bid nearly $217,000 more than that of Douglass. The contract was awarded the following month to the T. A. Gillespie Company, the third lowest bidder.

It was in the interval between the opening and the awarding of this contract, it is asserted, that overtures were made to Douglass and also to J. O. Winston, President of Winston & Co. & Breuchaud.

Mr. Douglass went before the Grand Jury on Dec. 17 and told his story. It was to the effect that he had met Hassett in a hotel, that Hassett had promised him that he would obtain the contract for him upon the payment of $50,000; that Hassett took him to the building wherein are the offices of the Board of Water Supply; that he pretended to go to the offices of the Water Board while Douglass remained on the first floor; and finally that Douglass spurned the offer to obtain the contract through fraudulent means.

Douglass was followed on the stand by Commissioners Strauss, Chadwick, and Galvin. All asserted, it is understood, that Hassett, if he had made any overtures regarding the contract, had done so without authority from the Board of Water Supply; that Hassett's relations with the Board were severed upon his retirement as Secretary of the Board on Jan. 1, 1910; and that the Hudson River siphon contract had been let at an estimate nearly $217,000 larger than the lowest bid because the Board had not considered it wise to award so important a contract to either Douglass or to the Winston company.

Outside of the Grand Jury room the Water Board Commissioners assured District Attorney Whitman that they would seek in every way to aid him in his investigation.

After all this evidence had been heard the Grand Jury waited fully ten days, and the Hassett matter apparently was dropped for other matters. The appearance of J. O. Winston yesterday revived the matter. It is understood that Winston charged that he also was approached by a politician, but the name of the politician was not revealed. This evidence, it is understood, was introduced as circumstantial corroboration of the general charge that prospective contractors were approached by men who asserted that they had "influence" to swing big deals. Winston hardly had left the Grand Jury room when the jurors filed out with beaming faces.

Whitman's objective in tightening his hold on Hassett is obvious. Hassett is regarded as a big figure in Democratic machine politics. Whitman believes that Hassett, if he desired, could give him valuable information. Knowing Hassett as he does, he hasn't much hope of getting anything from him by persuasion, but it is believed that Hassett will change front under the new conditions.

It was a surprise to many when it became known that Hassett himself was a contractor, and that his company, the State Highway Construction Company, had obtained a contract from the Board of Water Supply for work which will cost $669,000. Chairman Strauss of the Board of Water Supply said that the board did not know that Hassett was connected with the State Highway Construction Company. Hassett is associated in this company with James K. Hamilton and Samuel Beskin, a road builder of Beacon, N. Y.

Samuel Beskin was one of the first to hear of Hassett's indictment yesterday. He was waiting to be called before the Grand Jury when the jurors filed by him with the indictment in the Foreman's hands.

After the return of the jury Beskin was called as a witness. It is understood that he was asked about road graft in Dutchess and Putnam Counties and also about the whereabouts of Thomas Hassett.

Hassett could not be found last night. At his home, 90 Hamilton Place, it was said that he had dropped in for a minute, telephoned to his address on West Ninety-seventh Street, and then had departed.

Hassett, who is 48 years old, was born in Bath, Steuben County. He began his career as a stenographer. When David B. Hill became Lieutenant Governor Hassett was employed in his office. In 1891 he was made stenographer of the Assembly. Four years later he came to this city, where he entered politics at once. He enlisted under the banner of George B. McClellan and after McClellan's election became Chief Clerk in the Mayor's office and later assistant Secretary to the Mayor. When McClellan was re-elected Hassett became Secretary of the Board of Water Supply at $6,000 a year. He aroused the enmity of Charles F. Murphy and resigned.

Lily Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

JURY DISCHARGED IN SCHMIDT CASE

After Thirty-four Hours of Deliberation They Were Still 10 to 2 for Conviction.

Twelve weary men walked from the juryroom into the court of General Sessions at 10:15 o'clock last night and took their seats in the jury box. They had been debating for nearly thirty-four hours whether Hans Schmidt, the priest who murdered Anna Aumuller, should be sent to the electric chair or to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked Judge Foster.

William Ottinger, the foreman, rose unsteadily from his seat, placed his two hands on the rail of the jury box, and balanced his body limply on his two arms. Then he dropped his head until it nearly touched the rail and shook it slowly from side to side.

"You Honor, we have not," he said finally, in a low voice.

"Is there any hope that you may reach an agreement?"

The foreman shook his head a little more vigorously, and said with a shade more emphasis:

"Your Honor, it is absolutely impossible."

Judge Foster looked at him inquiringly, and the foreman asked if he should proceed to explain the situation. Judge Foster encouraged him to do so. Still balancing himself on his arms with his hands on the jury-rail, Mr. Ottinger continued:

"Your Honor, we have voted many times, and we stood the same on the first ballot as on the last.

"Your Honor," he continued slowly, as if weighing his words with care, "I regret to inform you that we have on this jury two men whom the other ten of us consider mentally, temperamentally, and morally unfit to do jury duty."

By this time the little foreman was standing erect in a forensic attitude and speaking with growing vehemence. But before he could say on ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, leading counsel for the defense, made an objection, and Judge Foster agreed with him.

Judge Foster thereupon discharged the jury with thanks and remanded to the Tombs the prisoner, who had been standing up and regarding his surroundings with apparent indifference.

The two jurors who stood out for acquittal on the ground of insanity were John Grivich and William A. McAuliffe. Mr. McAuliffe, as he was leaving the courtroom, said:

"Yes, I was one of those who held out. You understand the situation pretty well from what Ottinger said. My story is the other way around.

"The other ten were willing to acquit the defendant on the ground of insanity, except that they were afraid that he would go to Matteawan and get out like Thaw. So they thought the only thing to do was to send him to the electric chair."

Foreman Ottinger said that more than fifteen ballots were taken and that the vote every time was 10 to 2.

"The nearest we arrived to a verdict," he said, "was an agreement which proved unacceptable to the court. We were all willing to vote to have Schmidt convicted of murder with the understanding that he should not be put to death, but should spend his life in jail."

Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, who took part in the prosecution, said that Schmidt would be tried again, though in the crowded condition of the court calendars, it was impossible at present to say when. Mr. Murphy said that there was no possibility that Schmidt would get to Matteawan through a lunacy commission without undergoing another trial.

John Grivich, one of the jurors who held out, said that the other ten refused to discuss the evidence with them, but tried to coerce them to find Schmidt guilty on grounds of expedience.

"They pleaded with us," he said, "to find Schmidt guilty because Juror 6 was sick. We asked them to talk over the evidence with us, and talked of the expense of the trial instead. We voted for insanity on the first ballot and voted for insanity on the last ballot.

"We did not see why we should be persuaded to vote against our consciences by reasons founded on the sickness of a juror and the cost of the trial to the State."

At 6:45 o'clock last night the jury sent a written communication to Judge Foster with these two questions:

"Can we bring in a conditional verdict?" and "What effect in law has the earnest and unanimous prayer of a jury?"

To the first question Judge Foster replied that a conditional verdict was not allowable. On the second point he said that the recommendation of the jury was not binding, but that it was ordinarily followed.

Terence J. McManus of counsel for the defense hurried up to the bench, and, after a consultation with the lawyers for both sides, Judge Foster instructed the jury that it had no right to arrive at a compromise verdict or come to an agreement in the understanding that its recommendation would modify the express terms of the verdict. After a pause Judge Foster added:

"Lest I should be misunderstood, I will further say that your recommendation would be referred to the Governor, who has the power and discretion to alter or modify a sentence or to make a further investigation into the condition of the defendant's sanity."

At these words of the Judge all the jurors on one side of the box leaned over in the direction of William A. McAuliffe, the juror who had previously been made conspicuous as one out of harmony with the majority. Foreman Lawrence Ottinger argued earnestly with him for a moment, then turned to the court, shook his head, and said: "I fear, your Honor, that it is no use."

The jury was then sent back to the jury room, and a physician was summoned to give further treatment to Walter C. Wyman, the sixth juror, who has been ill for two days. Alphonse G. Koelble, personal counsel for Schmidt, said:

"The cause of the disagreement of the jury is the bad law. I think there are several men on the jury who do not want Schmidt to go to the electric chair, but they are afraid that if he is sent to Matteawan he may get out later, like Thaw. Consequently they would like to send him to the penitentiary for life. I am in hearty agreement with them. Schmidt certainly ought to be sent away where there is no danger that he will ever be able to get at large again."

The defense suggested to Assistant District Attorney James M. Delahanty that the jury should be permitted to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The prosecutor, however, would not entertain this proposal.

POLAND WATER IS ALWAYS THE SAME—always Pure, always Beneficial to the Health.—Adv.

SIEGEL STORES PUT IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Holding Co. Brings Friendly Suit That Valuable Enterprises May Be Reorganized.

NO HALT IN BUSINESS

Assets Ample to Meet Liabilities, Estimated at $7,500,000—Capital Insufficient, Says John Claflin.

As a result of an equity suit brought by the Siegel Stores Corporation, a holding company, against the Simpson, Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, the Merchants' Express Company, and Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, doing a wholesale business under the name of Henry Siegel & Co., Wholesale, Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday morning appointed as receivers for the defendant firms and individuals William A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association, and J. S. Sheppard, Jr. The same men were appointed ancillary receivers for the same defendants in a similar equity suit brought before Judge Dodge in the United States District Court in Boston, where the Henry Siegel Company has its store.

Simultaneously, on a similar separate application in an equity suit brought by the Siegel Stores Corporation, the same courts appointed Henry Melville, an attorney of 45 Cedar Street, receiver for Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, doing a private banking business under the name of Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers.

In both cases the suits were friendly actions to permit of the reorganization and continuation of all the defendant firms as going concerns, without interruption of their business. Curtailment of their credit, it was explained, had pinched the firms for ready cash and made it hard for some time for them to meet their obligations, although they were solvent. The suits were brought for the purpose of conserving and keeping together the large assets of the firms, it was explained, not as bankruptcy proceedings which would divide them up. Large stocks of goods are on hand, more than enough, according to the attorneys of the firms, to offset the liabilities, if the concerns are continued under the organization to which the receivers will set themselves.

Liabilities Put at $7,500,000.

Figures showing the extent of the liabilities and assets are not yet obtainable. West & Flint, public accountants, will begin overhauling the accounts of the stores and allied firms this morning for their receivers, and the American Audit Company will begin a similar overhauling of the books of the banking firm. It was estimated yesterday, although the receivers had not yet had time to go into the accounts of the various firms, that the total liabilities involved might be about $7,500,000, of which $2,500,000 are deposits in the banking firm of Henry Siegel & Co. These deposits represent about 15,000 depositors.

For the protection of these depositors $3,500,000 of the common stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation, the main holding company, is held by the two copartners of the banking firm. The value of this stock, it is said, should more than cover the debts of the bankers. The Siegel Stores Corporation owns practically all the capital stock of Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago, which is in no way concerned in the present financial troubles. It has a large and prosperous store in Chicago.

B. J. Greenhut, Secretary and Treasurer of the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, last night issued this statement:

Mr. Henry Siegel is not in any way connected with the firm of Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, nor is Mr. Greenhut in any way interested in Henry Siegel enterprises. Mr. Greenhut bought all of Mr. Siegel's interests in the Siegel-Cooper store more than twelve years ago, and his connection with the store was severed at that time.

Another reason for this statement is that in the Fourteenth Street Store there was a private bank. The Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company has also a bank and because of the chance of any confusion resulting Mr. Greenhut wants it known that Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, bankers, is a private concern and entirely separated from the store. The deposits are covered by cash or by securities that can be turned over instantly. Not one cent of the investors' money is used or has been used for the business.

Wholesalers Not Surprised.

In view of the reports that had reached the wholesale dry goods district in the last month, the action of the Federal Court did not come wholly as a surprise. In the opinion of John Claflin, the whole trouble was due to insufficient capital.

"The trouble with the Siegel stores seems only to be a lack of capital," said Mr. Claflin to a TIMES reporter. "The Siegel-Cooper Company of Chicago has always been extremely prosperous, and I see no reason why the Simpson Crawford and the Fourteenth Street stores should not make money.

"The Boston store, on the other hand, was, from the beginning, a very difficult proposition because competition was extremely keen in Boston, and the location of Mr. Siegel's store in that city was not in the heart of the shopping district. The extension to Boston of Mr. Siegel's enterprises probably reduced the capital available for his New York enterprises. I hope that he will be able to get additional capital and resume business in the near future.

"There is nothing in the trouble, to indicate the passing of lower Sixth Avenue as a popular shopping centre. My impression is that the Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Company has had larger sales in 1913 than in any previous year, and I know that the O'Neill-Adams Company has in 1913 far surpassed its previous record."

As indicative of the determination of Messrs. Marble and Sheppard as receivers of the stores to continue their business as heretofore, they called into the office of the Fourteenth Street Store yesterday all the heads of departments and buyers of the firms involved in the receivership proceedings, and informed them that they need not worry about their positions, but that the business of the stores would be conducted without interruption. It was also said by the receivers that they were not worried about the need of issuing receivers' certificates, since there was ample money in the banks for conducting the business. The receivership simply stays the pending obligations that had pressed the firms when they were curtailed in credit from meeting them.

Statement from Receivers.

The receivers, both for the stores and the banking firm, were not yet able yesterday to give the names of the largest creditors. It was said, however, that the large creditors were not banks, but agents for manufacturers in this and others cities, importers from whom the stores made purchases, and depositors of the banking firm. This state-

Continued on Page 3.

No New Year's dinner complete without ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Delicious appetizer and tonic.—Adv.

WOMAN TO CLOSE SALOONS.

Gov. West Sends His Secretary, Male Officials Having Failed.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 30.—Gov. West has ordered his private secretary, Miss Fern Hobbs, to proceed at once to Copperfield, a mining town, and close the saloons and gambling houses running there in violation of the law.

The Governor said he had called on the Sheriff and District Attorney to close the places, but that "all they did was talk." Miss Hobbs will be accompanied by a special agent of the State.

COLON CLUB HONORS BURKE

Elects Him President and Expresses Confidence in His Innocence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 30.—John Burke, manager of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, was elected to-day President of the select Strangers' Club of Colon.

Fifty members of the club signed a memorial expressing confidence in his innocence of the charges of receiving commissions from concerns from whom commissary supplies were ordered, which now are under investigation, and the hope that he will return to the Isthmus.

BOATS AS PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Sound Vessels Under Connecticut Board, Says Attorney General.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30.—The Public Utilities Commission has jurisdiction over vessels engaged in interState service in Connecticut, according to Attorney General Light in an opinion given to-day on questions relating to the operation of certain craft along the Long Island Sound shore, ferries and passenger boats on the Connecticut River and other navigable streams. Mr. Light said in part:

"The Commission may act within its State jurisdiction until Congress sees fit to act, and when Congress does act, the exercise of its authority overrides all conflicting State legislation.

"There is a 'twilight zone' between Federal and State jurisdictions where it is difficult to determine which has authority to impose regulations."

LESS NEWS PRINT PAPER.

Western Mills Follow International Company In Curtailing Output.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., Dec. 30.—Following the lead of the International Paper Company in the East, Western manufacturers of news print paper have decided to reduce materially their production in the mills of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota during 1914. Most of the manufacturers of news print paper, it is said, will change to some other grades as far as business will permit.

The International Company will curtail its production of news print by 100,000 tons next year. This reduction, in addition to that made in 1913, will decrease the output of that company about 25 per cent.

Canadian competition is the chief reason stated by manufacturers in this country for restricting their news print production.

TIN ORDERS REOPEN PLANT.

Gary Plant, Employing 1,500, Resumes After 10 Days' Idleness.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's plant at Gary, Ind., employing 1,500 men, resumed operations to-night after a cessation of over ten days. Before closing the plant the company gave the men notice that unless orders were received the mill would be shut down indefinitely. The resumption of operations means that substantial orders have been received.

Conditions at the Gary plants of the Illinois Steel Company and the American Bridge Company are better than they have been for the past month, several substantials orders having been booked.

FRISCO STRIKE AVERTED.

Receivers and Telegraphers Reach Agreement Through Concessions.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—A strike of telegraphers on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was averted this afternoon, when the receivers of the road reached an agreement with the Grievance Committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

The receivers refused to-night to give out the details of the settlement, but will make them public when the terms are formally drawn up. This work is expected to be completed to-morrow. It was announced, however, that concessions had been made by both sides.

The settlement was effected late this afternoon at a conference between W. T. Tyler, general manager of the Frisco, and the Grievance Committee of the Telegraphers' Union. This conference took place after the receivers and the union committee apparently had reached a deadlock.

LIEUT. C. GRANT MARRIED.

Wedded Secretly Miss L. L. Pennebaker, a Nurse, Last July.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 30.—Formal announcement was made to-day that Lieut. Chapman Grant, a grandson of the late President Grant, and Miss Lillian L. Pennebaker, a nurse, of East Waterford, Juniata County, had been married July 22 last.

Mrs. Grant, who made the announcement, said the ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Badues, an Episcopal minister, of New Jersey. So far as she knew the father of her husband, Jesse Root Grant, a son of the late President, had not been told of the ceremony. She added that the wedding had been kept quiet for several reasons, but would give no specific reason except that "it was the family's wishes."

She attended schools in Philadelphia and New York until two years ago, when she entered a training school for nurses in a Washington (D. C.) hospital. It was last May when she first met young Grant, and she was graduated as a nurse in June.

After the wedding, she says, she lived for a time with her husband in New York City. On Oct. 4 Mr. Grant learned that he had passed his examination as a Second Lieutenant, and on Oct. 15 he accepted his commission. He was assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry, and is now stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, along the Mexican border.

DECEMBER THIRTY-FIRST

Bills unpaid ahead of him,
And bills unpaid behind—
How can such a mortal have
A moment's peace of mind?
"Peace of mind"—he's happy!
And you'll never hear him blubber—
Come what can, and come what will,
He's Altogether Rubber.

Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's. —Adv.

BRITISH-GERMAN PEACE COMPACT

The Two Powers Agree to Divide the Possessions of Portugal in Africa.

$100,000,000 PAID FOR THEM

Money Reported to be Already in the Hands of the Lisbon Government.

ASIA MINOR AGREEMENT

Friction Over Bagdad Railway Ended—Denial of Any Hostility to Us in the Negotiations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Great Britain and Germany have as good as concluded a comprehensive political agreement which, optimists believe, will go far toward eradicating the danger of war between the two empires.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that the announcement of the agreement is not likely to be deferred beyond the date of the approaching session of the British Parliament. The negotiations have been carried on exclusively in London, so that the first announcement of their result will be made there.

Although the agreement is far-reaching, it fails conspicuously to touch what impartial authorities in both countries recognize to be the issue of issues between Great Britain and Germany, namely, naval antagonism. England has made numerous overtures to bring about an understanding on this burning question, but Germany has rejected them on the ground that her naval policy is laid down by law and cannot

ing public details of the deal. It is felt that any such announcement would endanger the existence of the present Government, which awaits a more favorable time to inform the public of the bargain.

The position of Portugal toward the territories will be much the same under the agreement as that of Turkey with regard to Egypt—suzerainty more in name than anything else.

There can be no doubt that the discussions which led up to the agreement had an excellent effect in clearing the air between England and Germany. They were, of course, rendered easier by the fact that some time before the Boer war a similar agreement was come to. It was then not carried out, as the war increased the commercial competition between the two countries, and the German naval policy combined to decrease the cordiality of their relations.

Deny Any Compact Against Us.

The Foreign Office to-day made a most emphatic denial to THE NEW YORK TIMES of the existence of any Anglo-German agreement against the United States in regard to South America, stating that whatever discussions had taken place between the two nations were absolutely not directed against America, or any other country

A high official, however, became instantly uncommunicative when the correspondent asked for comment on the Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that the State Department had knowledge that the two nations were getting together with a view to a general rapprochement.

Following is the statement which the Foreign Office made to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the story of an Anglo-German agreement. Great Britain's relations with Germany are excellent, but nothing we have discussed with Germany has any point against America, or any other country."

From a source close to high officials of the Foreign Office, the correspondent was cryptically informed that the discussions which had taken place between Great Britain and Germany, did not constitute any large, comprehensive, definite programme or systematic effort looking toward a rapprochement of the two nations.

One of the most striking developments of international politics in 1913 has, without doubt, been the closer relationship of Great Britain and Germany, and the earnest efforts of the statesmen of both countries to settle amicably the outstanding questions which from time to time have threatened friction. Although the rivalry in naval armaments continues, there is now a constant informal interchange of views as to other matters of mutual interest which it was the custom hitherto to treat independently and in competition.

The Panama-Pacific Exhibition was a case in point, and although the decision not to participate is strongly condemned by the public opinion of both countries, the two Governments, having reached an agreement, loyally adhered thereto.

In various parts of the world the two nations, acting together, do away with economic competition between themselves. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in a recent speech in the Reichstag spoke warmly of "the satisfactory improvement in our relations with England," which had enabled the two countries in an open exchange of views to approach a solution of the Bagdad Railway problem. THE NEW YORK TIMES learns that it is quite possible that other matters connected with Asia Minor which at times threatened friction will be settled in the same manner at an early date. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg on the same occasion proceeded:

"Further, in pursuance of the main idea of bringing the relations of the two countries by means of agreement about individual questions arising out of competition in world trade and colonial policy permanently back into the quiet paths which for a time they threatened to leave, we opened negotiations with the English Government with a view to preventing the possible appearance of antagonisms of an economic kind in African territory."

The Chancellor concluded:

"I have reason to suppose that the result of the negotiations, if they are completed upon the lines that are being pursued by both Governments, will be welcomed in Germany and England as an acceptable solution of possible antagonisms. I hope the spirit of mutual trust which is characteristic of our present relations with the English Government will then extend to those circles in both countries which still regard with a certain skepticism a rapprochement of the two peoples. Let us leave the past at rest and continue to work in confidence upon the basis which the present offers us."

STORY CALLED A "BOGY."

London Times on Report of Compact Against This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.—The Times to-day again devotes considerable space to what its Washington correspondent describes as the "Anglo-German commercial alliance bogy." The Times, in an editorial, says:

"Already the mischief which we foretold as a sure result of the line of action determined upon by the Government is beginning to work. Leading newspapers of New York and San Francisco have printed stories which a few months ago would never have been allowed to see the light and, unfortunately, we may be certain that they are being repeated all over the United States.

"Because of their attitude toward the San Francisco Exhibition this country and Germany are accused of having entered into a secret agreement to wage war against American commerce all over the world. It is difficult to imagine any story more likely to impair the friendly relations existing between Americans and ourselves.

"Responsible people in this country know that the imputation is as groundless as the rumored reasons on which it is based—the most damaging of them is the alleged desire on our part to cultivate an emphatic anti-American policy in order to freeze Americans out of South America.

"But it is one thing to know that all such accusations are mistaken, and quite another to convince the people of America and the citizens of San Francisco that this is a fact. * * *

"It is unthinkable that we of all nations of the world should from motives of economy hold aloof. Considering the importance which Americans in the East no less than in the West attach to the exhibition, it is clearly our policy, to put it on the lowest grounds, to take a worthy share in it not only as individuals, but as a nation.

"In spite of occasional points of disagreement between the two countries and the permanent hostility of the Irish-American faction, we believe the friendship between Great Britain and America is so strong that it can never be overthrown, but that is no reason why it should run the risk of being shaken, all for the sake of saving a hundred thousand pounds, by disregard on our part of the requirements of international courtesy."

It is regarded as significant that The Westminster Gazette, a Government organ, should suggest that the question of the Government's participation may be reopened. It says:

"It has been stated that a great many eminent people are disappointed with the decision of the Government, and the names of some great business firms have been cited in this connection. We hope the subject will be further exploited. The question might well assume a new aspect if these people would say definitely that they are prepared to exhibit on a substantial scale and if between them they guarantee an exhibit which would be worthy of the country.

"Of course, in a general way every one would like to give pleasure to the people of the United States, and all of us feel that it would be vexatious that a controversy should arise about the trivial question of an official contribution, which would not amount to much more than £100,000, but unless we know for certain that private enterprise would come in to make the exhibit a success, the appearance of the Government on the scene would not save us from criticism and dissatisfaction when the time came."

It was precisely with the object of giving Premier Asquith this evidence that the British committee asked him to receive a deputation, but he declined to do so. The British committee is still anxious to put its evidence before the Government.

The Daily News says: "One of the few defenders of the Government's decision contends that we are making most handsome recognition of the opening of the Panama Canal by sending a naval squadron. Official participation in the exhibition would cost very little more, so that we are really spoiling the ship for a ha'porth of tar."

The Daily Chronicle says it has not lost hope that when Parliament meets the Government may yet be induced to reconsider its decision, adding:

"Even if the commercial argument were weaker than it is, the national argument appeals to us as decisive. We ought not at a time when the United States will be celebrating its greatest national achievement to adopt an attitude which might look as if we considered Americans a people merely foreign to us."

The Standard says: "If Congressman Adamson's resolution is carried, a handsome amende will be made for the mistake of the exemption clause in the canal law, and we might well show our sense of it by rescinding our own unnecessary and ill-advised official boycott of the exposition. All Americans would receive the announcement that the British Government would take a formal share in the celebration with delight. They would hail it as a welcome sign that there is no real jealousy in this country of that expansion of American commerce which is expected to compensate the United States for the sacrifices incurred in creating a waterway between the oceans."

DISCUSSES CANAL'S EFFECTS.

London Times Publishes a Special Pacific Coast Number.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.—The Times to-day publishes a fifty-four-page special Pacific Coast number, containing a series of articles, with the object of presenting from various points of view a general estimate of the effects that the Panama Canal is likely to have on the future development of the States that lie on the Pacific Coast of North America, and at the same time give some account of the extent of their natural resources and the romance of their past history.

In an introductory article discussing to what extent Great Britain, America, and other nations will be affected by the opening of the water way, The Times says:

"As far as the general carrying trade of the world is concerned, it is tolerably certain that British ships will make more use of the canal than American ships. For America, its chief value will lie in the extension of its coastwise traffic. By the southern States of Europe it will be extensively used as a channel for a largely increased tide of immigration, which will flow direct to the States of the Pacific Coast."

The article concludes: "A new era is opening, which will greatly add to the general prosperity and contentment, and, it may confidently be hoped, to the peace of the human race thanks to the perseverance which has added the Panama Canal to the wonders of the world."

AUSTRALASIA WILL EXHIBIT.

Antipodean Governments to Support the Fair in Liberal Fashion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Unaffected by the refusal of the British Government to participate officially in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Australia and New Zealand are giving cordial support to the fair

The American commission, headed by Alva Adams, who is on the Tasman, has reported to the State Department a hearty welcome. The two Governments and the several States expect to spend about $500,000 in the official and State exhibits, outside of displays by individual exhibitors.

TWO HOTELS TO RECEIVER.

Cosmopolitan and Herald Square Given Up by Wildey & Son.

The Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Chambers Street and West Broadway, closed its doors yesterday, and, with the Herald Square Hotel, under the same proprietorship, went into the hands of a receiver.

Twenty-five years ago the Cosmopolitan was a well-known and flourishing hostelry. Though small, compared with the modern hotels, it was considered quite pretentious in its day. Under the management of Charles A. Wildey & Son, lessees, it has been run for ten years at a loss. The rental of the property, said to be $36,000 a year, was fixed under a long lease, and recently, according to the lessees, has exceeded the receipts of the hotel. In former times it was considered a moderate rent price, but in the last few years it has been impossible to meet it with the hotel's earnings. Year after year, Mr. Wildey said yesterday, the profits of the Herald Square Hotel have been eaten up by the losses of the Cosmopolitan.

Yesterday Wildey & Son made an assignment of both hotels for the benefit of creditors to Samuel J. Goldsmith of 652 West End Avenue. In the petition in bankruptcy the liabilities are given as $70,000 and the assets as $25,000.

It is planned to keep the Herald Square open under the authority of the receiver. After his debts have been liquidated Mr. Wildey hopes to assume the proprietorship of the hotel again.

To further the liquidation of his debts, Irving Ernst, one of the attorneys for the Wildeys, said yesterday that Mr. Wildey in the assignment of his property had included his home in Eighty-first Street and valuable farm lands in New Jersey, aggregating more than $100,000 in value.

Wildey & Son are represented by Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus.

BOND ADMITS ZERKOWITZ.

Hungarian Who Fought a Duel Will Appeal to Courts.

Emil Zerkowitz, the Hungarian banker and journalist, who was sent to Ellis Island on Sunday and ordered deported because he had fought a duel in Budapest on Dec. 2, was released yesterday afternoon on a bond of $500 given by the Austro-American Steamship Company, which binds him to leave the country within thirty days.

When he landed at the Battery at 5 o'clock yesterday from Ellis Island with Baron Bela Hazai, who accompanied him to the island, Mr. Zerkowitz said that he intended to make an appeal to the United States District Court, because he wanted to be free to make visits to this country when necessary.

"I am leaving on Jan. 14," he said, "but I wish to return here again in three months, as I have business matters to attend to. I cannot understand why the United States Immigration authorities wish to expel me for fighting one harmless duel in Budapest when the Count Apponyi, the Apostle of Peace, is welcomed with open arms, and he has fought many duels."

PEARY INDORSES SHACKLETON TRIP

Points Out That He Himself Urged Circumnavigation of Globe Over the Poles.

FOR YEAR AT SOUTH POLE

Could Maintain Meteorological Station — Shackleton to Fly Kites — Dogs Better Than Motor Sledges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, who arrived in Washington from New York late to-night, paid a high compliment to the genius of Sir Ernest Shackleton in organizing his proposed antarctic expedition.

"The route selected," said Admiral Peary, "is entirely feasible, and I have no doubt of the success of the expedition. I have for four years urged that such an exploration would be of the greatest value to the world. Only as recently as Dec. 12, in a talk before the End of the World Club in New York, I said that while the world had been circumnavigated again and again from the days of Magellan down to the present, until the time required for its circuit had been cut down from over a year to thirty-six days, no one had attempted the circumnavigation of the world on a meridian

"I suggested that the Roosevelt, which was lying over in Brooklyn, the stoutest ice fighter in the world or that ever was built, could be had for such an expedition, which some young man of courage and means should undertake by going down the South American coast to Punta Arena, and from there crossing to Weddell's Bay and crossing the ice cap of the south pole to Ross Bay, then on up the Pacific through Bering Sea with the north polar drift, and again into the Atlantic and back to New York. It is feasible, and Shackleton's project will demonstrate this.

Dogs Better Than Motors.

"I am not wholly sure that the idea of motor sledges will prove an advantage. No machinery is of anything like the value of those two machines—the man and the dog. If your motor sledge breaks down it cannot be eaten, and is no value whatever. You cannot even burn it for fuel. But the dog is the toughest and most enduring animal known for arctic travel. He will outtravel the elk, and he is available down to the last ounce of him, either for food for other dogs or for man himself. After the sledge work of the Winter and various hunting expeditions I had at Camp Columbia 133 dogs left out of 250 with which to make the sledge journey to the pole.

"I think that while the motor sledge can carry a larger load and make better speed for short distances over smooth going, there is nothing known that will compare with dogs for speed and safety.

"The antarctic expedition involves a greater distance than the journey to the north pole, but there are advantages in it as compared with the other journey At the north the trip must be made in the dead of Winter. I started in the coldest weather we met. This is necessary in order to avoid the breaking of the ice in the winds and tides.

"In the north you cannot be sure that your cache is where you left it or whether your road will remain. But in the south the journey is on a great continent. While at the North the pole is in the midst of an ice-covered ocean two miles deep, the south pole is at an ice-cap on a mountain range two miles high. The antarctic journey can be made in Summer, although much of it is at a high altitude, the highest elevation being 11,700 feet. But there can be reliance on depots of supplies remaining a month, a year, or five years, where they are put, and the road will stay where you make it.

"Of course there are features of disadvantage in all plans. For instance, to go from Weddell's Bay up over the icecap and down the glacier to Ross Bay, unless the expedition with which it is to make the start from Ross Bay is entirely successful in meeting the first expedition that starts from Weddell's Bay, it will happen that the latter party must carry its food all the way across the polar heights and on down to Ross Bay.

"When you return by the same route by which you go in, you can cache rations every ten days and so lighten your load immediately, but when the extreme distance is reached the load will be almost nothing, and on the way back you will be always traveling toward food. Shackleton, however, will have to carry all his supplies with him as far as they go, and the success of the expedition will depend absolutely on the two parties surely meeting on the ice-cap.

"It is extremely cold, of course, at the high altitude over which a great part of the expedition must go, but as it can be made safely in Summer there is some advantage in that. For about 250 miles the journey will be over a glacier, the level surface of which is about 200 feet above the sea. Here is where the motor sledges may be used to advantage.

"Then if the dogs are taken along for the remainder of the journey the motors may be abandoned. From Weddell's Bay to the pole is about 900 miles. While the expedition to the North Pole from Camp Columbia involved a sledge journey of about 400 miles, it was over very rough ice and under much more difficult conditions.

Scientific Station at South Pole.

"I have believed that there would be a great advantage to the science of meteorology if a station could be maintained for a year at the south pole. Three men could live there in comfort in a house dug down in the ice and snow, just like the Esquimaux dwellings. The entrance would go down and turn up so as to save heat and keep out cold. It would be perfectly feasible and the observations could be planned to be synchronous with those taken throughout the rest of the world.

"We have a perfect network of observatories around the world equatorially, one might say—at least in the east and west zones—but we have none longitudinally. Shackleton no doubt will add very much to the knowledge we have of meteorology, hydrography, and magnetic conditions. I understand he will make use of kites to determine atmospheric conditions at the south pole, and what will be of great value to meteorology.

"I have no special knowledge of the organization of the expedition. I do not know whether there will be any American members of the parties. Shackleton speaks of it as an Imperial expedition, so I suppose we will have support from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Whether the scientific societies of the United States will co-operate in any manner I am not advised, although I should suppose that the expedition would be of great interest to them."

SHACKLETON HAS $250,000.

This Will Be the Minimum Cost of His Expedition, He Says.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Sir Ernest Shackleton said to-day that the minimum cost of his expedition would be $250,000 approximately the sum which he has already. "But," he said, "I could do with $300,000 or $350,000 in all."

Prof. David, who has the chair of geology in Sydney University and was with Sir Ernest on his last expedition, is to be the scientific adviser of the new expedition. Prof. David has just arrived in London from Australia, where he was the official representative of Dr. Mawson's antarctic expedition.

According to Prof. David, Dr. Mawson demonstrated that whenever there was a bright aurora it was impossible to transmit wireless messages. The latest reports received by Prof. David show that the Australian expedition was a brilliant success. Dr. Mawson and his companions found two large land areas and explored about 1,300 miles of new coast line. Dr. Mawson has shown that the wind velocity in Adelie Land averages forty-eight miles an hour for the whole year, and frequently reaches 100 miles an hour.

STRICKEN IN LAMBS CLUB.

Leslie Kenyon, English Actor, Has Stroke of Apoplexy There.

Leslie Kenyon, an English actor who has been in this country for several years, appearing in prominent roles in many musical comedies, was stricken with apoplexy in the Lambs Club late yesterday afternoon. A room was hastily prepared for him in the clubhouse and physicians summoned. At midnight it was said that his condition was not as serious as was at first believed and that his physicians hoped for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Kenyon was rehearsing with Charles Frohman's new musical comedy, "The Laughing Husband," and had just returned to the club from rehearsal when he was taken ill.

WOMEN CALL ON MITCHEL.

Albany Marchers Had a Banner for Him, but He Wasn't In.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel was not at home at his office, 55 Liberty Street, yesterday morning to "Gen." Rosalie Jones and one of the divisions of her suffrage army which went to present to him an Empire State Campaign Committee pennant. The pennant is the banner of the committee which is working to organize New York State for a suffrage victory in 1915, and the one which Mitchel is the first of ten to be presented to the Mayors of as many towns which the army will pass on a march to Albany beginning New Year's Day. A letter from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the committee, asking consideration for the women, accompanied the banner and was left with a young woman stenographer in Mr. Mitchel's office, who announced that she was an anti-suffragist.

Mr. Mitchel had been notified by letter and telegram of the proposed visit of the army but was said to be out of town.

The march to Albany, to ask for women watchers at the polls when the women's question is put to the voters in 1915, will be begun New Year's morning at 9 o'clock from the end of the Broadway Subway.

ACCUSES LAWYER CLIFFORD.

Bar Association Sends Complaint to Appellate Division.

The Grievance Committee of the Bar Association yesterday handed up to Justice Ingraham in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court a report on its investigation of the complaint made by William Duncan Cameron, attorney for the Depositors' Committee of the Northern Bank, against Attorney James M. Clifford, charging that Clifford gained an award of $15,000 against the Hamilton Bank by testifying falsely.

Joseph G. Robin, who was sent to prison as a wrecker of the Hamilton Bank, was behind the charges against Clifford. In its report to Jus ice Ingraham the Grievance Committee said:

The testimony given by the respondent as set forth in Subdivision 7 hereof to the effect that Joseph G. Robin was an officer or Director or Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hamilton Bank and to the effect that Joseph G. Robin was authorized to enter into a contract in behalf of the Hamilton Bank with the law firm of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard was untrue and known to be untrue by th erespondent herein at the time that the testimony was given.

After reviewing the testimony intended to prove that the testimony of Mr. Gifford was untrue, the report continues:

The respondent, James M. Clifford, has not taken any steps to correct or change the testimony given by him before the Hon. Ernest Hall, referee, as aforesaid.

Wherefore it is requested that the court take such action in regard to the matters herein set forth as it may deem just and proper.

The report is signed by Elnar Chrystie. Mr. Clifford is a Director in the following companies: American Agricultural Chemical, American Phosphate Mining, Atlantic Safe Deposit, Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railway, Columbia Trust, Fidelity Development, Hotel Cumberland, Island Cities Real Estate, Peace River Phosphate, and Union Typewriter. He is rated as a millionaire and is counsel to several banks, among them the Chase National, Seaboard, and Chemical. He was the organizer of the Columbia Trust Company, now the Columbia-Knickerbocker.

MAID SUES FOR SLANDER.

Quotes Mrs. Sarah Olcott's Letter with Intimate Details.

Bertha Fricken, a lady's maid, begun suit yesterday against Mrs. Sarah Olcott, wife of Dudley Olcott of this city, for $15,500. She accuses Mrs. Olcott of having slandered her in a letter written to Maya Ranzenberg about Aug. 19 last at Southampton, which letter interfered with her getting work at her calling. She accuses Mrs. Olcott also of having spread injurious reports of her character in places where she would naturally look for employment. The letter which is made a part of the complaint reads:

My Dear Mrs. Ranzenberg: Received your letter, and I am glad you're having such a good time in Paris.

Bertha left Friday, and I am sorry to give you trouble, but I have to tell you that Bertha has stolen nearly all my beautiful clothing Mr. Olcott bought me in Paris, also that after finding other people's servants with my supplies, and was drinking heavily. All the servants complained against her, and I had much trouble.

Bertha called me Mrs. Caffery, celebrated the Fourth by getting drunk. I did not mind very much so long as it is not my Scotch she is drinking and the wash is coming up in it. The cook is very good and does the orders and I am delighted she did not celebrate the Fourth.

The children are missing you very much, as everybody does here. Your most sincerely, SARAH OLCOTT

James B. Mackie is the plaintiff's lawyer.

SONGS TO GREET NEW YEAR.

Big Crowd Expected in Madison Square To-night for Celebration.

A great crowd is expected in Madison Square to-night when exercises will be held under the auspices of the New Year's Eve Committee to bid farewell to the old year and welcome 1914. There will be music by a band of 100 pieces from 10:30 to 11:30 o'clock and Angus Fraser, the champion Highland piper, and James Hoey will play Highland airs. The singing will begin at 11:30 and by 11:45 men and trained chorus. Many of the leading choral organizations will be represented.

Four minutes before midnight taps will be sounded for the dying year, and at midnight the chimes of the clock in the Metropolitan Tower will sound their message. When the clock stops striking "America" will be sung. The police have been ordered to stop the blowing of horns within hearing distance of the square, so that the exercises will not be interrupted.

The Christmas tree in City Hall Park will be lighted at 5:30 o'clock to-night for the New Year's Eve celebration. At the same time the Twenty-second Regiment Band will begin a concert which will last until midnight.

Held in Miss McCann Case.

Alvin Claude Simmons, the chauffeur who was arrested on Saturday following the receipt of letters demanding $2,000 for information concerning the whereabouts of Jessie McCann, the missing Flatbush girl, was arraigned before Magistrate McGuire in the Fifth Avenue Court in Brooklyn yesterday and held in default of $5,000 bail on a charge of attempted extortion.

The Automobile Salon

THE Auto Salon opens Friday morning. A style show like the Horse Show. Motors of distinct foreign individuality—some European, some American—all of one grand, aristocratic family. Styles a year ahead *now;* commonplace when duplicated here a year hence. Are you going?

Exhibitors

Bugatti, DeDion Bouton
Delaunay Belleville
Fiat, Isotta Fraschini
Lancia, Marshall-Arter
Mercedes, Minerva
Peugeot, S.G.V.
Simplex

BODIES

Brewster & Co.
The Holbrook Co.

Prominent Accessory Makers

Hotel Astor

Grand Ballroom

January 2-10

JOHNSON RECITES RECORD.

Letter of Resignation Summarizes Fire Commissioner's Work.

Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson sent his resignation to Mayor Kline yesterday, to take effect not later than midnight to-night. In his letter the Commissioner reviews some of the results of his administration. He writes:

Fire Department of the City of New York,
Dec. 29, 1913.

The Hon. A. L. Kline, Mayor, City of New York:

Dear Sir: I hereby hand you my resignation as Commissioner of the Fire Department, and respectfully request that it take effect not later than midnight Dec. 31, 1913

I hope your Honor will pardon me if, in this connection, I enumerate some of the results that I have achieved during my incumbency, dating from June 1, 1911:

The fire loss has steadily and greatly decreased during my incumbency. The loss for 1911 was $12,470,806; for 1912, $9,069,780; for 1913, $7,159,420. The reduction in 1913 as against 1911 is 42 per cent.

The reduction in the number of fires during the present year as compared with 1912, is 2,602, or 18 per cent.

The Fire Prevention Bureau has been organized and has caused 200,000 inspections of buildings.

Incendiarism, which is the cause of perhaps 25 per cent. of all our fires, has for the first time been greatly reduced. There have been 178 arrests and 85 convictions.

I have increased the number of motor propelled vehicles from 14 to 168.

I have isolated the Fire Alarm Telegraph Stations by placing each in a fireproof building in a park in Manhattan, in the Bronx, and in Brooklyn.

A new type of fire alarm box, more efficient and far cheaper than the old, has been presented to the city through the dedication of patent rights.

I have established wireless communication between fireboats and shipping to Fire Headquarters.

I have let forty-six contracts for new firehouses.

I have substituted the paid department for the volunteer department in the Newtown section of Queens.

I have added 100 men to the uniformed force and have promoted 475 officers, and have increased the civilian branch by 216.

I have appointed and promoted men only in the numerical order in which they stood on the civil service list.

I have caused the "Rules and Regulations" to be rewritten and condensed.

I have reorganized the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

An Automobile School has been established.

The work of the Fire College has been broadened.

I have prevented the two-platoon system from being inflicted upon the department.

Permit me in sending you this resignation to thank you most cordially for retaining me as a part of your Administration, and to express my deep appreciation of your courtesy and kindness toward me in your trying position at the headship of the City Government into which you were so suddenly thrust. I know that I can join with the other appointees of the late lamented Mayor in thanking you for your splendid and generous treatment of us all.

Wishing you many happy returns of the season, I am, yours truly,

JOSEPH JOHNSON,
Fire Commissioner

Mayor Kline will accept Commissioner Johnson's resignation to-day.

OPEN BIDS FOR LIGHTING.

Edison Electric Co. and Consolidated Gas Co. the Only Bidders.

Henry S. Thompson, Commissioner of Water, Gas, and Electricity, yesterday opened bids for the lighting of the streets, parks, and public buildings for the coming year There were only two bidders, the Edison Electric Company and the Consolidated Gas Company, and the bids will have to be tabulated before final figures can be given out.

"It will take two or three weeks to tabulate the bids," said the Commissioner. "The bids not only ask for electricity and gas for the streets and public buildings, but for new lamps when required and for making repairs to lamp posts and electric light poles. It will be up to my successor to let the contract."

The Commissioner said that the plant established in the hall of Records was for the purpose of determining whether the city could produce its own lighting power cheaper than it could let the contracts to a private corporation.

"That plant has been established," said he. "and President McAneny and I are now awaiting the report of the engineers on the cost of production. The question simply resolves itself as to whether the city can produce light and heat cheaper than private corporations can furnish it. If the city finds it can make light and heat cheaper than a private corporation can furnish it then it is up to my successor to do so."

INQUIRY INTO GIRL'S DEATH.

Philadelphia Coroner Investigating Christian Scientist Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Investigation is being made by the Coroner in the death to-day of Miss Mary Padgett, 18 years old, daughter of George L. Padgett, manager of the Temple Iron and Steel Company of this city.

The girl's parents are Christian Scientists, and for many years have been members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, here, of which she also was a member Miss Padgett became ill two weeks ago with throat trouble, and succumbed to that malady.

James Waldin, a Deputy Coroner, learned that Miss Padgett had been receiving treatment from Mrs. Martha McGall, a Christian Science practitioner, who called at the Padgett home every day during her illness. After the girl's death, Dr. B. F. Biscoe was summoned, but he refused to issue a certificate of death. An undertaker notified the Coroner.

Miss Padgett was an attractive young woman, a graduate of the Wheaton Seminary, Boston, and was an accomplished musician.

SHIPPER ASKS FOR MERCY.

Holiday Business Bad, He Can't Pay Big Fine—Let Off for $100.

Bad holiday business was pleaded yesterday in the Federal District Court by John Nierenberg of Galewski & Nierenberg, leather goods dealers of 87 Warrent Street, as a reason why Judge Hunt should not impose a heavy fine upon him. He pleaded guilty to a breach of the Interstate Commerce law in that he shipped to other States traveling bags and similar leather goods as plain leather, thereby saving a large part of the freight tolls.

Nierenberg told the court that if a heavy fine were imposed he would have to go to jail to serve it out, as he had no money to pay it. Judge Hun fined him $100, and gave the merchant until Jan. 15 to pay it.

Right Start.

Young men and women when starting in business should seek high-class opportunities. They are offered daily in the "Help Wanted" advertisements of The New York Times. See next to last page to-day.—Adv.

MITCHEL RELIES ON MEN WHO HOLD OVER

Continued from Page 1.

offered the place have declined. It was said on good authority yesterday that Mr. Mitchel is seriously considering falling back upon his first choice, George W. Mullan, his former law partner. Mr Mitchel offered the place yesterday to Frederick R. Coudert. Mr. Coudert is on a duck-shooting trip in North Carolina, but his friends said he was sure to decline the offer.

It is very probable, owing to the events of the past two days, that in his list of appointments which he is to announce to-day Mr. Mitchel will not include the Health or the Water Commissioners. At the last moment, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, declined to be Health Commissioner.

The hitch regarding the Water Commissioner came about over the dispute regarding division of patronage among the political organizations. Samuel S. Koenig, President of the Republican County Committee, asked Mr. Mitchel to appoint either Frederick C. Tanner or Ogden L. Mills as Corporation Counsel, but Mr Mitchel firmly refused. Then Mr. Koenig asked for the Water Commissionership. William Williams, former Immigration Commissioner for New York, had already been slated for the job, but Mr. Mitchel agreed to delay the appointment.

The appointments which Mr. Mitchel has absolutely decided upon, according to those in the Mayor-elect's confidence, are these: Henry Bruere for City Chamberlain, John A. Kingsbury for Charities Commissioner, Miss Katharine B. Davis for Commissioner of Correction, Robert Adamson for Fire Commissioner, Dr. Henry Moskowitz for President of the Civil Service Commission, and Darwin R. James, Jr., and Frederick R. Shipley Commissioners; David Ferguson for Supervisor of the City Record, R. A. C. Smith for Dock Commissioner, John J. Murphy for Tenement House Commissioner, Marvyn Scudder for Commissioner of Accounts, Raymond V. Ingersoll for Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, and Lawson Purdy for President of the Tax Board.

Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Koenig had a long conference at Mr. Mitchel's office yesterday afternoon, and both denied that there had bene any row between them.

Samuel McCune Lindsay, who occupies the Chair of Social Legislation at Columbia University, and who had been mentioned as Mr. Mitchel's selection for Commissioner of Charities, said yesterday that he did not expect the appointment.

Mr. Mitchel said last night that he would announce to-day the appointments he intends to make.

McKAY ACTING POLICE HEAD.

Mayor Asks Waldo to Reappoint First Deputy, Who Resigned.

Douglas I. McKay, the present First Deputy Police Commissioner, who tendered his resignation to Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo a few days ago, will be the Acting Police Commissioner after midnight to-night and until Mayor Mitchel has found a man who measures up to the standard he has set and who will take the office. Commissioner Waldo himself announced last night that Mayor Kline had requested Mr. McKay to accept a reappointment as First Deputy Commissioner, and he added that his understanding was that this meant Mr. McKay would be "Police Commissioner ad interim" after to-day and until Mr. Mitchel has named a mar for Commissioner

Around Police Headquarters the news that Mr. McKay had been asked to remain caused a mild stir, and many of the old-timers took it as a sign that the young West Pointer stands a very good chance of being the new Commissioner. Commissioner Waldo said just before leaving Police Headquarters last night that the order announcing the reappointment of Mr. McKay would be issued to the force the first thing this morning This announcement followed a long conference he had with Mr. McKay, which conference in turn followed one that Mr. McKay had with Mayor Kline at the City Hall.

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, positively declined yesterday to consider the possibility of an appointment as Police Commissioner. Mr. Forbes in Boston said he had not seen or heard from Henry Bruere.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—W. Cameron Forbes positively declared this morning that he has not been offered the place of Police Commissioner in New York either directly or indirectly, and that he would not accept it if the offer came.

SCHNEIDER PROMOTES SELDEN

Now First Deputy County Clerk at $6,000 a Year.

County Clerk William F. Schneider promoted William B. Selden from Second to First Deputy yesterday, at a salary of $6,000. Mr. Selden takes the place of Charles E. Gehring, who is to devote himself to his private business. Mr. Selden is anti-Tammany, but was a member of the Tammany General Committee for several years. When Mr. Schneider made his first race for County Clerk Mr. Selden was a member of the Fusion Committee that practically nominated a city ticket that was completely successful except in the matter of electing a Mayor.

He was a member of the committee that got John Purroy Mitchel to promise to run for Mayor providing that three independent organizations would agree to support him. At a recent meeting of independent leaders he was made Chairman of a committee whose work is to be in the direction of organizing a fusion body that will be readily available in future campaigns. Mr. Selden hails from Virginia, and is a great-great-grandson of John Marshall, the famous jurist and statesman. He is married and has one child.

You can ride from Aeolian Hall to the Pennsylvania Station for 30 cents. Telephone 7400 Columbus

BROUGH DEPUTY CONTROLLER.

Mr. Prendergast Says Though a District Leader He Is Fit.

Controller Prendergast announced yesterday the appointment of Alexander Brough as Deputy Controller to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Douglas Mathewson, who was elected Borough President of the Bronx. The new Deputy Controller has been a member of the Assembly and the Senate. He is the Republican leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and has studied municipal and state law. He is a graduate of the Providence (R. I.) High School, of Amherst College, and was graduated from the Columbia University Law School in the class of 1899.

"Mr. Brough is a Republican district leader, but he will resign his district leadership to-day, as his entire time will be occupied with his duties as Deputy Controller," said Controller Prendergast, in announcing the appointment.

Asked if he thought he should appoint a district leader to a place of such responsibility, the Controller said:

"I certainly do. I have not the slightest objection to district leaders, and none to appointing them to office if they are entirely competent. The first test must be of fitness, but district leadership is no disqualification where fitness exists."

BRONX OFFICIALS APPOINT.

Nearly Every Place Getter on City or State Payroll Now.

Francis W. Martin, District Attorney-elect of Bronx County, announced the following appointments as assistants yesterday: Richard H. Mitchell, James E. Donnelly, and Seymour Mork.

Mr. Mitchell was the Democratic candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx and is at present an Assistant Corporation Counsel. Mr. Donnelly is a former Assemblyman, and Mr. Mork is a former Senator.

Register-elect Edward Pollock has appointed Stephen Nugent, Democratic leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, as Deputy Register. Mr. Nugent is at present Deputy Commissioner of Charities.

Sheriff-elect James F. O'Brien has appointed Michael Garvin Under Sheriff. Garvin is at present a Transfer Tax Appraiser and Democratic leader of the Thirty-third Assembly District.

Surrogate-elect George M. S. Schulz has appointed Ernest E. H. Hammer as Public Administrator. Mr. Hammer is at present an Assemblyman.

THE BILTMORE NEW YORK

Vanderbilt & Madison Avenues, 43rd & 44th Streets
Adjoining and Connected with Grand Central Terminal and Subway

America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel

Opens New Year's Day

Only hotel in New York covering an entire city block.

1,000 rooms open to outside air. 950 with bath. Room rates from $2.50 per day.

Suites from 2 to 15 rooms arranged for permanent occupancy.

26 stories high, most modern fireproof construction throughout.

Large and small Ball, Banquet and Dining rooms and suites for public or private functions.

A perfect hotel in construction, arrangement, equipment and service.

GUSTAV BAUMANN, *President*

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, *Vice President*

5th Avenue Restaurant

FIFTH AV. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

New Year's Eve Supper
FROM 10 P. M. $3.50.

INVESTMENT AND INCOME TAX LAW **RECORD**

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Income Tax Account Book

Copyright by A. Ward Cobb & Geo. T. Brokaw.

These books are indispensable to income taxpayers.

H. K. BREWER & CO.
Stationers.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOOKS, FORMS, CERTIFICATES, REGULATIONS, AND ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE INCOME TAX.

58 Liberty St., New York.

SmokyFireplaces

Made to Draw

Cooking Odors

Carried Out of the House

Payment Conditional on Success.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor
211 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heating--Ventilating--Air Filtration

Stamps and coins bought and sold. SCOTT, 30 JO

WAS KREMEN ALIVE WHEN PUT IN TRUNK?

Autopsy Shows He Died of Strangulation and Dr. Ray Thinks It Quite Probable.

NO MARKS ON HIS THROAT

Neck Broken When Lid Was Forced Down on It—Clue to Murderers Sought in State Road Camp.

Dr. Edgar T. Ray, physician to Coroner Holtzhauser, performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of John Kremen, the Ruthenian miner, housewrecker, and stableman, whose limp, warm body was found in a trunk at noon Monday on the sidewalk before 47 Pitt Street, and the autopsy added to the problems to be solved by the police. Dr. Ray found that Kremen had died of strangulation. But there was no marks of violence on his body and no abrasions about the Adam's apple or the thyroid region. Kremen was a man of powerful build, and he could not easily have been overcome.

Dr. Ray said that from all the circumstances in the case there was a strong probability that Kremen was still alive when his body was placed in the trunk in a sitting position, and that his neck had been broken by jamming the trunk lid down upon it. He based his belief that Kremen was alive and breathing when put in the trunk from a mass of bubbles in the dead man's nostrils and mouth when the body was found.

The condition of the neck showed deep-set bloodclots, such as are made when muscles are torn free. The lumps of food found in Kremen's throat, and which strangled him, in all probability might have been forced there, Dr. Ray thought, by reflex action of the muscles of the alimentary system when his neck was broken at the time the trunk was closed.

Looking for Trace of Poison.

A close examination showed that Kremen at the time of his death was suffering from double pleurisy. Helpless from this illness, he might have died a natural death, Dr. Ray said, by strangulation through being unable to dislodge the products of regurgitation from his throat; or he might have been rendered unconscious and apparently dead simply by holding a cloth over his mouth and nose. Analysis of the contents of Kremen's stomach is being made to determine whether he was poisoned.

Some of the detectives working under Deputy Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Faurot expressed doubt yesterday that Kremen had been murdered. If slain, they argued, his murderers would not have been so bold as to dump his body in a trunk in a crowded street in broad daylight and they would have made away with the small brass baggage check marked "J. F. D. 102," which was an almost certain clue to his identity. They also argued that Kremen was too powerful to have been murdered, even when ill and intoxicated, without putting up a fight which surely would have resulted in external marks of violence.

Up to a late hour the police had reported no progress in their search for the dead man's hat and shoes. The tray from the new trunk in which the body was found is still missing. The police believe that when this trunk tray is found it will be a sure indication that Kremen met his death in the vicinity. Telegrams to Vicksburg, Miss., where the label on the dead man's coat indicated it was bought, and to Remington Village, near Cincinnati, where John Kremen had relatives, also failed to produce any facts that would assist the police.

The greatest progress made by the police during the day was in tracing recent movements of the dead man. They got positive information that up to Dec. 17 he had worked for John F. Donovan, a West Brighton contractor, on a job at Cornwall, quitting with $60 in his pockets.

Identified as Laborer 102.

R. R. Zeni, the commissary at Donovan's camp at Cornwall, visited the Morgue at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday and said that the dead man was one of his former boarders, who had worked on the Donovan road contract from Sept. 10 to Dec. 17. Zeni could not give the dead man's name, saying he had known him only as No. 102, thereby establishing that the dead man was the rightful holder of the brass check found in his pocket. He said the man had been hired through the European-American Agency at 146 East Fourth Street. This place is run by a Mrs. Wechsler, whom the police could not find last night.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty talked over the long-distance telephone yesterday with Daniel F. Collen, timekeeper of the Donovan Camp at Cornwall, who said that Laborer 102 had worked at the place for three months, giving the same dates as those supplied by Zeni.

Detectives Pflaster and Steinkamp went to Cornwall with Mike Molloy, the Polish boarding house keeper, who identified Kremen. There Collen positively identified the brass check as the one issued by him to a man fitting the description of the dead man. He had no name for him, however. He said that while at the camp No. 102 had lived for all but two weeks in the Zeni shack, and during the two weeks he occupied a small shack with No. 117. A few days after he returned to the main shack he left the camp. Collen told the detectives he had never seen Molloy before. This disposed of a theory that Molloy might have been No. 117.

A postal card from Louisa C. Welcomtokwicz, chief cook at the Zeni Commissary, took Detective Pflaster yesterday to the Greater New York Employment Agency, operated by William J. Schultz. Schultz said that on Sunday he had sent another girl, Lizzie Guntokowicz, up to Cornwall to assist in the cooking at the Zeni camp.

Not Her Fiance, She Says.

He said Miss Guntokowicz left in the company of a young man who he said might be the murdered man. His description included a mustache, however. This man, he said, was engaged to marry Miss Guntokowicz. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty telephoned to Cornwall and learned from Mounted Patrolman Powers of the Water Supply that Miss Guntokowicz's fiancé was a blacksmith, and had a mustache. Later Miss Guntokowicz herself told Detective Pflaster that her fiancé was not Kremen and was safe in Cornwall.

Late last night Deputy Commissioner Dougherty received word that John Kremen had been to the Zeni Commissary at the Donovan Camp on last Sunday and had dinner there at noon, returning to New York. He instructed Detectives Steinkamp and Pflaster to remain at Cornwall overnight and try to learn in whose company and on what errand Kremen had arrived and left the camp.

An additional element of problematical value was the statement of men who accompanied the detectives to Cornwall that Miss Guntokowicz had identified Molloy as No. 117, the bunkmate of Kremen when he was employed at the camp. The detectives had reported that no one at the camp had ever seen Molloy. Those who brought the report of Miss Guntokowicz's identification said that no other person had corroborated this identification.

This identification would be important if true, since it would destroy Molloy's story that he had not seen Kremen for at least seven months, when he met him at Charlestown, West Va. A photograph of the corpse was identified at Garrison as Laborer No. 102 by John Rotundo, foreman of the Donovan gang, and Daniel F. Collin, the timekeeper.

During the day detectives under Inspector Faurot made a thorough canvass of Slavic districts on the east side, to try to get some information which would locate the scene of Kremen's death. They had not reported any success in this field of their search at a late hour.

Following some information, which was not disclosed, a flock of detectives was sent over to various New Jersey industrial centres yesterday afternoon. Their mission was not disclosed.

The police activity in New Jersey was partly explained after midnight by the information that No. 117, Kremen's bunkmate, had received a postal card from Peter Gurensky, 322 Bank Street, Newark. What the police expected to learn from Kurensky was not divulged.

Thinks Trunk Victim Her Nephew.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29.—Rose Kramer of 320 Mohawk Place to-day told Detective Chief Crim that she believes the man whose body was found in a trunk in New York City was Adam Kramer, her nephew, who visited her about three months ago. He had been working in West Virginia coal mines, she said, and came to see her before going to New York.

Chief Crim was asked by Inspector Faurot of New York to investigate the story that John Kremen, supposedly the victim of the murder, lived in Remington, Ohio, a few miles from Cincinnati on the B. & O. S. W. Railroad.

Crim and other detectives went to Remington, but could find no one who knew anything of a man of that name. The nearest name to it was that of Kramer, and it was borne by Adam Kramer, an aged man who said he had a godson whose name is the same as his, who once worked in the West Virginia mines, and who he thought was in New York.

Mrs. Rose Kramer described her nephew as being 5 feet 8 inches tall, weight 180 pounds, and having blue eyes and reddish brown hair. He came from Hungary only a year ago, she said.

SWINDLE IN DINNER TICKETS

Sold by a Man Who Used Dr. Scheffer's Name.

A well-dressed man describing himself as Dr. Scheffer called yesterday at the meat market of Harry Frohmann, at 1,850 Park Avenue, and, saying he was an Inspector for the Board of Health, asked Frohmann to buy tickets to a dinner to be given to-night at the Hotel Imperial by the Bourne Club.

Frohmann bought the tickets, and later called up the Imperial to inquire about the dinner. He was told he had been duped, as no such dinner had been planned. It is not known how many tickets the man sold.

Dr. Eugene W. Scheffer, Secretary of the Board of Health, told the hotel manager that he had evidently been impersonated.

LIND IS COMING TO SEE WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

position of the United States, submitting a proposal which called for the cessation of hostilities, the resignation of Huerta in favor of a President ad interim, the fixing of an early date for Presidential elections, and the elimination of Huerta as a candidate.

Minister Gamboa, in a note to Mr. Lind, rejected the proposals and after several attempts to extend the negotiations the American envoy returned to Vera Cruz, where he has since remained, watching developments.

FIERCE FIGHT AT OJINAGA.

Federals Driven Back—Many Dead on Both Sides.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Dec. 30.—The battle between 5,000 rebels, under Gen. Ortega, and the northern division of the Mexican Federal Army, entrenched around Ojinaga, across the border from this place, was waged steadily all day and was still in progress when darkness fell to-night.

Gen. Ortega, executing flank movements, kept steadily on the offensive, gaining foot by foot the approaches to the Federal stronghold. The Federal forces, although disorganized by the rebel onslaught of yesterday, which drove in their outposts, clung to the hillside trenches, where their leaders had decided to make a last stand, and made a plucky fight against heavy odds.

It is impossible to estimate the number of dead and wounded, but many are known to have fallen on each side in the thirty-six hours of fighting. Fifteen of the Federal wounded, who waded the river, were allowed to remain and were cared for by army physicians, but several score unwounded Federal deserters were disarmed by the border patrol under Major McNamee and sent back across the border.

Army officers are convinced that as fifteen wounded were able to get across the river the casualties were heavy, and Red Cross representatives sent requests for more help and hospital supplies. Neither of the opposing forces has hospital facilities and the wounded are left on the hillsides where they fell.

Ojinaga, which is a cluster of adobe buildings, stands a mile from the border on high hills, which line the valley through which the rebels advanced. When day dawned Ortega's men had fallen back to the foot of a hill three miles from the village, where the Federals had planted a fort to command the approaches to the town. They spread in open order along the hillsides and opened a spirited fire, which was maintained all day, and was supported by the ten machine guns.

Foot by foot the rebels approached the trenches until the Federals were forced to retire. When darkness fell all the Federals, who had not deserted, were huddled in the town itself.

A small force of Federals made a gallant stand in the Custom House, which stands midway between the village and the plain, and for a time held the rebels in check. When their last cartridge had been fired late in the day, the little handful, scurried across the mile and a half, which separated them from their comrades in the town.

To-night, although the rebels had gained much ground, the outcome of the struggle was not certain. That the Federals will surrender is unlikely, because Gen. Ortega has orders to execute their commanders, Gens. Orozco, Salazar, Rojas, Orpinal, Alanis, and Gomez. Eighteen hundred volunteers also come under the sentence of death pronounced by Villa. What the Federals, with all their Generals, except, perhaps, Gens. Castro, Mancilla, and Landa of the regulars will be forced over to the United States in case of defeat was thought on the American side to be most likely.

The land, which slopes down to the shallow Rio Grande on the American side, presented all day the busy aspect of the rear of an army in action. Cavalrymen of the border patrol, which had been increased at this point, were at the water's edge, ready to send back any Mexican soldiers who attempted to cross, or stop a general rush of the whole Federal Army across the border. Only soldiers who were wounded received assistance.

Late information shows that a complete defeat of the Federals last night was narrowly averted. In a three-hour battle, begun after dark, the rebels, marching through the deep canyons south of Ojinaga, wiped out the Federal outposts. News of the disaster at Lemula Pass and La Mulato, giving the rebels an unobstructed path to within firing distance of Ojinaga, caused a frenzied retreat among the Federals. About 400 of them plunged into the river to seek safety on the American side. They were forced back by Major McNamee, commander of the American forces.

The greatest confusion reigned among the Federals, who were kept within the fortifications of Ojinaga. The men refused to fight, ignoring the orders of officers. "Every man for himself," was their attitude.

But the Generals stood firm, endeavoring to present a gallant front. Gens. Salazar and Orozco, commanders of volunteers, are said to have drawn their revolvers and threatened to shoot every soldier who refused to obey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Some doubt was expressed here to-day as to the proceedings said to have been adopted by the American military commander at Presidio in the treatment of Federal soldiers, seeking to cross the line into Texas. The State Department has given no instructions looking to any different treatment for such refugees than was given to the Federals, who were driven across the line several months ago at Naco and Brownsville. In those cases the soldiers were disarmed and interned.

LAZARDS IN MEXICAN LOAN?

The Capital Hears They Will Handle the Cowdray Deal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30.—A report was current in high banking circles here to-day, particularly among foreign bankers, that the loan of Lord Cowdray to the London and Mexico Bank was coming through Lazard Freres. While the bank's officials refuse to make a statement, this report is generally accepted as true.

The Bank of the State of Mexico to-day reduced its capital 50 per cent. to cover the difference between the annual balance and the present capital of 3,000,000 pesos. The stockholders will have five months in which to exchange their shares, failing which their stocks will be forfeited.

The National Railways to-day directed its agents to refuse to accept State bills in payment for transportation charges, despite the decree making the bills legal tender in the States where issued.

A large Zacatecas shipper loaded goods tendering bills of that State in payment. These were accepted under protest but were later refused, the railway demanding London and Mexico or National Bank notes and holding the shipment pending payment.

It is expected that this will be made a test case as refusal of the railway to accept State bills would result in a practical suspension of shipping throughout the country.

M. Martin, an American, arriving her from Durango to-day, stated that conditions there were greatly exaggerated. He said the rebels were amply supplied with money and were not levying excessive taxes nor executing any, except persons guilty of criminal offenses.

The rebels have established capital punishment as a penalty for larceny throughout the State, and this is being rigorously enforced.

Mr. Martin says that the rebels were ordered to concentrate in Durango on Dec. 25, preparatory to an attack on Torreon. He believes Gen. Villa will be able to concentrate 15,000 men upon Torreon without any difficulty. Having artillery, he should easily surround the Federals, who are still entrained, not having occupied the city itself.

Gen. Natera is reported to be commanding the rebels around Torreon. He recently made a trip to Chihuahua to confer with Villa and communicate with Carranza. Mr. Martin reports that 4,500 rebels are surrounding Zacatecas, occupying Fresnilla and forcing back the almost daily sallies of the Federals out of Zacatecas. The rebels on Saturday cut the railway line south of Zacatecas.

The Government has issued an announcement that conditions are much improved in Northern Coahuila around Laredo, whence trains are reported running southward as far as Salinas, and are expected to go farther soon. They have no reports that rebels are menacing the place.

The Legislature of Michoacan has decreed a forced loan from all the taxpayers to the amount of their taxes to support the State militia organization which Huerta ordered. This is the first time a Legislature has ordered forced loans. It is expected that similar action will be taken in other States.

Persons coming from outside points in the State of Mexico report that the land owners in rural districts are unwilling to pay the money necessary to arm and equip the militia, stating that they will revolt before they will pay. It is asserted that Huerta will find means to force compliance with his orders.

A prominent Mexican, commenting on the reported famine in Sinaloa, said that this condition would be general before there was a termination of the trouble, since it would be many months before the crops could be harvested and the mines reopened, supplying work to thousands through out the country. This would be the case, even if the rebels or Huerta triumphed at once.

OBTAINS ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

London-Mexico Bank Gets Help—Speyers Aid Railway.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The London agents of the Bank of London and Mexico to-day confirmed the report that negotiations were in progress to furnish that bank with $4,000,000, so that it could tide over its difficulties. Parisian banking houses are participating in the transaction.

Speyers Brothers will pay the January coupon of the National Railway of Mexico bonds under an arrangement by which the Mexican Government will deposit securities to cover the amount necessary to pay the dividend. Negotiations to this end were completed to-day between the Mexican Finance Minister and the Speyer firm. It was emphasized by Speyer Brothers that no negotiations for a Mexican loan through them were on foot or in contemplation.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The loan advanced by the international banking group to the Mexican Government to enable it to meet the interest falling due in January on the Mexican national debt amounted to $5,000,000.

Adolfo de la Lama, Mexican Minister of Finance, left Paris for London Sunday night in the expectation of arranging there for a loan sufficient to pay the January interest on the railroad bonds. Negotiations with this object in view were already well advanced with the representatives in Paris of the international banking group, but differences of opinion arose which made it necessary for Señor de la Lama to go to London with the Mexican financial agent, Pedro del Paso, to complete the transaction, which, it is said, is likely to be successful.

PRAISES WILSON POLICY.

Pesqueira, Carranza Agent, Says It Will Gratify All Latin America.

R. V. Pesqueira, Diplomatic Agent in the United States of Gen. Venustiano Carranza, the leader of the Mexican Constitutionalist forces, said yesterday at the Hotel Vanderbilt, where he is staying for a few days, that President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" in regard to Mexico had been received with respect and admiration by the majority of patriotic Mexicans, and would do more to establish the American Government's claim to honesty and disinterested sympathy than anything else that has taken place.

"Furthermore," said Mr. Pesqueira, "the attitude of the Government of the United States toward Mexico at this time will have a great effect upon all the Central and South American countries. It will prove to the Latin Governments that the United States has no material designs upon them and is only interested in their orderly prosperity. I think that President Wilson, by his conduct in the Mexican crisis, has been a great factor in establishing a feeling of firm friendship between the United States and every republic south of the Rio Grande."

Mr. Pesqueira defended the patriotism and character of Gen. Villa.

"Any story that Gen. Villa will try to seize the primary power for himself or that he has not subordinated himself to Gen. Carranza is false," Mr. Pesqueira said. "Gen. Villa has proved his loyalty to Gen. Carranza and the Constitutionalist cause many times. He was an ardent supporter of Madero in the revolution against Diaz and after the success of the revolution until the murder of the President. In 1912, because of the hostility of Gen. Huerta, who was the commander of Madero's forces, Villa consented to go to prison for his own safety and for the sake of internal peace. While he was a prisoner leaders of the Conservative Party offered him money and support if he would lead a revolution against Madero, but he refused. These same men later enlisted Huerta in their cause, so that, had Villa accepted their offers, he would now occupy the position held by Huerta.

CALUMET EMPLOYERS FIRM AGAINST UNION

Reiterate Determination Never to Recognize Western Federation.

DENSMORE ON THE GROUND

Department of Labor Solicitor Begins Task of Conciliation—Many Witnesses at Inquest.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 30.—Uncompromising adherence to their determination never by direct or indirect means to recognize the Western Federation of Miners, was proclaimed to-day by the mine managers of the copper strike district, who were willing to discuss the visit here of John B. Densmore, Solicitor of the Department of Labor. The fact that Mr. Densmore had announced his mission as one of conciliation made most of the employers shake their heads dubiously.

"We could not treat with the federation even if we wished to do so,' said F. W. Denton, manager of the Copper Range Consolidated Company. "The men at work would never consider employment underground with members of the union, for there would always be trouble, and, in view of the fact that 10,000 men are working for the companies, we cannot ignore their interests."

The strike is to enter upon its final stage within two days, to-morrow being the last upon which the companies will receive applications for work from strikers. Originally, Dec. 1 had been set as the limit, but at the request of business men the time was extended for a month. Whatever good the thirty days' extension may have accomplished has been wiped out by the Italian Hall disaster, the controversy as to who shall give relief to afflicted families, and the deportation of Charles H. Moyer, President of the Federation.

The employers said to-day that there were fewer than 3,000 actual strikers left in the district, but union headquarters furnished statistics showing that weekly strike benefits were being paid to 10,429 men. Both sides agreed that about 2,500 men had left the district since the trouble began.

The companies estimated that 14,300 men were affected by the calling of the strike, about 600 of these being smelter or mill workers, who had at least part time employment of some kind after the first few days. To-day they asserted that 9,640 men were at work, half of the difference between the two totals having gone to other districts, so that 2,330 strikers were left.

WILSON MAY HELP MARTINE.

Secretary of Labor May Act if McReynolds Refuses Calumet Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. — Senator Martine of New Jersey, who has asked the Attorney General to make an investigation of the mining troubles in the Calumet copper region of Michigan, had a conference to-day with Solicitor General Davis on the subject. No decision has been reached by the Attorney General as to whether he has authority to make such an investigation, and the chances are that he will inform Senator Martine that an inquiry cannot be undertaken by the United States Government. If the Attorney General formally rejects the request of Senator Martine, the latter will appeal to Secretary of Labor Wilson, who is in sympathy with the striking copper miners.

Senator Martine said to-day that he had discussed the situation with Senator Kern of Indiana, the Democratic floor leader, and that the Senator felt as he did in regard to the case. It was Senator Kern who introduced the resolution for the recent investigation into the prolonged strike in the West Virginia coal mining regions. In the opinion of Senator Martine the shooting and forcible removal of President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners from the strike region gave ground for a Federal inquiry.

EXPECTS IDENTIFICATION.

Miners' Counsel May Name the Man Who Cried "Fire!"

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 30.—Possible identification of the man who started the Christmas Eve catastrophe by calling "Fire!" in a crowded hall was forecast to-night by O. N. Hilton, chief of counsel of the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Hilton asked that the Coroner's inquest into the tragedy be adjourned until to-morrow, saying that he desired to produce several witnesses who asserted that they could identify the man.

"I shall present these witnesses only after I make sure they can do what they say," he said. "It would be horrible to implicate an innocent person in such a deed."

The bulk of the evidence again to-day was that the cry of fire came from within the hall. Three of the thirty or more witnesses said they saw a Citizens' Alliance button on the man. Several said they saw the man who cried "Fire!" but most of them said they had seen no button. He was seen, however, by persons in different parts of the hall, and there were a dozen descriptions of the man.

Three witnesses—Mrs. Theresa Czabo, Charles Olson, and Hilda Forsten—swore they saw a man wearing a Citizens' Alliance button come into the door, wave his hands, and cry "Fire!" These statements, although none of the companies or partnerships or individuals are insolvent in the bankruptcy sense of the term.

The institution of the present suit and the appointment of the receivers is a friendly proceeding, made in an effort to prevent a disruption of the different parts of this large enterprise, and to preserve the enormously valuable good will of this great business for the benefit of its creditors and customers and of the public generally.

The receivers have been authorized by the court to continue the business, with the exception of the banking business carried on by the firm of Henry Siegel & Co. A separate receiver has been appointed for that firm and will proceed to liquidate the assets of the firm with the view of paying off the depositors as soon as possible.

The business of the Siegel-Cooper & Company of Chicago is a highly prosperous one and has been kept entirely distinct from the New York and Boston business, and is not in any way affected by the temporary embarrassment of the business in the East.

Credit Much Curtailed.

Rose & Paskus, for many years counsel for the Simpson Crawford Company and the Fourteenth Street Store, also issued a statement. Here it is:

> The appointment of the receivers was consented to only after every effort had been made to continue the business. The concerns have been accustomed to a large line of banking credit, which has been very much curtailed during the last year. The individuals, Messrs. Siegel and Vogel, have contributed their entire personal fortunes, as well as all their energies toward saving the situation, and will continue to devote their energies, in connection with the creditors, toward a speedy reorganization and resumption of the business of the several concerns.
>
> The Siegel-Cooper & Company of Chicago is not in any wise involved in the receivership. Its business is very profitable and has been so for a number of years. The conduct of the business of that company, an Illinois corporation, will not be affected by these proceedings.
>
> The Fourteenth Street Store did not receive bank deposits. These were received by a firm consisting of Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, under the firm name of Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers. For the protection of deposits, the individual members of the firm hold $3,500,000 of the par value of the common stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation. This stock is believed to be of considerable value, in that the last-named corporation owns substantially all of the capital stock of the Siegel-Cooper & Company of Chicago, referred to above, and regarded as one of the most successful department stores in America.

Not Hit by Currency Legislation.

Asked whether currency legislation had in any way affected the financial standing of the Siegel companies or hastened their going into the hands of receivers, Mr. Rose said emphatically it had not. The new legislation, he pointed out, had not yet gone into operation, and the credit stringency of the stores had been a matter of the past. The Fall trade and the Christmas trade, he said, had not come up to expectations in them.

Asks Patience of Depositors.

Henry Melville, receiver for the banking firm of Henry Siegel & Co., in view of the many inquiries which were made of him by small depositors of the banking firm, said last night:

"The offices of the bank which this firm conducted in the Fourteenth Street Store have been removed to 43 West Thirteenth Street, and the American Audit Company is to make a complete examination of its books and accounts. The banking firm has many depositors, about 15,000 I am told. I realize that most of them would like to talk to me and get directly from me such information as I possess. I hope they will understand, however, that until I was appointed receiver I never even heard of the firm of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, and therefore I am without such information as yet.

"If the depositors wish to learn the facts, therefore, in their own interests I suggest that they give me undisturbed opportunity to make the necessary investigations. When this is completed I shall at once communicate what I learn to all depositors desiring to know."

Depositors who yesterday morning visited the office of the bank in the Fourteenth Street Store found the bank closed and on the door a placard announcing:

> Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers.
> Henry Melville, Receiver.
> Removed to 43 and West Thirteenth St.

At that place, an unfurnished loft space on the third floor of the old Rothenberg Building, scores of depositors during the day put in anxious inquiries to the receiver and one of his representatives. Most of them, men and women, were poorly dressed and some were elderly.

Some of the depositors said deposits had been accepted as late as the afternoon before. Mr. Melville said that he did not know as to that, but that the bank had been closed from the beginning yesterday morning. He added that under the law, as he understood it, the co-partners of the banking firm were individually responsible for the debts of the bank, and that, he added, should be more comforting to the depositors than if their accounts were in the hands of a corporation.

Bank Exempt From Examination.

At the State Banking Department's offices here it was said yesterday that Henry Siegel & Co. was not a savings bank—in fact, there was a law prohibiting such private banks from being called savings banks. It is known as a "provident bank," and as such does not come under the supervision or control of the State Banking Department at all. Instead, such a bank is merely required to apply informally to the State Controller for permission to do business, and to file with him a surety bond of from $10,000 to $100,000 by the filing of which the bankers are exempt from examination and nothing is known of their status at any time by the Controller, save through a report filed semi-annually giving the number of depositors, the amount of deposits, and a report of its assets. The Controller could not go back of this report.

In the case of Henry Siegel & Co. a bond of $100,000 fixed by the Controller was furnished by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. The status of the private bankers was fixed by Section 348 of the Laws of 1910, at the instance of "Big Tim" Sullivan, to protect Savings Banks from dishonest private bankers who had thereto before thrived upon them. It was further amended by Section 663 of the Laws of 1913.

Banking Supt. Van Tuyl has for some time been urging legislation for control of such banks by the State Banking Department. For years past attempts have been made before Legislatures to have the private bankers placed under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department, but each year the proposition was successfully fought off, on the ground that they were business concerns and had no place in the State banking system. It is understood that the Van Tuyl Commission now revising the banking laws will include provisions covering private bankers and private banking in its draft of the new banking law.

The State Controller, in his annual report, likewise called attention to the defect in that there was no way of checking up the reports filed by private banks at present.

One of the depositors, who inquired at the temporary office of the bank's receiver, had a bankbook showing deposits of $400. The rules in the book told that deposits could be withdrawn at any time without notice: that interest at 2½ per cent. was payable semi-annually on sums under $3,000, which had been on deposit for three or six months. The depositor said, however, that letters had been received by depositors telling them they could purchase at the Fourteenth Street Store and draw money on account in the bank without affecting their interest.

Corporation's Complaint.

In its complaint which led to the appointing of receivers, the Siegel Stores Corporation sets forth that it has an authorized capital of $10,275,000, and that it owns all of the stock of the Simpson Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, and substantially owns all of the stock of Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago, and the capital stock of the Merchants' Express Company is owned entirely and equally by the Simpson Crawford Company and the Fourteenth Street Store Company. The Siegel Stores Corporation states that it is a creditor of the Simpson Crawford Company to an amount in excess of $85,000 for money loaned; of the Fourteenth Street Store to an amount in excess of $350,000 for money loaned, and of the Henry Siegel Company to an amount in excess of $60,000. The complaint asserts that all of the defendants have large assets, consisting of stock, fixtures, accounts receivable, automobiles, wagons, capital stock of the Simpson Realty Company, and other valuable properties.

According to the complaint, the companies are not only indebted to the Siegel Stores Corporation, but to other creditors, and none of the defendants has sufficient money on hand to meet the indebtedness. It further asserts that these debts are about to mature, and that in the past the corporate defendants have enjoyed large banking credit, which recently has been curtailed, so that at the present time they are unable to procure funds to meet their obligations. It is also asserted that many of the creditors are pressing for payment, and suits are threatened which will result in judgment and seizures by the Sheriff, with the necessary consequence that each of the defendants will be compelled to cease business.

The complaint, continuing, states that Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, are creditors of the first three defendants for large amounts, and that the bankers hold about $3,500,000 of the capital stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation.

It also asserts that Henry Siegel & Co., wholesale, is a creditor of the Fourteenth Street Store for upward of $15,000 and of the Henry Siegel Company for upward of $100,000, and is indebted to the Simpson Crawford Company for upward of $5,000. The Simpson Realty Company is owned by the Simpson Crawford Company and is the owner of real estate on the west side of Sixth Avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, occupied by the Simpson Crawford Company, and has outstanding $440,000 mortgage gold bonds guaranteed by the Simpson Crawford Company and by the defendants, Siegel and Vogel.

After asking that the receivers be authorized to issue certificates, the complaint says that the total assets of all the defendant companies appear to be greater than their liabilities.

The receivers of the Siegel stores announced last night that Leo A. Price, owner of Rothenberg & Co., bought by the Fourteenth Street Store last January, had been chosen as manager of the Fourteenth Street Store by them.

Incorporated in 1909.

When the Siegel Stores Corporation was incorporated in 1909, it issued $2,000,000 of preferred stock, with semi-annual dividends on the basis of 7 per cent. a year, and $8,275,000 of common stock. Of the preferred stock $1,500,000 was to be exchanged for the $1,500,000 debenture bonds of the Simpson Security Company at par. The other $500,000 of the preferred stock, it was announced, would be sold to provide additional working capital and offered at par to employes of the stores taken over by the holding corporation. How much of this stock was purchased by employes the receivers did not know yesterday.

The Simpson Crawford Company was established forty years ago by Donaldson & Meares. In 1879 it was sold by Richard Meares to Simpson, Crawford & Simpson. The Simpsons died and Crawford continued it till 1902, when the present company was incorporated in New York. Henry Siegel bought the firm in 1904. It has an outstanding capital stock of $1,400,000. Its financial statement of Feb. 1, 1913, showed assets of $3,711,150 and liabilities of $1,415,263. The store has done a large business in furniture and pianos, and $500,000 is said to be outstanding in leases from customers alone.

The officers of the Simpson Crawford Company are: President—Henry Siegel; Secretary—Oscar A. Prall; Treasurer—Frank E. Vogel; Directors, these and Max Pam and John R. Butler.

The Fourteenth Street Store is a New York corporation, incorporated in May, 1903, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. In June, 1913, Henry Siegel & Co. put a figure said to be $350,000. Its statement of Feb. 1, 1913, showed assets of $1,892,748 and liabilities of $715,260. Its President is Henry Siegel; Vice President, Frank E. Vogel; Secretary, Robert McKeekin; Treasurer, Oscar A. Prall. These four and Max Pam are the Directors.

The Merchants' Express Company has a capital of $2,000. Its officers are John R. Butler, President; Robert G. McMeekin, Secretary; Oscar A. Prall, Treasurer. These also form its directorate.

The Siegel Stores Corporation is a Delaware corporation, and its officers are Henry Siegel, President; F. E. Vogel, Vice President; Robert G. McMeekin, Secretary; Frank E. Vogel, Treasurer. These four and Max Pam, John R. Butler, Joseph Basch, W. J. Maloney, and Isaac Keim are the Directors.

Henry Siegel founded the store of Siegel, Cooper & Co. in Chicago in 1887. The firm established in 1896 the Siegel Cooper store in this city, but sold it twelve years ago to Greenhut & Co. Mr. Siegel purchased the Simpson Crawford Company store in 1904, and in the following year established the Fourteenth Street Store. A year later he established the Boston store of the Henry Siegel Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Max Pam, general counsel for Siegel-Cooper & Co. of Chicago, gave out this statement here to-day:

"That receivership secured by the Siegel Stores Corporation for Simpson Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, and Henry Siegel Company of Boston, in no way affects Siegel-Cooper & Co. of Chicago.

"Siegel-Cooper & Co. of Chicago is in no way involved in the receivership in the East, and is entirely independent of the other stores in the East, and has not had its financial credit, either in banks or commercial paper market, contracted or impaired as the case of the Eastern stores. Siegel-Cooper & Co. of Chicago is prosperous and successful, and the business will be continued without interruption."

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The Henry Siegel Company store is understood to be the least profitable of the Siegel enterprises. Soon after the appointment in New York of the ancillary receivers became known, in Boston, bankruptcy proceedings were instituted against the company by four Boston creditors, whose combined claims amount to $811.45. These creditors, the Royal Curtain Manufacturing Company, F. N. C. Raincoat Company, Suffolk Knitting Company, and Pondrell Manufacturing Company, allege that the Henry Siegel Company committed an act of bankruptcy by being a party to the receivership proceedings.

W. F. WYCKOFF INDICTED.

Former Bank President Must Answer Charges In Queens.

William F. Wyckoff, once President of the Woodhaven Bank, in Woodhaven and one of the best known lawyers and business men in Queens, was indicted yesterday by the Queens County Grand Jury charged with grand larceny in the second degree. Mr. Wyckoff was not in court, so the charge could not be learned, but it is understood to be the alleged mismanagement of trust funds in his custody. It was said that Mr. Wyckoff would probably appear in court on Friday to plead.

The Woodhaven Bank, of which Mr. Wyckoff was President, was closed by the State Banking Department on Oct. 29 of last year, during the absence of Mr. Wyckoff. It is said the closing of the bank was ordered because of doubtful loans to real estate operators and lax management. The liabilities of the bank at the time were $674,083 and on Monday a second dividend of 10 per cent., amounting to $65,042, was paid, making nearly 80 per cent. which has been returned to the 2,284 creditors. Mr. Wyckoff lives in Jamaica and he has a law office in 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Since the closing of the Woodhaven Bank he has been declared a bankrupt.

RACES IN BRAZIL.

Proportion of Negro Population, Overstated, Says Dr. de Moreira.

The Brazilian residents of this city, especially the business men, take issue with recent statements in THE TIMES by W. E. Carson concerning racial differences in Brazil. Mr. Carson gave the impression that a good part of the population of Brazil was made up of negroes, or men with negro blood in their veins. This the Brazilians say is a mistaken impression. This assertion is made strongly by Dr. M. de Moreira, who is export manager for a prominent firm in this city. Dr. de Moreira, who is a brother of the Brazilian Minister to Belgium and a cousin of the Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy at Washington, only a short time ago returned from an extended visit to Brazil.

Speaking to a TIMES reporter yesterday, Dr. de Moreira said that Mr. Carson was right in saying that money was tight in Brazil. He said, however, that there was no more financial and business depression there than there is in New York at the moment. In spite the fact that the markets for the two principal Brazilian products, rubber and coffee, are unsatisfactory this year. Some of the depression Dr. de Moreira laid to the approach of the Brazilian national elections, which will occur in March.

It was in the matter of race that Dr. de Moreira made strong objections to Mr. Carson's views. He said:

"There is only one area in Brazil in which negro blood predominates, and that is Bahia. It is absurd for anybody to say that more than half of the population of cities like Rio de Janeiro and Para is composed of negroes. In proportion to the population there are no more negroes in Rio than there are in New York.

"The Brazilians are descended from the Portuguese, and Portuguese is still the language of the land. When the first Portuguese landed in Brazil there was not a single negro in all of that great country. The only inhabitants at that time were the Indians. The negroes in Brazil came there through importation from Africa as slaves prior to the passage in 1872 of a law which prohibited the bringing of negroes into Brazil for slavery and gave freedom to all children born to negro couples in bondage. In May, 1888, a law was passed by the Brazilian authorities which completely did away with slavery in Brazilian territory. There never has been any negro immigration to Brazil."

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New Simplex chassis models will be exhibited for the first time, showing valuable improvements in the sterling principles that have made the name Simplex famous. These chassis will be mounted with bodies of European and American design and manufacture, incorporating radical and attractive changes. The 50 and 75 H. P. Simplex chassis may be obtained in either enclosed chain drive or shaft drive, at the option of the purchaser.

We will exhibit only at the Automobile Salon, Hotel Astor, Jan. 2d-10th, inclusive.

(6)

Evening Clothes ready for Tonight!

¶ It is the eleventh hour, yet it is time enough to get a new Tuxedo or a full dress garment, provided you get it at Saks'.

¶ No depleted assortments here—no missing sizes — no unpreparedness — no excuses — no regrets.

¶ Some shops will excuse themselves with the statement that a r

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

AMERICA SUGGESTS NEW LAWS IN EUROPE

Statement to Foreign Offices Offers Advice on Legislation to Meet Tariff Act.

OTHERWISE, A PENALTY

Surcharge on Goods from Exporters Whose Oaths Are Not Properly Guaranteed by Their Countries.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The American Embassy to-day presented to the Foreign Office a statement for its information relative to the clause in the new American Tariff act providing for an increase of customs duty on articles sent to the United States by foreign exporters who refuse to show their books.

The statement suggests that the Government may desire to institute legislation to meet the situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The statement presented by the American Embassy in London to the British Foreign Office in regard to the Tariff act has also been communicated to most of the other European Governments.

It is said at the State Department that the statement is nothing more than an explanation of that section of the administrative portion of the new Tariff act which relieves exporters and manufacturers from the necessity of exhibiting their books to American Treasury experts on condition that the laws of the country make due provision for the administration of oaths to establish the value of goods offered for export to America.

The primary purpose of this section was to prevent undervaluations, and consequently it required the provision of some adequate punishment for false swearing to invoices, in default of which a surcharge must be imposed upon the goods.

The purpose of the presentation of this explanation is to enable countries whose laws are deficient in this respect to make the necessary corrections.

MONTHS ON EASTER ISLAND.

Shipwrecked Crew Rescued After Spending Half a Year There.

NORFOLK ISLAND, Australasia, Dec. 30.—The shipwrecked crew of the schooner El Dorado of San Francisco, after a forced stay of six months on Easter Island, were picked up and rescued by the Knight of the Garter, a British steamer while she was making the voyage from Valparaiso to Newcastle, New South Wales.

The El Dorado, which left Columbia River on April 1 for Antofagasta, was abandoned at sea on June 13, and her crew of eleven men made their way in a boat to Easter Island. The place is practically uninhabited, and is out of all trade routes. The Captain, N. Benson, decided therefore to risk another voyage in his small boat, and, with three volunteers, set out to sea, leaving his two mates, the ship's cook, and four sailors behind. He set off, and after a twenty-eight-day voyage reached Papeete, one of the Society Islands, on Nov. 5, when he reported the predicament of his shipmates.

Nothing further was heard of the shipwrecked men till the arrival at the cable station here of the Knight of the Garter, which had the rest of the El Dorado's crew on board.

NEW BASILICA IN ROME.

Church of the Holy Cross Dedicated —Gifts to It from America.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The new basilica of the Holy Cross, built to commemorate the sixteenth centenary of the recognition of the Christian faith by the Emperor Constantine the Great, was solemnly dedicated to-day by Cardinal Francis de Paula Cassetta in the presence of many high Church dignitaries.

The basilica was erected in ten months by the Roman architect Aristide Leonori. It is 180 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 100 feet high.

The United States took a prominent place among the several countries which contributed toward the cost of the church. The high altar was given by the Rev. John O'Brien as the result of a subscription amounting to $25,235 collected by The Sacred Heart Review of Boston, Mass., of which he is editor. On the altar is a bronze cross ten feet high, and weighing four tons. There is besides an immense American coat of arms above the main door, a gift from New York.

Cardinal Diomede Falconio, formerly Apostolic Delegate in the United States, will celebrate the first mass in the basilica next week.

GERMAN SHIPS TO COMPETE.

Hamburg-American Liners to Call at Queenstown.

It is understood in shipping circles that the Hamburg-American steamships in the Boston-Hamburg service will call at Queenstown when the Amerika and Kaiserin Auguste Victoria go into the service next season. This would bring them into competition with the Cunard and White Star lines.

One of the steamship managers said yesterday that the interest of Atlantic shipping circles was centred in the conference of the various lines which is to be held in Paris on Jan. 9. Many important matters will be brought before the conference and chiefly the division of the steerage traffic between the rival German lines.

"The Hamburg-American Line is making all preparations for a rate war," he added, "but I do not think that it will take place as the results would be disastrous to every company concerned."

ENGLISH MILLS CLOSED.

Over 1,000 Lancashire Workers Thrown Out of Employment.

BLACKBURN, Dec. 30. — Eighteen weaving mills in this district have been closed within the last few days owing to the great slump in the cotton trade.

Over 1,000 workers have been thrown out of employment.

It is understood that many more mills are about to cease operations.

THE TASMAN REFLOATED.

Her Pumps Kept Water from Rising in Her Hold.

THURSDAY ISLAND, Australasia, Dec. 30.—The steamer Tasman, which had been ashore for several days in the Gulf of Papua, was floated to-day with the assistance of the Japanese steamer Inaho Maru. She is now being towed to this port.

The Tasman is said to have fifteen feet of water in her hold, but with her own pumps is keeping it from rising.

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Open Daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Complete Information on All Subjects Pertaining to Life in the Country
ADMISSION FREE

LONDON COOL TO DR. COOK.

He Attacks New York Times Before a Small Audience—$1,000 a Week.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Dr. Cook's début in vaudeville at the Pavilion this afternoon was a frosty affair. The audience, outside of newspaper men and photographers, being only a handful. He talked for a solid hour, using his old lecture embroidered with fresh abuse of Admiral Peary, the National Geographic Society, and especially THE NEW YORK TIMES for its championship of Peary and its exposure of Cook's claims, which he characterized as four years of persecution.

Scientific men in the audience were amused by Dr. Cook's extreme detail of his journey to a point 100 miles south of the pole. He described his hardships—lack of food, &c.—minutely, and then, with a wave of the hand, arrived at the pole. The only evidence to support this statement was his confusing remarks about the shadows being of equal length every hour in the day. He evidently expected a London West End audience to believe him when he said that he had devoured sever walruses of about 4,000 pounds weight in a week, yet had lived on a single seal for a month.

This evening he did two turns at the Metropolitan. His anxious manager had forced him to cut out his abuse of THE NEW YORK TIMES and Admiral Peary and had carefully coached him to make a strong appeal to British fair play; but Dr. Cook, apparently forgetting his instructions, begged for Christian charity amid loud shrieks of laughter from the gallery. He is getting $1,000 a week and is booked for eight weeks in London and nine in the provinces.

"MONA LISA" IN FRANCE.

Picture Reached the Frontier from Italy at 3 o'Clock This Morning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 31.—Leonardo da Vinci's great masterpiece the "Mona Lisa," arrived at 3 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning at the railway station at Modane on the Franco-Italian frontier.

Commendatore Modigliani, Director of the Brera Museum, and M. Leprieur, the French representative, signed the delivery order and the former left the train with the Italian Police Commissary. A French Police Commissary then boarded the train which continued on its journey to Paris, where the picture and its guardians will arrive at half past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MILAN, Dec. 30.—The director and curator of the Louvre and several Italian officials kept guard over the "Mona Lisa," when the famous painting left Milan for Paris this afternoon.

Great crowds viewed the picture, which has been on exhibition here at the Brera Gallery, and when the time came for its removal the crowds protested, asking that it remain a little longer.

An escort of police and carbineers will accompany the painting to the frontier, where it will be finally delivered over to France, through an order to the Italian customs to allow the painting to pass the border duty free.

ONLY ONE RAMPOLLA WILL?

Heiress Under 1889 Testament Submits Evidence to Court.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The sister of the late Cardinal Rampolla, Baroness Carolina Rampolla-Pezzana, who, according to the Cardinal's testament, dated 1889, is his only heir, has submitted documents to the court with the object of showing the close relations which existed between her and her brother. One of them is a general power of attorney made in her favor by the Cardinal when he went to Switzerland in 1911 for his health.

The Duke of Campobello, who is said to have been disinherited by his uncle, Cardinal Rampolla, has asked the authorities to make an inventory of the entire patrimony of the dead prelate.

POPE'S HEALTH EXCELLENT

He Receives the Diplomatic Corps and Jokes with the Envoys.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Pope Pius is in excellent health, despite rumors which have been circulated that he is indisposed. To-day the Pontiff received the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Vatican, headed by the Dean, Prince von Schonburg-Hartenstein, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, who presented greetings for the new year.

The Pope appeared especially bright, and spoke to each diplomatic representative. He even joked on his unfamiliarity with the French language.

$1,250,000 GIFT TO BERLIN.

Resident of the City Gives It to Endow a Forestry School.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—A resident of Berlin to-day presented to the city $1,250,000 for the endowment of a forestry school for boys.

The establishment is not intended for weaklings or defectives, as it is expressly provided that the pupils must be healthy and not hereditarily defective.

The prescribed regimen is of a Spartan character. Only the simplest of food is to be provided, and the pupils are to be taken on long wanderings afoot, so that they may learn to know the Fatherland.

Kaiser's Gratitude to French.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—In recognition of the devoted care shown to Capt. von Winterfeldt, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy to France, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident in the Autumn while following the French army manoeuvres, the German Emperor to-day sent an autograph portrait to Eugène Etienne, the French ex-Minister of War. His Majesty also bestowed decorations on a number of French officers, surgeons, and civilian officials, and on several women who aided in nursing Capt. von Winterfeldt back to health. To the Mayor of Grisolles the Emperor sent $1,200 to be distributed among the needy persons of the town.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—News of the escape of Dr. Deininger and Dr. Kempf, German Government foresters, reported to have been killed by cannibals in the interior of Neumeeklenburg, in the Bismarck Archipelago, was telegraphed to the Government to-day from German New Guinea. The cannibals killed nine of the detachment of native soldiers accompanying the officials.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 30.—Congress not having sanctioned the budget for 1914, submitted to it in August, the Government to-day issued a decree declaring that the estimates would remain in force for the next twelve months.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 30.—At the trial at Marmaros-Sziget of the Ruthenians charged with sedition against Austria-Hungary, the examination of the accused was continued to-day. They took as their general line of defense the plea that they were actuated purely by religious motives.

MUSIC HALL STAR KILLED BY FATHER

Fragson, Favorite on French and English Stage, Shot in Paris Home.

THE FATHER 83 YEARS OLD

Shooting Occurs After a Trivial Dispute, but the Couple Had Long Been on Bad Terms.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Harry Fragson, the inimitable artist who so often won applause on the French and English music hall stages, died in a Paris hospital to-night after being shot by his father.

Narratives of the tragedy were related to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-night by a servant girl who was the first to learn of it, and by the Police Magistrate who made the preliminary investigation.

It appears that Fragson, whose real name was Leon Victor Phillip Pott, and who was a British subject, having been born in England in 1869, was shot by his father, Victor Pott, a white-haired, tottering man of 83, after a trivial dispute.

Fragson had been dining out. When he returned to his home, at 56 Rue Lafayette, where he lived with his father, he found the door locked. He rang twice before his father, who was at the table at the moment, answered. The singer complained of the delay. Sharp words were exchanged, and suddenly the father rose from his seat, took a revolver from his pocket, hesitated a moment, then raised and leveled it behind his son's head and fired.

One shot only was fired. It entered Fragson's head behind the right ear. He fell to the floor.

At that moment the maid servant knocked. "Mr. Victor Pott opened the door," she said. "I saw from his face that something had happened. He beckoned me in and pointed to the floor of the dining room. I looked past him and saw Mr. Fragson lying on the floor. 'I have shot him,' the old man moaned, 'because he is a criminal. You had better tell the police.'"

The maid ran to the street, where she saw a policeman, and told him what had happened. M. Deferre, Police Commissary of the district, was informed and drove at once to the house. Fragson was removed to a hospital, and M. Deferre asked Fragson's father to follow him to the police station.

Fragson's father made a confession to the Magistrate between sobs:

"My son lived with me in the Rue Lafayette for many years. Six months ago he fell in love with a pretty young artist and brought her home. I objected, but it was useless to talk to Harry, who would have his own way. My life became such a misery that I often thought of putting an end to myself.

"To-night my son came in about 8:30 and blamed me for having bolted the door, which made me, though slow in answering, say: 'I am tired of the dog's life I am leading.'

"I took a pistol from my pocket meaning to blow out my brains. At that moment Harry passed before me and in a wild, mad rush I lifted the weapon and fired."

An official of the Paris Alhambra, a close personal friend of Fragson, said Fragson worshipped his father. After a successful first night Harry would take his father in his arms and dance around with him.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—At the police station to-night Fragson's father was greatly shaken, and trembled as he told in a somewhat rambling way his story to the Police Commissary. He had bought the revolver, he said, with the intention of committing suicide because life had become unbearable. His son had brought a woman to the house in spite of repeated protests. To-night, he declared, his son was accompanied by the same woman, and reproached him for keeping him waiting. He meant to kill himself in their presence, and drew the pistol. What passed he did not understand, but instead of putting a bullet into his own temple, he fired at his son. Why, he could not explain.

The janitor of the apartment house and neighbors informed the police that they had often heard the father and son quarreling, but never dreamed such a tragedy possible, in view of the great age and feebleness of the father.

ROOSEVELT OUT OF JUNGLE.

Received by the Governor of Matto Grosso—Party in Good Health.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 30.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrived yesterday at Fazenda Saint Jean, on the left bank of the Cuyaba River. He was received by Senhor da Costa Marques, Governor of the State of Matto Grosso. Col. Roosevelt intends to do a little more hunting, and will then descend the river and proceed to the town of Sao Luiz da Caceres. All the members of the expedition are reported to be in good health.

Futurist Artist Starves to Death.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Wenceslas Pelzynnski, a Polish Futurist artist, whose exhibits in the Autumn Salon and the Salon des Independents this year attracted some attention, was found frozen to death in his studio in the Rue de Vaugirard to-day. The room contained only an empty spirit lamp, an old overcoat, and a trunk. Pelzynnski had even sold his blankets.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality.

LONDON LIKES GATES PLAY.

"Poor Little Rich Girl" Is Enthusiastically Received.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Continuing the successful American invasion of the English stage, "The Poor Little Rich Girl" was produced at the New Theatre to-night, and was enthusiastically received by a large audience. One of the critics characterized the play as "both Peter Panish and Blue Birdish."

From the first-night welcome, Eleanor Gates's fantasy seems assured of a long London run.

MELVILLE GIDEON FAILS.

Ragtime Composer Tells London Creditors He Gambled $50,000.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Melville Gideon, the American ragtime composer, is bankrupt. At a meeting of his creditors to-day it was stated that his insolvency was due to losses in gambling and horse racing. Gideon estimated that he had lost $50,000 in this way since 1912.

During his first year in England he earned $35,000 as a pianist, but since then his earnings have fallen away. His liabilities are $12,362. No assets were disclosed.

BLIZZARDS GRIP EUROPE.

France, Spain, Portugal, and Germany Swept by Bitter Cold Wave.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—France and a great part of Europe are experiencing the bitterest year-end in a decade. Blizzards and floods have done great damage on land, and gales of exceptional violence have ravaged the coasts.

In Spain and Portugal the intense cold has caused numerous deaths. In the south of France the temperature has registered some degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Mount Vesuvius, in Italy, is covered with snow.

Germany is now in the grip of storms, and in many places, including Berlin, there have been heavy falls of snow.

In France and Southwest Europe the railroads are cut in many places, and this section is practically isolated for telegraphic communication.

Conditions are at their worst in Southern and Central France, which usually are favored by mild Winters. Scores of villages, which ordinarily never see snow, are cut off. The suffering of the poor is intense, and deaths from exposure are common.

Paris and outlying districts have been partly snowbound, and as a result of temporary thaws the tributaries of the Seine are overflowing. The Paris steamboat service has been suspended, and although the authorities do not anticipate a flood of disastrous proportions, they are taking all precautions, as the weather bureau foresees no immediate improvement in conditions.

A cyclone struck Le Creusot in Saone-et-Loire to-day, doing great damage and overthrowing all the monuments in the cemetery. In the mountainous region of Morvan many houses were unroofed.

All the hills around Tulon, in the department of Var, are covered with snow for the first time in many years. Intense cold prevails. A terrific sea is running in the Mediterranean, threatening all craft that have not reached port.

Perpignan, the capital of the Department of Pyrenees Orientales, reports a terrific snowstorm throughout the department, with the thermometer at many places 6 degrees below zero.

The River Aube is rising rapidly, and the inhabitants of the villages in the neighborhood of Troyes have been forced to evacuate their homes precipitately.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—A storm of unusual violence began on the Baltic coast this morning and continued through the the day, gaining in intensity late at night. A strong north wind drove the seas into all the harbors until the wharves were almost submerged. At Kiel the tide to-night was seven feet above normal, and all the lower part of the town was flooded. The depot is inaccessible. Flansburg and Lubeck are partly flooded. Boat services have been established in the streets in the lower parts of the towns.

The storm has been very serve at the seaside resorts. The bathing houses and landing stages at Heringsdorf, Misdroy, and Warnemunde have been destroyed. At Misdroy the water is the highest for forty-two years.

It is feared that many lives have been lost. The fishermen have suffered severely in the loss of boats and nets.

Reports from other sections of Germany tell of great storms in which several persons have been frozen to death, and others killed by avalanches in the Bavarian and Saxon mountains. In the Black Forest the storm blew a girl into the river and she was drowned.

At a late hour to-night snow is falling heavily in Berlin.

SARATOV, Russia, Dec. 30.—Fourteen persons have been frozen to death in a severe snowstorm in the Petrovsk district. Many others are missing.

NAPLES, Dec. 30.—An abundant snowfall has covered the sides of Mount Vesuvius with white, while from the crater a great incandescent column of smoke arises, affording a rare spectacle. Frequent explosions occur as the result of the infiltration of water inside the crater.

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VEDRINES PLANS AMERICAN FLIGHTS

Intends After Leaving Australia to Journey in Air from South to North America.

WORLD TOUR IS MAPPED OUT

Jaffa, Aleppo, Bagdad, Calcutta, and Singapore to be Visited—A Sea Trip of 200 Miles.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Dec. 30.—Jules Vedrines, who yesterday completed a flight from Paris to Cairo, in an interview with a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today on his proposed American flight, said he planned to leave Cairo in a fortnight and to fly to Australia via Jaffa, Aleppo, Bagdad, Calcutta, Singapore, and Java and other islands, and then 200 miles across the sea—his longest sea flight. The French battleship Bruix will follow him.

Vedrines intends afterward to fly from South America to North America. Although unable to state the exact details, he hopes to fly at several points in the United States. He said:

"In my determination to fly around the world I have always contemplated eagerly a visit to America. I shall make stays in New York and other cities, where I may fly. I do not suppose the skyscrapers interfere with flights.

"After leaving the United States and embarking, probably at New York, I shall go to Morocco, and fly home to Paris from Tangier."

QUEEN MOTHER SOPHIA DEAD

Widow of King Oscar of Sweden Had Long Been an Invalid.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 30.—Queen Mother Sophia of Sweden died here to-day. She was in her seventy-eighth year. She had suffered acutely for several days, and succumbed to an attack of inflammation of the lungs. According to a bulletin her end was peaceful.

The Queen had been practically an invalid for more than a quarter of a century. She was subject to melancholia, which necessitated a constant watch being kept on her by medical attendants. She took very little part in Court functions, devoting herself whenever her malady permitted it to enterprises of a religious nature. She was a great sympathizer with the Salvation Army, whose operations in Scandinavia she followed with intense interest. At the same time she was a strong advocate of temperance.

The Queen Mother was a Princess of Nassau, and was married at Wiesbaden to the late King Oscar II. in June, 1857. The royal couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, a rare event in royal circles, in 1907, just six months before King Oscar's death.

It is said that the Queen has left a large fortune, most of which, it is understood, will go to her younger son, Oscar, who renounced his rights to the throne in order to marry Ebba Munk, his mother's maid of honor. This marriage was the cause of the only difference which ever arose between King Oscar and Queen Sophia, the latter encouraging the match.

The city has assumed mourning garb, most of the residents wearing black, while the flags over the public buildings are flying at half-mast, and all the theatres and places of amusement are closed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. — President Wilson to-day sent from Pass Christian, Miss., a message to King Gustaf of Sweden, offering his "sincere sympathy and that of the Government and people of the United States in the sad affliction which has befallen his Majesty and the royal family in the death of his well-beloved and illustrious mother, her royal highness the Queen Dowager Sophie."

The State Department was notified by the American Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm of the death of the Queen Dowager, and the message was forwarded to President Wilson in Mississippi.

Two Buried in Swiss Avalanche.

BERNE, Dec. 30.—An avalanche overwhelmed a skiing party to-day, burying two of the party, an architect named Glu and a teacher named Stuckl, under a mountain of snow. Glu's wife and a local official nemed Balmer caught a pine and saved themselves. A relief column has been dispatched to the scene of the accident, but small hope is entertained of recovering the bodies before Spring on account of the enormous amount of snow which has recently fallen.

RAILROAD EXPERT FOR CUBA

Menocal Will Summon an American to Aid in Rate Revision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—President Menocal intends soon to obtain the services of an American railroad expert to assist Cuba's Railroad Commission in preparing a general adjustment of freight rates along the lines recently followed in the United States.

The Government considers the present railroad rates in Cuba too high, though the railroads deny it. President Menocal says that in order to prevent injustice he will summon an expert from the United States.

CZAREVITCH ON THE MEND.

Can Now Walk Unaided and Is Rosy-Cheeked, Says Eye Witness.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times gives the testimony of an eye-witness as to the great improvement in the condition of the Czarevitch since August, when he still had his left leg encased in supports, could barely hobble, and looked ill.

Now, according to this testimony, the Prince has discarded the supports, walks unaided, but drags the leg a little, and is bright and rosy-cheeked. His physician predicts that in a few weeks the leg will be quite supple.

BEEF TRUST KEEPS FAITH.

National Packing Co. Reduces Capital Stock to $5,000.

TRENTON, Dec. 30.—The National Packing Company filed a certificate with the Secretary of State to-day decreasing its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $5,000. Edward Tilden is President of the company, and the stock is held by the largest packers in Chicago.

According to the papers filed here, the stockholders voting for the decrease included the estate of Gustave F. Swift, 4,670 shares; J. Ogden Armour, 4,004 shares, and the estate of Edward Morris, 1,317 shares.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The National Packing Company was the holding company and clearing house of the so-called beef trust. At the time of the Government's prosecution of the Armours, Swifts, and other packers this fact was substantiated. While the big meat packers of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and other points obtained a decision in their favor, an arrangement was reached with the Government whereby the packers agreed to dissolve the National Packing Company. The action taken at Trenton to-day is understood here to mean that the packers are keeping their agreement with the Government to liquidate the affairs of the National Packing Company. Of course, it does not mean that the Beef Trust, so called, is going out of business. The packers are still working together along settled lines, although the price of beef at distributing points is no longer dictated by the National Packing Company.

NO AMERICAN BIDDERS YET.

China Would Welcome Applications for Railway Contracts.

PEKING, Dec 30.—Hints have been thrown out here that the United States would, if it desired, be favored with an ample share of the railroad contracts now being distributed as part of the Chinese Government's scheme for the development of the country.

Regrets were expressed to-day in influential quarters that no representative of America was among the numerous concession-seekers at present in Peking.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—State Department officials attribute the absence of American bidders for Chinese railroad contracts to the fact that European capital is cheaper. Americans, therefore, it is said, find it more advantageous to make their investments elsewhere rather than go to China to compete with capitalists from Europe.

While officials here would encourage straight financial undertakings on the part of American investors in China, they are heartily opposed to any political meddling by Americans.

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PURE SILK CREPE SHIRTS—Scarcest and most sought for of all high-grade silk shirtings. Good weight crepe, neat satin stripes woven in.
Reg. $7.50; ea. 6 for 4.75 ea.; 3 for 4.85 ea.; Single Shirt, 4.95
PURE SILK SHIRTS—Mostly from 1914 satin striped silk shirtings. Many jacquarded and novelty effects from our own better grades, Custom workmanship throughout.
Reg. $5.00 to $6.50: ea., 6 for 3.45 ea.; 3 for 3.55 ea.; Single Shirt, 3.65
PURE SILK SHIRTS—New, crisp and lustrous shirts that are of the finest making and in the most desirable satin stripes. Serviceable qualities. Sizes 14 to 18.
Reg. $5.00 ea.; 6 for 3.05 ea.; 3 for 3.15 ea.; Single Shirt, 3.25
PURE SILK SHIRTS—A firmly woven silk shirting in a large and complete assortment of medium and light grounds—extremely well made. Sizes 14 to 18.
Reg. $4.50 ea.; 6 for 2.85 ea.; 3 for 2.90 ea.; Single Shirt, 2.95
FLANNEL AND COTTON CREPE SHIRTS—Two most desirable shirts. Taffeta flannel in neat stripes. Value $2.50. New 1914 Crepes. In handsome patterns. Soft French cuffs.
Reg. $2.50 ea., 6 for 1.35 ea.; 3 for 1.40 ea.; Single Shirt, 1.45
MADRAS NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Pleated and plain models. The newest and choicest patterns only. Laundered cuffs; woven and printed fabrics.
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FANCY SHIRTS—All styles—New semi-bosom shirts, short pleated front, regular pleated negligees, plain front negligees. Mercerized shirts. All better grades.
Reg. $1.50 to $2.00 ea., 6 for 80c ea.; 3 for 85c ea.; Single Shirt, 90c
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HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS—Vicuna mixtures, tweeds, Homespuns, Chinchillas and novelty overcoatings that are different and more exclusive than usually shown. Every desirable model, either single or double breasted.
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INVITE MISS PEARY.

Pole Discoverer's Daughter Asked to Open Art Exhibit.

The students and teachers of the Washington Irving High School sent an invitation yesterday to Miss Marie Ahnighito Peary, the daughter of Admiral Peary, who was born in the Arctic, asking her to preside on Monday at the opening of the school's second art exhibit.

The pictures to be shown in this exhibit will consist entirely of paintings of the Arctic and Antarctic regions and it was decided that the most appropriate person to open the exhibit would be the Pole discoverer's daughter who is known almost as familiarly as "The Snow Baby" as by her real name. Miss Peary is now 17 years old and will make her début in Washington on Friday.

Mrs. Boissevain to Act.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain is to take the title rôle in "Nance Oldfield," the play by Charles Reade to be given by the New York branch of the Vassar Alumnae Association on the evening of Jan. 23 in the Aerial Theatre with "The Man of Destiny," by Bernard Shaw. The plays are to raise money to furnish the living room of the new Woman's University Club now near completion on Fifty-second Street, near Park Avenue. The part of Nance Oldfield is one with which Mrs. Boissevain is familiar, having taken it during her college days at Vassar. "The Man of Destiny" will be played by Miss Elinor Fatman and Miss Sydney Thompson.

Yuletide Dinner for Lotos Club.

The Lotos Club will give a Yuletide dinner at the club house, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street on Saturday evening, Jan. 10. There will be singing of ancient wassail songs and other musical features.

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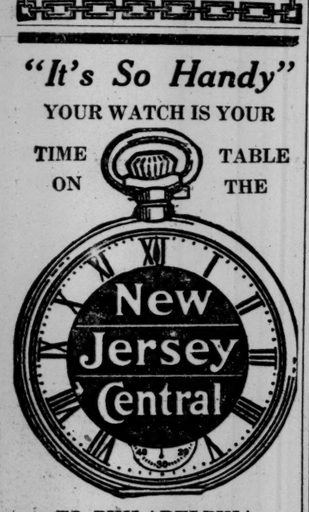

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FRIAS PROSECUTES REILLYS IN HAVANA

Ex-Cuban Senator Returns with Copies of Forgery and Larceny Charges.

EXTRADITION TO FOLLOW

Former Partner of Sulzer's Friend Gives Latin-American Viewpoint of U. S. Diplomacy.

José Antonio Frias, ex-Senator of Cuba and former associate of ex-Gov. Sulzer in Guatamelan enterprises, arrived here yesterday from a trip to Havana, where he further pressed his litigation against Hugh J. Reilly. Mr. Frias gave an interesting interview to a TIMES reporter at his office, 43 Cedar Street.

In an effort to obtain a review in the Cuban courts of the transaction by which the State Department on Aug 26, 1912, forced the Cuban Government to pay claims amounting to more than half a million dollars to an American contracting firm, ex-Senator Frias has filed charges of grand larceny and forgery against Hugh J. Reilly, Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., of New York, and David Broderick of Connecticut in Section 1 of the Criminal Court of Instruction in Havana. On these charges Mr. Frias seeks the extradition of the two Reillys and David Broderick to Cuba. The case is attracting widespread interest among Latin-Americans on account of testimony already brought out in various suits growing out of the contracting venture, in which Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., has accounted for some of the money by saying that it went to "entertain American officials" or was "paid to American officials."

"I can say that this action in Cuba is easily the most important action growing out of United States diplomacy in Latin-America," said Mr. Frias at his office yesterday afternoon. "The good faith of the State Department of the United States is of course involved. If the people of the United States could only know the details which they will not take enough interest to learn in this and similar cases involving Latin-Americans, they would know exactly why their Government is considered down there a big bull-dozing Government that knows nothing of fair play to smaller countries.

"The sad fact is that most Latin-Americans are looked upon by the people of the United States as low-born peoples, whereas among them are men of great culture and great achievement in all of the fine arts, including the art of dealing in a spirit of justice when one's opponent is not quite so strong as one's self.

"I could have been fighting this case all my life had I remained in Cuba. And all the people of the United States would ever know was that some Americans had some kind of a crooked game put up on them by one of those low and cunning Latin-Americans.

"So I moved to New York seven years ago and learned English and mingled with Americans. I think I know how to fight a case American style more than do some other Latin Americans. They have had to content themselves in my case by calling me a fugitive from justice, in court papers, and seeing the epithetical designation stricken out by the Judge. And of course they have said I dared not go back to Cuba and that I would cause a riot among those anxious to do me harm if I should go back there.

"But I had a fine time for all of that on my visit and I hope some others come to Cuba soon and that they have as warm a welcome as my old neighbors gave me.

"I had my Cuban lawyer, Jose Perujo Patino, draw up the charges against the two Reillys and David Broderick. An important portion of the recital of alleged facts supporting the charges is the testimony in the suit of Bishop Broderick against his brother David, which was tried at Hartford, Conn.. In this suit Bishop Broderick testified that as the sub-contractor he had no mechanic's claims against Reilly and that any such claim presented was a forgery. David Broderick testified that the mechanic's lien upon which the State Department forced the Cuban Government under threat of intervention to pay the money, was a document drawn up by himself and Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., upon suggestions of American friends who were close to the State Department that such a device would be an instrument on which the Department could act. Previous appeals to the department had been answered with the statement that there were no documents before it on which action could be taken.

"In Cuba a Notary's powers are greater than they are here. If a person makes a false statement to a Notary in Cuba and that statement is embodied in the document which the person signs before the Notary the contents of the document are held to be a forgery.

"In this case David Broderick took a Notary's oath that the money was due to the sub-contractor for labor and material, and Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., took a Notary's oath that his father, the principal contractor, owed the money as represented. Hugh J. Reilly thereafter participated in the benefits of the money obtained upon these documents, and for this reason we charge him with being a beneficiary of the forgery."

Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation in Cuba, acted for the State Department at the meeting of the Cuban Cabinet at which the money was paid to David Broderick and the younger Reilly. Manuel Sanguily, the Cuban Secretary of State, brought forward two Government checks in payment of the sum. Gibson refused the checks on the grounds that "checks were not cash" and demanded the money as the only alternative of cabling the State Department that the Cuban Government was avoiding payment upon a technicality.

BLOOD CLEANED, PUT BACK.

New Apparatus Demonstrated—Also a Hunger-Testing Machine.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—An apparatus by which blood may be removed, cleansed of impurities, and returned to the system, and a contrivance by which it can be determined whether one is suffering from hunger or merely has an appetite, were among the inventions demonstrated to-day by members of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in annual session here.

A dog was utilized to illustrate the blood purifying apparatus, which was the result of the work of Drs. J. J. Abel, L. G. Rowntree, and B. B. Turner of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. A. J. Carlson of the University of Chicago demonstrated on himself the efficiency of the hunger-testing machine, which was his own invention.

Dr. Carlson defined hunger as a sensation which arises in the stomach while appetite is a nervous phenomena of the brain. Swallowing a small, cigar-shaped rubber balloon which had been fitted with long rubber tubes, he inflated the balloon in his stomach through the tubes and then attached the latter to sensitized paper. Hunger, he declared, caused the muscles of the stomach to grip the balloon and drive out the air, which registered the amount of hunger on the sensitized paper.

White rats and mice were used in an experiment designed to illustrate the diffusion of the blood supply. Dyes injected into their blood vessels circulated in a short time until the little animals changed the color of their flesh without much apparent discomfort. One rat was green to the end of his tail, while even the film of his eyes was the color of an emerald. The other was similarly transformed by the use of red dye.

TAFT URGES CHURCHGOING.

Needed to Offset Effects of Exposing Evils of Society, He Says.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—"The filth of society will not need to be realistically exposed to public view when more of our citizens go to church and are thus led to understand their own personal responsibility," said former President Taft as he placed a blue button—emblem of the "everybody-at-church-Sunday movement"—on his coat lapel to-day in indorsement of the plan.

The former President had been waited upon by the Rev. John Wellington Hoag, Chairman of the committee, and, taking the button, Mr. Taft added: "There is great need of widespread church-going to-day in order to offset the evil results of an ill-advised emotionalism that seems to be sweeping throughout our land.

"We do not need to have the phases of the lower world held up to public view when men hold up their own souls for personal investigation."

Delta Sigma Phi Convention.

The Delta Sigma Phi fraternity began a three days' convention yesterday at the club house of the New York alumni, 305 West 138th Street. These chapters were represented: City College of New York, New York University, Texas University, Pennsylvania State University, Trinity, Cumberland, and Cornell. President Hannay of Texas opened the meeting with the gavel used in the 1904 Republican Convention. A dinner was held last night.

SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT LOOKS LIKE A TIE

Bitterness in Republican Ranks May Cause a Long Delay in Assembly Organization.

BARNES CANDIDATE WEAK

Hinman Can Muster Only 32 Votes of a Necessary 76, up-State Leader Estimates.

The caucus of the Republican Assemblymen-elect, at which their candidate for Speaker of the Assembly is to be selected, has been called for next Tuesday evening, and will be held in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol. It is the desire of the organization leaders that it be held behind closed doors. This is contrary to custom, but has been looked upon as a wise precaution at a time when feeling runs as high as it does at present in the Republican Party in this State, and on an occasion when all the pent-up bitterness in the contending factions is pretty certain to come to the surface.

As the moment when the contending forces must come to an open clash is approaching, the supporters of Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman of Albany, who is believed to have the backing of Republican State Chairman William Barnes and the old-line leaders in the organization, say that their candidate has the greatest number of pledged votes in the caucus of any Speakership candidate, and that accordingly they have every reason to take an optimistic view of the situation. It may be stated authoritatively, however, that up to the present time Mr. Hinman is far from having attracted to his candidacy the support that will insure his elevation to the Speakership.

The anti-Barnes men who have been active in the preliminary skirmishes of the Speakership fight insist that all Mr. Hinman can muster at present is 32 votes from among 79 Republican members elected to next year's Assembly. A majority of all the members elected, or 76, is required for the election of a Speaker.

An up-State Republican leader who has made a survey of the situation, and who was in this city yesterday, gave the following as the division among the Republican Assemblymen-elect on the Speakership:

Harold J. Hinman of Albany	32
Almet W. Hoff of Kings	14
Clinton T. Horton of Erie	12
Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego	10
Alexander Macdonald of Franklin	8
John L. Sullivan of Chautauqua	3
Total	79

According to this up-State Republican, his investigation led him to believe that the Republican Assemblymen-elect would line up as follows in the Republican caucus next Tuesday night:

FOR HINMAN.

H. J. Hinman, Albany, 1		G. L. Bockes, Otsego	
J. G. Malone, Albany, 2		G. T. Seelye, Saratoga	
W. C. Baxter, Albany, 3		W. J. Maier, Seneca	
L. P. Grinder, Bronx,		D. W. C. Talmadge,	
C. H. Springer, Cayuga		Suffolk, 1	
N. F. Webb, Cortland,		H. Mk. Murphy, Suffolk, 2	
E. A. Mackey, Del.		W. S. Moore, Tioga	
M. G. Dubois, Dutchess, 2		J. W. Preswick, Tompkins	
L. H. Wells, Genesee		H. R. De Witt, Ulster, 1	
G. H. Chase, Greene		N. P. Le Fevre, Ulster, 2	
E. M. Magee, Livingston		R. A. Wilson, Wayne	
S. L. Adler, Monroe, 2		G. Blakely, Westchester, 1	
C. W. Phillips, Monroe, 4		W. W. Law, Jr., Westchester, 2	
A. Eilenbogen, N.Y., 15		F. D. Hopkins, Westchester, 4	
W. B. Bewley, Niagara, 1		E. C. Gillett, Gates	
H. E. Wheeler, Ontario			
J. B. Montgomery, Orange, 1			
C. J. Boyd, Orange, 2			
Total—32.			

FOR HOFF.

Kings.		Kings.	
R. H. McQuestion, 1		A. W. Hoff, 18	
G. Sanghorst, 4		A. C. Flamman, 20	
C. C. Lockwood, 5		E. R. W. Karutz, 22	
F. M. Ahern, 10		W. F. Mathewson, 23	
G. R. Brennan, 11		Queens.	
W. T. Simpson, 12		C. Garbe, 3	
S. R. Green, 16		J. S. Eadie, 4	
A. W. Burlingame, Jr., 17		Total—14.	

FOR HORTON.

S. P. Quick, Broome		D. Nelson, N. Y., 21	
W. Knapp, Chemung		S. C. Crane, N. Y., 23	
C. T. Horton, Erie, 2		F. Stoddard, Jr., N.Y., 25	
F. B. Thorn, Erie, 9		H. Conkling, N. Y., 29	
F. W. Cristman, Herkimer		H. S. Howard, Schuyler	
W. A. Gage, Montgomery		J. Knight, Wyoming	
		Total—12.	

FOR SWEET.

S. A. Jones, Chenango		C. J. Fuess, Oneida, 2	
J. H. Wood, Fulton and Hamilton		J. B. Fuller, Oneida, 3	
H. E. Machold, Jefferson, 1		E. Arnts, Onondaga, 1	
H. L. Grant, Lewis		J. R. Buechler, Onondaga, 1	
M. E. Tallett, Madison		T. C. Sweet, Oswego	
		Total—10.	

FOR MACDONALD.

A. W. Fairbank, Clinton		J. A. Smith, St. Lawrence, 2	
R. T. Kenyon, Essex		H. E. H. Brereton, Warren	
A. Macdonald, Franklin		C. O. Pratt, Washington	
J. G. Jones, Jefferson, 2		Total—8.	
F. L. Seaker, St. Lawrence, 1			

FOR SULLIVAN.

E. E. Ferry, Allegany		J. L. Sullivan, Chautauqua, 2	
A. M. Cheney, Chautauqua, 1		F. Stoddard, Jr., N.Y., 25	
End Insert A		Total—3.	

Effect of Bull Moose Stand.

The fear that the twenty Progressive members elected to the next Assembly might combine with the Tammany element and other organization Democrats behind Michael Schaap of the Thirty-first New York District, Bull Moose leader of the present Assembly, hight have the effect of solidifying the Republican majority, it was said yesterday. Already there are indications that the Republican caucus will be called to order with pretty nearly every member elected as a Republican in attendance, where a fortnight ago a dozen of the Republican Assemblymen-elect openly declared that they would not enter it. It was stated yesterday that the attendance of all but three was practically assured. The trio expected to stay out is made up of Dean Nelson of the Twenty-first New York District, S. Clinton Crane of the Twenty-third, and Wilmot Knapp of Chemung.

This prospect, however, does not carry with it the assurance that all will remain in the caucus and abide by its action in case this should favor Mr. Hinman or any other candidate regarded as having the Barnes brand on him. The best thing the bolters could hope to accomplish, though, would be to tie the situation in a knot, precipitate a long drawn out fight, and thus delay the organization of the Assembly for weeks, perhaps, in a year when the Republicans of necessity must be held responsible for the record made by that branch of the Legislature, and when, with the Gubernatorial election impending, it is essential from a party point of view that this record should commend itself to the voters throughout the State.

The trip of Ogden L. Mills, leader of the anti-Barnes faction in the Republican organization and head and front of the fight that is being made on Mr. Hinman, is said to have brought little cheer to the progressive element in the Republican organization.

The opponents of Mr. Hinman are all divided in their allegiance. It was contended yesterday that the action of the anti-Barnes conference, which Mr. Mills had summoned to meet at Syracuse on Monday night, in virtually espousing the cause of Horton, Sweet, and Sullivan and ignoring Hoff and Macdonald, might induce the two last-named candidates for Speaker to throw their following over to Hinman, and in return reap as reward the leadership of the Assembly and the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, both coveted positions.

This would give Hinman 54 votes in the caucus, with the remaining 25 divided between the three candidates tagged as independents by the Mills conference. The supporters of Hinman believe that this would insure the election of their candidate, and say that they would have a sufficient number of Progressives and Independents to make up for any Republican defection that might occur.

The declaration of the two Republican members from Onondaga for Mr. Sweet, one of the anti-Barnes candidates, is likely to mar the prospect of ex-Assemblyman Frederick W. Hammond, who is an important cog in the Republican machine of Onondaga County of landing the Clerkship of the Assembly. Mr. Hammond has filled that position once before, and is a candidate again this year. Should the Hinman faction win out in the Speakership fight, it was said yesterday, a man recommended by the Republican organization in Kings would be made Clerk of the Assembly.

HARTIGAN MUST GO TO JAIL.

Court of Appeals Confirms Policeman's Sentence for Perjury.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—John J. Hartigan, a New York policeman, must serve a term of not less than two years and six months and not more than three years and six months in prison for perjury, the Court of Appeals decided to-day.

Hartigan, who was clerk in the office of Inspector Dennis Sweeney, once was sent to Capt. Thomas W. Walsh with $800 bribe money for Eugene Fox, a policeman under arrest. Walsh was to contribute $150 additional, and the $950 was to be used by Fox for counsel fees. Hartigan denied before the Grand Jury that he took the envelope to Walsh and his conviction resulted.

Walsh now is dead and Sweeney is serving a term on Blackwell's Island.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE TO HAVE A THEATRE

Students Will Appear in Modern Plays Before Townsfolk of Hanover, N. H.

GIFT OF WALLACE ROBINSON

Donor Stipulated That His $100,000 Should Be Used for College Activities Apart from Sports.

Under the direction of Walter F. Wanger, a New York boy who is an undergraduate at Dartmouth College, a college theatre will be constructed in Hanover, N. H., in which a company made up of Dartmouth students will appear in plays which will be open not only to the college students but to all the residents of the town.

The theatrical venture is made possible by a gift of $100,000 from Wallace F. Robinson, Vice President of the American Shoe Machinery Company, who stipulated that the money was to be used in furthering some side of college activity other than athletics. Accordingly, Robinson Hall will be built, with the theatre as the chief feature of the building.

The theatre is to be constructed along the lines of the modern playhouse, but the more or less hide-bound traditions of college dramatics have been turned down and a policy evolved which is little short of revolutionary. There is no regular theatre in Hanover, but during the past year eighteen plays have been given there, among them "The Man from the Sea," which is shortly to be presented at the Princess Theatre here in New York.

In Dartmouth, as in most colleges, there has been for a long time a dramatic club, which several times a year presented the more or less usual college entertainments. These exhibitions generally took the form of an amateur presentation of some classic play or the performance of some amateur musical comedy or review.

While Mr. Wanger was a candidate for the assistant manager of the Dramatic Club he obtained permission to put on a one-act vaudeville sketch. This was presented in February, 1913, and won the prize of the assistant managership for Wanger.

As a result of the success of this attempt to present new plays young Mr. Wanger was made director of dramatics for the Summer session of Dartmouth College. During this Summer school he had the advantage of being able to present women in women's characters, and in the middle of the Summer put on a bill consisting of Alfred Sutro's "Marriage Has Been Arranged," Synge's "The Shadow of the Glen," and the first American performance of Stanley Houghton's "Phipps."

During the week following Easter of this year Mr. Wanger will bring to New York on a special train a company of fifty Dartmouth actors, who will appear in a Broadway Theatre for one week, presenting a repertory of plays which have never before been seen in New York.

This is the first time in the history of American educational institutions that the theatre has been made a part of college work. It is not Mr. Wanger's idea to present Greek tragedies and ancient comedies. He says it is his ambition to present up-to-date plays, or, rather, to present plays a little bit ahead of the day.

The audiences which the Dartmouth Theatre Company plays to are exactly the audiences which the average manager hopes to get on the road. They are made up of undergraduates, members of the Faculty and their families, and the townsfolk. Twenty-five and fifty cents are the prices of seats, and Mr. Wanger, during the construction of the college theatre, has been able to pack a hall seating 1,200 people time and time again.

The Equitable Building will usher in a new era

THE Equitable Building will usher in a new era—an era of advantages which has no parallel in any other building—an era of service which will be a revelation to those it serves.

The plain truth is, that no other building on earth comes so near to being 100% efficient in all of those respects which contribute to the convenience, comfort and prosperity of tenants.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

TELEGRAPH ERROR RULING.

Company Not Responsible Unless Gross Negligence Is Proved.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A telegraph company is not responsible for errors made in a message unless they are the result of gross negligence, the Court of Appeals held to-day.

This opinion was handed down in the case of Stephen M. Weld & Co., cotton brokers, against the Postal Telegraph Company. Weld gave an operator in the New York office a message to sell 20,000 bales of cotton at not less than 12.70 a pound, and, owing to an error in the message, it was sold at 12.07, thus inflicting on Weld a loss of $27,565.

On the first trial of the case Weld obtained a verdict for $10,000 damages. The Court of Appeals sent the case back for a new trial because of error in the charge to the jury. A second jury gave Weld a verdict of $36,684. In reversing this verdict to-day because of error and granting a new trial, the Court of Appeals explained that proof of gross negligence would be necessary to warrant giving Weld a verdict. The opinion was unanimous.

BIG TREE ON CAMPANIA.

Buglers to Welcome New Year To-night on Eastbound Cunarder.

The Cunarder Campania sailed at 1 o'clock this morning. The saloon, which is the last left of the Spanish mahogany type, was artistically hung with holly and mistletoe, brought from Liverpool for the purpose, and a big tree in the centre loaded with toys and fairy-colored lights for the children on New Year's Day.

Capt. E. T. Britten, who was recently staff Captain of the Mauretania, is in command of the Campania this voyage, and to-night at midnight the buglers will sound the last post to the old year and then blow a welcome blast to the new, while the big ship's bell on deck will be rung and the band will play in the saloon.

New Trial for Edgar R. Jackson.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Edgar R. Jackson, a New York real estate man under conviction on a charge of grand larceny, had a new trial granted to him to-day by the Court of Appeals. It was alleged that he obtained $5,000 from Mary Griffith by making false representations in a real estate transaction. He received an indeterminate sentence in New York County.

JACK BINNS TO GET $12,500.

Verdict Against Vitagraph Company fo. Fake Portrait of Him Sustained.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—"Jack" Binns, the wireless operator of the steamer Republic disaster in 1909, will receive $12,500 because a moving picture concern exploited a fake portrait of him. The Court of Appeals to-day upheld the judgment for that amount obtained against the Vitagraph Company.

Two days after the collision the Vitagraph Company showed a moving picture of the accident, with an alleged portrait of Binns, with the legend, "Jack Binns and his good American smile."

Binns received offers of engagements in theatrical performances, but had refused to make an exhibition of himself and sued the motion picture company for $50,000. At the trial the picture was shown to the jury and they gave Binns $12,500. The Judge set the verdict aside as excessive, and asked Binns to stipulate a reduction to $2,500. He refused and carried up the case.

"B&G"

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COSTS NO MORE THAN ORDINARY OIL

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The Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. IS NOT CONNECTED EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE WORLD.

This emphatic statement is made because of the possible impression in some quarters that there is some connection between Mr. Henry Siegel's stores and the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.

Because of a similarity in name, we particularly wish to emphasize that The Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. is in nowise interested in Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago, Henry Siegel & Co. of Boston, The 14th Street Store or Simpson-Crawford Co. of New York.

The Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. is not directly or indirectly interested in any enterprise in association with Mr. Henry Siegel.

Mr. Henry Siegel's interests in our company were purchased (good will and all) by Mr. J. B. Greenhut more than 12 years ago. At that time Mr. Henry Siegel's connections with this store were entirely and completely severed.

Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.
J. B. GREENHUT, President

GIMBELS

ADVANCE NOTICE

That on Friday Morning,
January 2, 1914
There Will Begin

Two Very Important Events:

The JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

The JANUARY WHITE SALE

Of which more exact details will be found in tomorrow morning's newspapers.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
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Do you hope to own a car?

All readers of The New York Times will receive next Sunday a special Automobile Section—the most complete motor car guide for buyers and the most interesting review for those who already own cars.

It will contain, among other attractive features, the following:

Photographs of all the important 1914 models.

Articles on the newest automobile inventions.

Complete information about the year's improvements.

Programmes of the coming shows and meetings.

Outlines of the most convenient routes near city.

It has been said that the New Year will find every intelligent person interested in motor cars in one of two ways—either as an owner or as one who intends to have a car as soon as possible. The Special Automobile Section will contain news for both classes. It will be instructive to the man or woman who can afford a car costing thousands of dollars, as well as to those who are concerned with the last month's announcements of machines selling below $400.

Whoever you are, you will find much to interest you in this feature of

Next Sunday's Times

NO PRESSURE USED TO BLOCK OIL DEAL

Washington Did Not Influence Colombia to Reject Pearson Contracts.

CONSERVATION LAW PASSED

This, Says Diplomatic Authority, Caused British Interests to Withdraw Voluntarily.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Positive denial was given in a responsible diplomatic quarter in Washington to-day to the statement by The London Times that the withdrawal of the Pearson oil contracts in the republic of Colombia grew out of any fear by Colombia that the United States would "prevent the passage of the contract."

These statements were contained in an article in The London Times supplement on the Pearson contracts, mention of which was contained in a cable dispatch from London printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. The denial obtained here to-day was sweeping, including a repudiation of the assertions that any pressure whatever was brought to bear by the American Government upon that of Colombia in connection with the withdrawal of Pearson contracts.

Pearsons Voluntarily Withdrew.

The statement is made in the same responsible quarter that the Pearson contracts were abandoned solely because the Colombian Government, instead of ratifying them and making them binding, enacted legislation for the conservation of Colombian oil deposits, reserving to the Government itself the ownership of all such deposits, and that this so changed the status quo that the Pearson interests voluntarily witnarew.

Under this new legislation it would have been possible for the Pearson interests to obtain only "temporary" grants by special contracts to be approved by the Colombian Congress, and these, according to statements made today, the Pearsons were unwilling to accept.

In support of the denials thus given and the statement as to the withdrawal of the Pearson Syndicate, attention was invited to-day to a translation of the text of the new Colombian petroleum law, which has just arrived in Washington from Bogota. This new law was enacted on Nov. 12, 1913, and its text, in Spanish, is contained in the Diario Oficial of Colombia, in the issue of Nov. 26, 1913.

A translation of the new law follows:

Article 1.—The nation reserves to itself the ownership of petroleum deposits and wells and of hydrocarbides in general in all public lands and in other lands belonging to it.

Article 2.—Pending the enacting of a law for the regulation of claims and titles of petroleum wells and of hydrocarbides in all public lands, there will be given only temporary grants by special contract to be approved by Congress.

Article 3.—Article 112 of the Fiscal Code is hereby repealed.

Contract Covered 3,861 Square Miles

Lord Murray of Elibank, representing Lord Cowdray's firm of Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, Limited, of London, signed a contract with the Colombian Government about the first of last May, under which the Pearson Syndicate was to obtain important oil production rights in Colombia. This contract was signed by Lord Murray and the Colombian Minister of Public Works, but had to be ratified by the Colombian Congress before becoming valid. Under its terms the Pearson Syndicate was to have transferred to it the virtual ownership of 10,000 square kilometers (3,861 square miles) of oil deposits. The location of the deposits was not described in the contract which was so drawn as to allow the Pearson Syndicate to exploit any location of 10,000 kilometers it might choose.

Under this contract the Pearson syndicate would have exploited virgin oil fields in Colombia of great value, and would have received the necessary rights for building railways, docks, quays, and canals, installing telegraph and telephone systems, and everything necessary for the exploitation of the oil deposits. This would have involved the spending of vast sums of money.

Though the Pearson proposals for this exploitation were made and the contract signed in May, subject to approval by the Colombian Congress, it was not discussed in the Congress until October. At the same time there were American, German, and Canadian syndicates after oil concessions in Colombia, but no provisional contracts were signed with them. It was asserted here to-day that all these syndicates were waiting to learn the attitude of the Colombian Congress toward the Pearson contract.

It was explained in the diplomatic quarter referred to that the willingness of the Pearson syndicate to embark upon so extensive an exploitation of the petroleum wealth of Colombia, the standing of that syndicate, and the resources behind it, as well as the interest of other foreign syndicates in these oil deposits, led leaders in the Colombian Congress to doubt the wisdom of voting away the oil resources of the country in the manner proposed in the contract with the Pearsons. A new light, it was said, came to the Colombian legislators, who began considering whether it would not be wiser to withhold approval of the Pearson contract and reserve to the Colombian nation the ownership of all its oil deposits.

Instead of ratifying the Pearson contract the Congress finally enacted the new petroleum law on Nov. 12. Under this statute only temporary grants can be made to the Pearson or any other syndicate. It was said to-day that this was unsatisfactory to the Pearson interests, and that the contract of May, which had been waiting for ratification by the Colombian Congress, was withdrawn by the syndicate as soon as it was convinced that the new petroleum law would be enacted. Under this new law the situation was cleared, so that in the future there will be an open field for every syndicate desirous of working the Colombian oil deposits, but ownership of the deposits is not to pass from the Colombian Nation, and there will be regulatory legislation governing the granting of all claims and titles.

Murray's Option on Port Works.

There has been keen interest in Latin-American diplomatic circles here in the signing of contracts by Lord Murray of Elibank in behalf of the Pearson syndicate, for harbor works at Cartagena and Buenaventura. These contracts, which were mentioned in the London dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, are for surveys and plans for such works, with an option to tender. It is understood here that under this contract, after the plans for the port works were completed, they were to be sent to the foreign legations of Colombia, through which bids were to be invited. If the option to tender was contained in the contract with Lord Murray, he would have the right of deciding or refusing to build at the price of the lowest bid submitted.

As understood here, these port works were to be for the Colombian Government. Columbia is badly in need of ports, not only for the transshipment of its products for the foreign market, but also in order to be able to take prompt advantage of the opening of the Panama Canal. Cartagena and Buenaventura are strategically situated with respect to the termini of the Panama Canal and are the principal ports on the Caribbean and Pacific coasts of Colombia. Cartagena is almost directly east of Colon, the Atlantic entrance to the canal, while Buenaventura, on Choca Bay, is southeast of Panama, at the Pacific end of the canal.

Latin-American diplomats in Washington were also interested to-day in that portion of THE NEW YORK TIMES London dispatch which mentioned the statement in The London Times that "the Colombian Congress received an official intimation from Washington that the grant of an oil concession to a British or any European firm would prejudice the negotiations for the settlement of the outstanding disputes between Colombia and the United States."

These negotiations have been conducted between the new American Minister to Colombia, Thaddeus Thompson, in Bogota, with Señor Urrutia, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Minister Thompson is now in the United States, and while here will probably discuss the status of the Colombian negotiations with the State Department. He came to this country on account of the illness of his wife, who was operated upon yesterday at a hospital in Baltimore.

Hopes to Settle Panama Differences

Similar negotiations were conducted by the Taft Administration, but failed. A new beginning was made in the negotiations initiated by Minister Thompson soon after his arrival at Bogota. President Restrepo of Colombia has been desirous of reaching an understanding with the United States and has been hoping that he would soon be able to submit to the Colombian Congress satisfactory terms for the settlement of the Panama controversy.

Pending the outcome of these negotiations, Representative Rainey of Illinois will not urge the House Foreign Affairs Committee to act on his resolution contemplating a reference of the American controversy with Colombia to The Hague for adjudication. It was learned to-day that Mr. Rainey's decision not to press his resolution for action is in deference to a request from the Wilson Administration. Mr. Rainey was told that agitation on his resolution during these negotiations might interfere with their progress.

Lord Murray of Elibank, who is associated with Lord Cowdray in S. Pearson & Sons, said yesterday at the Hotel St. Regis that he could not discuss his recent withdrawal of a request for oil concessions in Colombia because of the "international involvements." Through a representative Lord Murray said that any statement from him at this time might provoke controversy that would only cause trouble, and he would therefore keep silent.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the benefit of the "100 neediest cases": W. D. O., $5; "A Mother of a Son," $1, for Case No. 66; Anonymous, $2.

OPPOSE COLLEGE SUMMER BASEBALL

Prof. E. H. Nicols of Harvard Thinks Students Should Not Receive Money for Playing.

FORWARD PASS A SUCCESS

Delegates to National Collegiate Association Convention Plan Reform in Sports.

Summer baseball and many of the athletic evils that beset the college student were discussed yesterday at the annual convention of the National Collegiate Association, when more than 100 delegates, representing 112 universities and schools and a student population of 142,000, took part in the effort to solve the knotty problems which the association has endeavored to overcome during the eight years of its existence.

While many sports followed by colleges in this country received a hard rap, Summer baseball came in for particular attention. Prof. E. H. Nicols of Harvard said Summer baseball should be prohibited, and his views were supported by many of the delegates. The method of eradicating the evils from the college world furnished a lively theme for discussion, and although a number of suggestions were offered, the question remained undecided.

Prof. E. H. Nicols said he really had no serious objection to boys playing for money, but they should not play on college teams. He pointed out that the longer a man plays baseball the worse he becomes, and at 35 he has to start life over again, with no business or professional experience. The temperament that makes a man a good ball player is more likely to make him a poor business man. He thought it right to play ball temporarily to get money enough for a college education afterward. Soccer football, in his opinion, was the only athletic game better than baseball. The latter sport is inferior to soccer because it is possible in baseball for very superior pitching to beat much better average nines. He gave instances of boys jumping over bat for a bet of $50 with the manager of a baseball team, tending a soda fountain at a Summer hotel for half an hour a day for $50 a week wages, and various other cases along the same lines. He could see no objection to a bona fide resident playing with a Summer nine where the other members are paid for their services.

Dr. Young of Cornell could not see why discrimination should be made for baseball players when swimmers and track athletes, who are possibly as needy, are condemned. He did not consider a ball player any more a "pro" than a waiter or book agent. He advocated a one-year residence rule, with a three-year limit play on a scholarship basis, to stop proselyting.

George Huff of Illinois University thought no change could be made while 90 per cent. of the students and people think it is all right for a boy to go out and earn a little money playing ball. He failed to appreciate the difference between a boy playing ball for money and a track athlete receiving a gold watch or a diamond, and why one should be a professional and the other an amateur.

A solution to the problem was offered by H. L. Williams of Minnesota, who said the association must take a firm stand and receive the backing of the Faculties. He suggested the adoption of the system at Minnesota, where each athlete made an affidavit that he has never taken money directly or indirectly, with a threat of expulsion in case it is discovered that his affidavit was false.

The Rev. Endicott Peabody of the Groton School, Groton, Mass., read a paper on the "Ideals of Sport in England and America." He compared the purpose of athletics in the two countries, and concluded by saying that the English standards were much higher—that "victory" is the watchword of the American athlete, and that "fun" actuated the endeavor of the English college man.

"The American system of athletics," said Dr. Peabody, "is demoralizing and aristocratic, and against the ideals of the nation. Students are chosen for athletics in the colleges not because they need the exercise but because they are physically fitted. Participation in the games should not be limited to only the healthy."

W. F. Garcelon answered Dr. Peabody to the effect that a general participation in athletics is encouraged by eleven of the colleges in America, and asserted that Dr. Peabody's data was not accurate. Fair play, he said, is as prevalent here as in England.

It was stated by Prof Leslie of Colorado University that interest in scholastitc football was falling off and that the game would not be played west of the Rocky Mountains after this year. He said also that there was great objection to baseball because of the conduct of the spectators and that the game would probably be abolished.

Many of the delegates urged the abolishing of the "kick-off" in football and recommended that the Rules Committee find a new manner of putting the ball in play. The kick-off, it was said, was responsible for most of the injuries and fatalities in the game.

Chairman H. L. Williams of the Rules Committee said that last year's rules would stand, but it was probable that the forward pass would be made more feasible. His report in part says:

"If any of these three departments of the modern game are undeveloped or neglected, or the element of strategy is wanting, the offense suffers incalculably.

"Under the present rules it is no longer possible for a team by simple weight, strength, and physical force to march down the field and sweep all before it. The light man with brains and speed has an all important place in our present game where there was no opening for him six or eight years ago.

"A light fast team with a skillful general behind the line can meet a team of great physical superiority without hopeless disorganement, and, if perchance the larger team has failed to develop its possibilities under modern rules—overwhelm is disasterously. And yet under the present rules the better team is almost invariably able to win the game. Is this not, therefore, as it should be? A nice equilibrium exists between the attack and defense, the result of a number of years of almost constant changes, and the present rules are now pretty thoroughly understood and mastered.

"Occasional suggestions are heard from time to time in regard to the restrictions or elimination of the forward pass.

"As you are all well aware, no very radical or vital changes have been made in the playing rules during the past year. At the last meeting of the association there was a general expression of satisfaction by delegates from all sections of the country with the rules as a whole, and it seemed to the committee the part of wise conservatism to make few changes, so that players and officials might gain a more complete mastery of their possibilities and the normal development in strategy and tactics proceeded with. A few changes were incorporated which did not vitally affect the play and many points which were more or less obscure were clarified and made more definite. The rule requiring that every kick be made from a point at last five yards behind the line of the ball was altered so that the kicker might stand at any point and a kick from close behind the line of scrimmage made possible.

"The section dealing with interference with the man about to receive a forward pass was made more explicit so that it should be understood that players might legally interfere with one another until the pass was actually made, but not thereafter.

"The old method of snapping the ball back with the foot had become obsolete and was stricken out of the rules.

"The rule permitting the player who had been withdrawn to again return to the game was made of far greater practical value by allowing a return at any time during the last period as well as at the beginning of any previous period. A few other changes of minor importance were also introduced. The game last Fall was therefore played under almost the same rules that governed the year before. The result was most beneficial.

"Throughout the country as a whole a very great advance was made in developing the science and strategy of the attack made possible under the new rules. The development of the forward pass as a powerful and reliable weapon of defense was most marked. While A few of the most conservative institutions have failed to realize its value and grasp its possibilities, the majority of colleges in the country are using it more constantly and with ever-increasing efficiency.

"Against the forward pass, skillfully devised and perfectly executed, there is no adequate defense. In attempting to defend against this play the defensive backs are forced to remain back where they cannot well support the line in resisting a running attack, as was intended. Herein lies the wonderful possibilities in tactics and strategy under the present rules. A running game combined with a kicking game and a forward pass game—each highly developed—the play so interspersed and intermingled by a skillful field general that the defense can never know what play is about to be executed.

"The instruction of this association to its committee has always been most broad and unrestricted. Your committee would be glad to take this opportunity to ask for an expression of opinion and learn from this widely scattered and representative body of delegates the general sentiment in regard to the forward pass play and the desirability of retaining it in its essential features in the present game."

Chairman Ehler of the Fatalities Committee excused the four deaths due to football during the past year by saying that the rules in each case had not been obeyed. He said that injuries were unavoidable under the present method of play, but that the present rules were the best that have been formulated. His report dealt with the cause of the deaths.

Some very interesting statistics were furnished the convention when a paper by Prof. Winkert was read. The report disclosed the fact that intercollegiate athletics in the United States consumed $1,000,000 a year and that scholastic athletics caused the expenditure of $71,000.

Prof. Williams of the University of Minnesota spoke of the importance of the association and of the effect that it had on college athletics. He pleaded for the continued support of the members.

Dean Bevier read the report of the Summer Baseball Committee. The reading of this report brought about the liveliest discussion of the day. It recommended the abolition of the coaching system when the game was in progress and asked that coaches be prohibited from taking any part in the game. The report stated that the ordinary rules of the game were sufficiently followed by college teams and that this was due to the fact that professional coaches hired by the colleges generated a spirit of unfairness on the part of the participants.

Dr. Nichols of Harvard spoke of the necessity for the giving of greater authority to the umpires, and said that the practice of hiring big league men to umpire the games was not the proper thing to do. He advocated the abolishing of the coach system so far as baseball was concerned, giving as a reason the fact that more benefit was derived by the student or the athlete when he learned the game through his own efforts. The report was finally adopted, with the recommendation that the authority of the coaches be curbed to a large extent and that they be prohibited from taking an active part in any of the games played by the teams they have coached.

A resolution to study the methods of the other countries of the world in relation to athletics was adopted, and Chicago was selected for the 1914 convention. The following officers and committees were elected:

President, Le Baron R. Briggs, Harvard; Vice President, W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt University; Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University; District Representatives, F. S. Wren, A. F. Judd, Albert Le Fevre, Prof. Buchman, J. F. A. Pyre, D. W. Morehouse, and J. C. Lester.

Rules Committees.

Football—E. K. Hall, Dartmouth; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford; Harris Cope, University of the South; Lieut. S. I. Sultan, West Point; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; H. L. Williams, Minnesota; S. C. Williams, Iowa.

Track—F. W. Marvel, Brown; F. Castleman, Ohio; W. A. Lambeth, Virginia.

Soccer—W. F. Garcelon, Harvard; J. A. Babbitt, Wesleyan; R. T. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania; P. S. Page, Andover; James Naismith, Kansas; F. R. Castleman, Ohio; C. H. Magee, Columbia.

Basket Ball—J. E. Raycroft, Princeton; J. A. Naismith, Kansas; Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania; Oswald Tower, Williams; H. J. Cooke, Minnesota; L. W. St. John, Ohio; Leroy Prentiss, Lawrenceville School.

Swimming—R. Tait Mackenzie, Pennsylvania; D. B. Reed, Chicago; Paul Withington, Harvard; F. W. Luehring, Princeton.

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Temporary Office,
43 W. 13th St.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

A succinct, compact, yet comprehensive treatise of financial and commercial conditions during the past year with predictions for 1914, expressed by men prominent in banking, railroading and industry.

The Annual Financial and Commercial Review

of the

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

JANUARY 4th

THREE CENTS

A special and unique feature of this edition will be a graphic review of the stock market for 1913.

J. H. SCHIFF ADVISES JEWISH STUDENTS

Must Not Depart from Religion in Their College Organization, He Tells Them.

UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED

Menorah Association Delegates from Many States Gather Here at Dinner.

Jewish students representing most of the universities and large colleges of the United States at the second convention of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association for the study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals, now in session at Columbia University, were advised last night by Jacob H. Schiff that they could not expect to accomplish much without the Jewish religion. Mr. Schiff was one of the speakers at a dinner at the Hotel Astor. He warned the young college students not to depart from the Jewish religion after one of the speakers preceding him had reminded them that Jewish literature far antedated the Bible, and another had told them that they would have to work out some "strong fundamental theories of Judaism" if they were to have an outwardly and inwardly strong Jewish organization in this country.

Mr. Schiff said that when he was asked to make an address at the dinner he accepted the invitation with the understanding that he was to "speak as the spirit moved" him. He had expected to follow the injunction of Josh Billings to be brief in his words, but when he found that he was on the programme to speak to the toast "Judaism in America," he abandoned his original intent.

Exception was taken by Mr. Schiff particularly to the advice given to the college students by Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Kehillah. It was Rabbi Magnes who had told the members of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association that they would have to do some "strong thinking and establish a fundamental theory of Judaism" if their organization was to accomplish much of its purpose. Mr. Schiff thought it would be "dangerous" for the college students to gather at their Menorah meetings "without the Jewish religion."

"There can be no Jewish community and no Zionism, to which some of you directly or indirectly are attached," said Mr. Schiff, "without the Jewish religion. I believe that what makes me feel the suffering of my brothers in Russia and Rumania is the belief that we have a common religion, common ideals, in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Young men, don't you gather around your Menorah Societies without the feeling that you cannot be Jews without the Jewish religion. I say to you as members of the Menorah Association what the Lord said through His prophet, 'Not by might or by power, but by My Spirit shall you know Me.'"

Prof. I. Lee Sharfman of the Faculty of the University of Michigan, the newly elected President of the Menorah Association, was toastmaster. The speakers were Henry Hurwitz, the retiring President; Dr. J. L. Magnes, Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of Dropsie College, Philadelphia; Rabbi H. G. Enelow, assistant at Temple Emanu-El; Prof. Richard Gottheil, Columbia, and Prof. Israel Friedlander of the Faculty of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

The colleges and universities represented at the conference are Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Yale, Clarke, Tufts, City College of New York, New York University, North Carolina, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio State, Illinois, Pennsylvania State, University of Pennsylvania, Denver, Boston, Missouri, Johns Hopkins, Pittsburgh, Rutgers, Western Reserve, Colorado, California.

First Dinner in the Biltmore.

Gustav Baumann, President, and John McE. Bowman, Vice President, of the Biltmore Hotel Company, gave a dinner last night in the new Biltmore Hotel to the stockholders of their company, city officials, hotel men, and newspaper men. The dinner was the first function of any kind in the new hotel, which has just been erected at Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-third Street, and will be opened to the public to-night. Three hundred guests were present, among them George McAneny, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen. Following the dinner the guests inspected the hotel.

MRS. PELL ASKS $250,000.

Starts Action Against Long Island R. R. Because of Husband's Death.

Elizabeth Warden Pell, through her attorney, Charles Pope Cauldwell of 42 Broadway, began a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Long Island Railroad Company for $250,000 damages. Mrs. Pell, who sues as administratrix of her husband's estate in behalf of herself and her daughter, Miss Isabel Pell, 16 years old, alleges that negligence on the part of the railroad company was the cause of the accident which resulted in her husband's death. Mr. Pell's automobile collided with a train at Wreck Lead Crossing, just outside of Long Beach, on Aug. 4 last.

Mrs. Pell alleges that the railroad company was negligent in that it failed to provide either gates or guards at a grade crossing and neglected to have the lights in the front of the train showing.

Mr. Pell was killed while returning with several friends from Long Beach. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. William Laimbeer of Hempstead and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Shortly before 10 o'clock on the night of Aug. 4 the automobile in which Mr. Pell was riding with Mr. and Mrs. Laimbeer was struck by a Long Island Railroad electric train. Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Pell, who were riding in a high-powered runabout ahead of the other members of the party, escaped injury. Mr. Pell was killed outright and Mr. Laimbeer sustained injuries from which he died on the following day. Mrs. Laimbeer's right leg was broken above the knee.

SHIP HUMAN SKIN FOR USE.

To Graft 20 Square Inches from New York on Man in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30.—Twenty square inches of human skin which the physicians of St. Luke's Hospital will graft on the body of Harry Stabler, who was burned in an explosion several months ago, will arrive to-morrow from the Rockefeller Institute of New York, having been procured from volunteers by Dr. Simon Flexner. The skin was shipped at the request of Dr. Barrett C. Catlin of St. Luke's, who after having already grafted a great quantity of skin on the patient, was unable to find any one who would make further sacrifices.

The specialists of the Rockefeller Institute are deeply interested, for it will be the first time in the history of modery surgery, according to Dr. Catlin, when skin shipped from another city will be used in an operation.

During the operation the skin will be warmed to the same temperature as that of the patient, and several layers will be placed over Stabler's chest, on which a previous operation has already been performed. About ten square inches will be covered, thus the twenty inches of the new skin will comprise a double layer. Before the new skin is placed on the patient the chest will be laid open, so as to allow the tissues to congeal.

CHIDED BOY SHOOTS TWO.

Love Affair Opposed, He Atta ks Relatives—Woman May Die.

Antonio Pietrocello, a boy of 19 years, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon accused of shooting Dedoro Camillo and his wife Marie, at whose home he had lived for seven years. The trouble was caused by a bitter dispute concerning the young woman Pietrocello was to wed. He had selected a girl living in Jersey City and Mr. and Mrs. Camillo, his aunt and uncle, were determined that he should marry a girl living in Italy. Pietrocello said that he had intrusted all the money he had earned for several years to Camillo, who refused to return the money when he learned of his plans.

The shooting occurred in a little room at the rear of Camillo's shoe repairing shop at 190 Boyd Avenue. The living rooms of the family were connected with the shop. The police found Mrs. Camillo unconscious and her husband moaning with pain caused by a wound in his head. Pietrocello also had a bullet wound in the left arm. The woman probably will die.

Pietrocello said that he purchased a revolver in the morning, intending to commit suicide. He went home to make one more demand for the money which would enable him to marry, and his uncle and aunt attacked him. While they were trying to disarm him, he said, the revolver was discharged several times. Pietrocello's mother was in the room at the time, but escaped injury.

Lukeman to Model Pierce Statute.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 30.—The bronze statue of President Franklin Pierce, to be erected by his native State of New Hampshire in the Capitol Park here, will be modeled by Augustus Lukeman of New York. The design, submitted by Mr. Lukeman, was formally accepted to-day at a meeting of the State Commission having the matter in charge. The work is to be completed for dedication next October.

TROOPS NOW GUARD CHESTERTOWN JAIL

Sent from Baltimore by Gov. Goldsborough in Fear of Another Mob Outbreak.

GRAND JURY AFTER RIOTERS

Court Directs Indictment of All Concerned—True Bills Against Two Negro Murderers of Coleman.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Upon the request of the Judges and State Attorney of Kent County, Gov. Goldsborough to-night ordered a battalion of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, to Chestertown to prevent any trouble growing out of the investigation of the recent attempt to take from jail and lynch the negroes held in connection with the robbery and murder of James R. Coleman, a wealthy farmer, and also to protect the prisoners in case the trial should end in acquittal.

Norman Mabel, 15, and James Paraway, 17, who are among the negroes held in jail, were indicted to-day at Chestertown, and their trial was set for to-morrow. Both negroes had confessed. Both Court House and jail will be guarded by troops until after the trial is ended.

Chief Judge Constable of Kent County said to-night that he had requested the presence of troops to guard against any outbreak should either of the negroes be proven not guilty. Threats have been made that no matter what the verdict, both negroes would be hanged.

One company of forty men of the crack Fifth Regiment was sent by a State steamer to-night direct to Chestertown, while three other companies were dispatched by special train to Chestertown via Wilmington, Del. The entire battalion arrived at midnight, and the troops were immediately placed on guard. The troops are commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Dec. 30.—Before the indictment to-day of the negroes Norman Mabel and James Paraway for the murder of James R. Coleman, Chief Judge Constable instructed the Grand Jury to make a rigid investigation into the storming of the jail Saturday night by a mob endeavoring to lynch the negroes. He urged the indictment of all whom the evidence implicated, regardless of their standing in the community. The Grand Jury later ordered Sheriff Brown to obtain the names of those who were in the lynching party.

Judge Constable's order for an investigation was unexpected, and startled the spectators in the courtroom. Some of them became noticeably uneasy, and not a few owners of teams standing in the court house square were observed to furtively unhitch shortly afterward and drive away.

It is understood that State's Attorney Vickers has the names of a number of men who are alleged to have taken part in the attack on the jail. Few of the mob wore masks.

The authorities maintained a vigilant guard in and about the jail all last night, but there was no outburst, and this morning the town had resumed its normal aspect.

The Grand Jury failed to find sufficient evidence to warrant holding Thomas Blake, a third negro suspected of complicity in the crime.

JAIL FOR NEW YORK CLERK.

J. E. Foye, Employed by Farmers' Trust, Sentenced for Swindling.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—James E. Foye, formerly a clerk in the employ of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses, was sentenced here today to not less than five or more than ten years in the State penitentiary at Philadelphia.

The charge on which he was sentenced was that of obtaining $20,000 on false pretenses from the brokerage firm of Charles T. Brown & Co. of this city. It was also alleged that Foye took blank stock certificates from his New York employers and after forging signatures to them negotiated loans in this city.

Foye was taken to the penitentiary without disclosing the whereabouts of about $30,000 which his victims said had not been found. He obtained nearly $200,000 by means of forged stock certificates, and said that all the money had been recovered with the exception of $20,000. In explaining what became of this $20,000 Foye said he used from $10,000 to $12,000 to pay losses he had met in Wall Street, and that he lost between $8,000 and $10,000 by betting three to one that Tammany would win in the recent Mayoralty election in New York.

Selling Agents at Dinner.

The Brotherhood of Commercial Travelers, which is composed of the selling agents of publishing houses in New York Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, held its twenty-ninth annual dinner at the Waldorf last night. L. C. Page of Boston, the President of the brotherhood, presided and was the principal speaker. The diners enjoyed themselves singing songs, and several of the speakers talked in a humorous vein.

CALLS WILD MEN OUR WARDS

Worcester Describes Wonderful American Work in the Philippines.

Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands, delivered his first public lecture on the non-Christian peoples of the Philippine Archipelago in Carnegie Hall last night. A brilliant audience listened to the lecture, which was illustrated by some of the most wonderful moving pictures ever seen in New York. Each picture told a story of the marvelous progress made by Americans in teaching civilization to the savage tribes of the Philippines.

The pictures, which Mr. Worcester showed for the first time, are the only ones that ever have been taken of the non-Christian tribes. The savage, naked, dirty, and unkempt, was shown in still photographs, while that same one-time savage, clothed, intelligent in appearance, and clean, later was shown in moving pictures. Still photography showed the huts of the savages of the early days of the American occupation, while the moving pictures depicted cleanly villages, with beautiful public buildings and neat little homes, after a few years of American rule.

The Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, Bishop of Illinois, introduced Mr. Worcester, referring to him as the man who "by his unwearying labors among the wild tribes of the Philippines has gradually brought those people of the darkness into the light of civilization."

"Summarizing the work for the non-Christian peoples," said Mr. Worcester, "it may be said that we have established the friendliest of relations with all of them save a few of the Negritos and wild Tingians, certain of the Moros, and representatives of two or three numerically unimportant tribes in the interior of Mindanao."

Mr. Worcester told in detail what Americans had done to civilize the wild men, and then said:

"We have set the feet of these backward wards of the United States firmly on the road that leads onward and upward, and they are traveling it much faster than are their Filipino neighbors.

"The non-Christians of the Philippines constitute one-eighth of the population of those islands. The work undertaken for their physical, mental, and moral advancement has succeeded far beyond the hopes of those who initiated it. The results thus far achieved would go down like a house of cards if American control were permanently withdrawn. If they were lost, would not the dead who gave their lives for them turn in their graves?

"The greatest of the non-Christian tribe problems in the Philippines at present is 'Shall the work go on?'"

Mr. Worcester will deliver a second lecture in Carnegie Hall on next Tuesday night, taking as his subject the scenic Philippines.

SPRING IN WILSON'S STEP.

The President Gaining Strength—Gets Many New Year Greetings.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Dec. 30.—President Wilson's vacation is greatly improving his health. As he climbed over the bunkers at the golf links to-day there was a resiliency in his step and a vigor in his walk that revealed to those who have been constantly observing him how much he has been benefited by a week of rest and recreation in the mild Gulf climate.

The President played eighteen holes of golf again to-day, and seemed to enjoy the exercise. He is growing accustomed to the stubby grass on the links, with its retarding effect on the roll of drives, and made a much better score to-day than usual.

On the way back to Pass Christian from the golf links the President's automobile passed near a fire on the waterfront that was taxing the ability of the entire Gulfport Fire Department. Mr. Wilson, however, decided that his services as a fire fighter this time were not necessary, and continued on to his cottage.

Many letters and telegrams of felicitation on the new year arrived to-day, and the President's stenographer was kept busy acknowledging them.

TO-NIGHT
OF ALL NIGHTS
Mix with your Best Friend
Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

Gold Seal Champagne
AMERICA'S FAVORITE
Celebrate New Year's Eve in an American way with an American wine.
RING IN THE NEW YEAR RIGHT
—serve Gold Seal Champagne. The American wine that proves import duty and ocean freight to be useless waste. You can pay more but you cannot get a better wine at any price.
Two Kinds: Special Dry and Brut
Order a Bottle or Case Today
Sold Everywhere "All wine—no duty"
Urbana Wine Co Urbana N.Y. Sole Maker
New York Office, 36 Whitehall St. Phone 3139 Broad.

Each automobile show finds the
Pierce-Arrow Car
with at least one distinctive feature that adds distinction to the car. At the PALACE SHOW you will be impressed by the great utility of the search-lights on the mud-guards, lighting a wide pathway and shining around corners. Other ideas will be noted. Other models shown at New York Salesrooms
New York Sales: Harrolds Motor Car Co. 233 West 54th Street.
New Jersey Sales: Ellis Motor Car Co. 416 Central Ave Newark.
PIERCE ARROW

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS
There's an avalanche of inviting values in our immense showing of
Men's Fancy Mixture Sack Suits
Reduced to $20 & $25
From prices up to $38.
We are constantly replenishing the range of sizes with new additions from our finer suits, mostly imported materials.
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

The NEW YEAR will introduce
Watson's No. 10 Scotch Whisky
New to Father Knickerbocker but 10 years old to the Scots..
Arthur J. Billin & Co. INC.
Sole Agents U.S.A.
29 Broadway N.Y.

NINTH ANNUAL REAL ESTATE NUMBER
OF
The Evening Post
will be issued To-Day
and will be devoted exclusively to the
REAL ESTATE MARKET
including a Summary of the year 1913 and the Outlook for 1914
Comprehensive articles on all branches of real estate business will be contributed by prominent men whose opinions are sought and highly valued.
This section will contain valuable information of interest to owners, prospective buyers, brokers, operators and builders.
Suburban sections and the various Boroughs of the City will be treated under separate captions.
This special section will accompany the regular edition of THE EVENING POST in connection with the
ANNUAL FINANCIAL SUMMARY
This feature of the paper alone insures its reaching more than 100,000 bankers, brokers, directors of banking and insurance institutions and other concerns which are directly interested in Real Estate.
The Evening Post
TO-DAY TO-DAY
On All Newsstands

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"
Today's Great Sales
The very lines of goods that you need right now—yes, and for months to come—will be most attractively priced and displayed in a manner to make choosing easy.
Notice to Charge Customers
Purchases made today will be entered on bills rendered February 1st, 1914.
Complimentary S&H Stamps FREE Today.
As many sets as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. Distribution in Ladies' Parlor, MAIN Building. Only 100 complimentary stamps good in any one book.

MAIN BUILDING
For Your New Year's Festivities!
Groceries, Cakes, Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, Meats, Wines, Etc.
Come, today, and see the big displays in our "Daylight" Bakery. DELICIOUS LAYER CAKES, RICH POUND CAKES, FRUIT STOLLEN, ETC.
Visit our wonderful Meat and Poultry Section. There you will find the finest fresh-picked chickens, turkeys, etc., at the lowest prices (quality considered) to be had anywhere.
All purchases made today will be delivered today to some points in the city and suburbs. To other points, deliveries will be made tomorrow.
Mail and telephone orders will be filled promptly. When you order by 'phone, please call 4000 Chelsea.
Fresh Pound Cakes: Made in our own "Daylight" Bakery; each, $1.10; ½-cake, 58c; 2 lbs. 35c
IMPORTED ROQUEFORT CHEESE—lb. 38c
New Year's Cakes: Made in our own "Daylight" Bakery; decorated specially to order; each, $5, $3, $2, $1 and 75c
Fruit Stollen: Made German style in our own Bakery each, $1.50, $1, 75c and 25c
BOILED HAM—best quality; cooked ready to eat; whole ham, lb., 29c; ½-ham, lb., 29c; machine-sliced, lb. 35c
Rich Fruit Cake: Made in our own bakery; sale, today, lb. 25c
Almond Tarts: Our own baking; each 50c
PLUM PUDDING—Eddy's Old English style; 6 cans, 97c; reg. 25c 1-lb. can 17c
Layer Cakes: Our own baking; 3-layer size, each, 45c and 40c; two-layer size, each 30c
15c Cakes: Angel food cakes; maple, Mocha, cherry, sponge; sunshine or Florence cakes. 15c
IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE— lb. 32c
Fresh Macaroons: DRAKE'S COCOANUT MACAROONS—lb., 25c.; reg., $1 box. 69c
DRAKE'S ALMOND MACAROONS—lb. 38c
Drake's Cakes: DRAKE'S POUND CAKES—each, $1.10; ½-cake, 58c.; 2 lbs. 35c
DRAKE'S NUT CAKES—each, $1.75; lb. 24c
DRAKE'S MOLASSES FRUIT CAKES—each, $1; 2 lbs. 30c
DRAKE'S SPONGE CAKES—each. 20c
RIPE, SWEET, LUSCIOUS ORANGES—doz. 23c
Seed Cakes: Fresh from the National Biscuit Co.'s ovens; 3 lbs., 44c.; lb. 15c
BEST MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 49c
Fancy Table Apples: ROME BEAUTIES or Jonathans; 5-quart basket 58c
GREENING APPLES, Baldwin apples or Newtown Pippins; 5-quart basket 38c

MAIN BUILDING
Wines and Liquors of All Kinds
Reliable Qualities. These Prices Today
California Wines: PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA, MUSCATEL and ZOKAY. By the Gallon.
Reduced from $2.50 to 84c $1.88
Reduced from $2.00 to $1.58
Reduced from $1.50 to $1.14
Reduced from $1.25 to 84c
Whiskies: Kenyon Club $7.50 $2.20; Hermitage rye 5.95 1.65; Treadmill rye 3.95 1.05; Royal Monogram 3.65 98c; Normandy rye 3.00 85c; Club House rye 2.64 74c; Monogram No. 5 2.40 65c
Ferrand's 3-Star Cognac Brandy: Direct importation from France; reg. price $1.50; this sale, at $1.34
Champagnes
Romand Freres: Vintage 1904. Rheims, France. Large bottles $2.24; Half bottles 1.24
Fr. Du Pey & Co.: Epernay, France. Extra Dry. Large bottles $2.39; Half bottles 1.39
Sparkling Burgundy: Roualet, Red Cap, case of 12 bots., $11.40; bottle 98c; Case 24 half bottles 13.50; per half bottle 59c
ROYAL CLUB SHERRY—bottle 82c
French Clarets: ST. JULIEN—bottle 54c; PONTET CANET—bottle 62c; CHAT. LAROSE—bottle 79c
Rhine Wines: NIERSTEINER—bottle 59c; HOCHHEIMER—bottle 68c; LIEBFRAUMILCH—bot. 98c
Limar & Cie.: Epernay, France. Private Cuvee. Large bottles $2.24; Half bottles 1.24
"Prince" Champagne: A natural fermented American wine of highest quality and true champagne flavor. Large bottles 94c; Half bottles 54c
CREME DE MENTHE—Nuyens; bottle $1.29
LIQUEUR—the famous Italian "Para" liqueur; $2.50 bottle, $1.74; $1.50 bottle 94c
Queen Quality: Claret, Burgundy and California Johannisberger; case, 12 bottles, $4.65; bottle 42c
Imperial Claret: St. Macaire Burgundy, Old Friars Sauternes, Cabinet Riesling; case, 12 bottles, $3.95; bottle 35c
California Clarets, Burgundies and Rhine Wines: By the Gallon. Reduced from $1.65 to $1.34; Reduced from $1.50 to $1.24; Reduced from $1.35 to $1.10; Reduced from $1.25 to 98c; Reduced from $1.10 to 74c
SOVEREIGN PORT—bottle 98c
ROCK AND RYE—with horehound; full bottle 75c
KUMMEL—"B. B." superior quality; 90c bottle 74c
Ferrand's 1-Star Cognac Brandy: Direct importation from France; fruity quality; reg. price $1.50; this sale at $1.14

MAIN BUILDING
Cigars for New Year's
Brands Known Everywhere at Prices to Be Found Here Only.
Fresh and fragrant cigars; all uniform in quality.
Romeo and Juliets—Perfectionados; box of 50; reg. $7.50; at $6
Mi Hogar Belvederes; box of 25 $2
Judge Marshall—Club Perfectos; box of 25 75c
Club Perfectos; box of 50 $1.25
Perfectos; box of 50 $1.10
Robt. Bonner—Club House; box of 50 $1.60
Partagas Perfectos—5 in a box; at 95c
Other Cigars—in boxes of 25; at 50c and 75c

GREENHUT BUILDING
Sale of Coaster Sets
A Timely Distribution at Very Special Prices
Newest decorative designs; substantially made; three of today's specials:
At 85c Set consisting of a 10-inch decorated porcelain tray and six tumbler holders to match; each piece in heavy plated nickel rim.
At $2.50 Set consisting of a 10-inch decorated porcelain tray; very rich selected decorations; 6 tumbler holders to match; each piece mounted in heavy rim.
At $3 Set consisting of a 10-inch decorated tray, 6 tumbler holders and 1 bottle holder to match; each piece mounted in nickel rim.
Cow Bells—that will help make noise New Year's Eve.; at 24c

GREENHUT BUILDING
A 24-Piece Service of Glassware, on Sale, Today, at 98c
Plain, but very good, thin-blown glassware. Each set consists of:
6 Table Tumblers
6 Seltzer Tumblers
6 Whisky Tumblers
6 Claret Glasses

GREENHUT BUILDING
5,000 Yards in This Remnant Sale of Linoleums & Oilcloths
A very timely sale sure to interest business men, hotel proprietors and housekeepers.
Today's prices are 'way out of proportion to the quality of the linoleums and oilcloths for your choice. And the remnants are in splendid lengths.
Remnants of 75c to $1.35 Inlaid Linoleum—square yard 59c
Remnants of 45c to 60c Printed Linoleum—square yard 29c
Remnants of 55c Pro Lino—square yard 18c
Remnants of 25c to 35c Oil Cloth—square yard 15c

The Big Store GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co. A City in Itself
Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets
Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE RESERVE BANK WRANGLE.

It required all the obtuseness of Congress not to see that if it left the number of Federal reserve banks open there would spring up a rivalry to be chosen which should be based on local instead of national or financial considerations. The Federal reserve system is created to meet national necessities alone, and to correct the excessive decentralization of reserves which caused the crisis of 1907. Yet the same excessively local considerations are now being urged, although contrary both to the interests of the nation and of most of the localities which seek to indulge banking ambitions above their banking resources. Senator WEEKS sets an example for all localities which are pressing their ambitions so inconsiderately. The Senator says truly that Boston would be better served by a branch of a Federal reserve bank at New York than by having a reserve bank of its own. The Senator might have added that Boston would be served more cheaply as well as better. A Federal reserve bank will be a luxury for cities without a surplus of business. The larger the number the more difficult for them to earn their living, and the greater the burden upon the country's commerce to support them in idleness.

The congestion of idle funds in New York, and their diversion from commercial to speculative uses, was the great evil of a system which established a currency which was seasonally and alternately redundant and deficient. Now there is danger that a system will be set up in which the reserves will be locally excessive, yet deficient compared with the better use which might be made of them if more concentrated. Having regard to banking ideals, the three central reserve cities are three times as many as the new law ought to have established. The creation of statutory reserve districts having no relation to trade currents, or the facts of the banking situation, is a folly which cannot be submitted to in silence. There exist cities with territory naturally tributary which have a prior claim to recognition as reserve centres up to the minimum authorized. The minimum should be the maximum, as is customary in statutory enactments. Wirepullers and boosters may be heard, but should not be allowed to overpersuade or to present any other argument than Senator WEEKS has patriotically presented for a branch reserve agency at Boston.

The field for the reserve banks is limited by the material for rediscounts. Of the commercial paper held by all national banks the Controller of the Currency reports that $2,594,351,440, or almost half, has a longer maturity than ninety days, and therefore is barred from rediscount. The maturities at ninety days or less aggregate $3,428,055,157, but only a small part of it is worthy of rediscount. It is individual, provincial, carrying the lien of custom for renewals at the convenience of the borrower rather than the lender, and, generally speaking, of the character of paper which is barred from rediscount where good banking is known and practiced. The makers are solvent, but that does not qualify their paper to be the basis of currency issues, and of rediscount. If the proportion customary to be held by central banks be assumed for the United States, there is not now enough paper suitable for rediscount in existence to support the business and profits of eight or a dozen reserve banks.

There are more serious considerations than that of profit. It would be no gain to exchange a security speculation for a commercial speculation. It is sure that those idle funds will be employed, just as it has been sure that Wall Street would absorb whatever sums were thrown into it. If there is not enough prime paper to absorb the released reserves they will be put into unliquid assets, for Satan always finds some mischief for idle dollars to do. Unless care is taken the reserve banks will find themselves with maturities which call for renewals, and which are a burden instead of a reinforcement. The law itself organizes this by providing that paper for agricultural purposes shall be eligible. One agricultural purpose is holding crops, and that paper is paid slowly in a declining market, as Secretary MCADOO has cause to know. Another agricultural purpose is the raising of crops, and the period of such paper is a harvest season, or nearer a year than ninety days. The law sets a six-months limit, and one renewal would make a year. At the present time the country banks are crammed with this paper, and are finding it unmanageable. If these pitfalls are to be avoided it is sure that there will be underbidding to make business where it does not exist, with the result of weakening the influence of the main banking centre, which will exist despite every attempt to dethrone it.

The idea that the reserve banks should be equalized is a banking horror unfit to be mentioned outside of Congress. The law may sentence some portion of the reserves to banishment from their natural home and use, but it cannot provide them employment. The ratio of acceptances and rediscounts to capital is too large for the provincial reserves, and too small for the true business centres, where the reserves could be made to act as balance wheels for the country centres now flying in their own orbit. To emphasize these disqualifications by making an arbitrary equalization of reserves and capital is to disturb the settled course of banking for reasons which are not good because they are well meant. It may be added that these are the tendencies of the law and the sentiment guiding its destinies, but they are not the necessities. The Advisory Council and the Federal Reserve Board have powers adequate to keep these disorganizing tendencies in check. Their personnel, therefore, is as important as anything in the law itself.

SHORTSIGHTED MANAGERS.

The managers of moving picture shows who persist in presenting exhibitions condemned by public opinion for their indecency are acting with blind disregard of their own best interests. Their business has been enormously profitable. The public appetite for the "movies" has been insatiable. Only the shows of the lower class have hitherto been suspect and they have been objectionable, since the system of inspection was instituted, chiefly because of the insanitary condition of some of the exhibition rooms, the lax management, and the danger of panic in case of a fire alarm. Against the centrally situated shows such complaints have not been made, and they have been supported by all classes of the community.

Who does not enjoy a good show of moving pictures? The moving wild animals in their native haunts, the pictures of great parades and festivals, the historical shows, have given delight to countless thousands and have provided a new and appreciable factor in the public education. Now their fair name is endangered by the unsightly and revolting spectacles presented for profit under the pretense of uplifting the public morals. The shortsightedness of the film makers and the managers who lend their houses to such exhibitions is not open to argument.

The moving picture trade has had a blow, and only prompt and intelligent action can relieve it. The substitution for pictures the police have suppressed of others scarcely less objectionable is not a safe way out of the difficulty. The drama has been injured in the past by the same foolish methods, and much of the "bad business" now complained of by theatrical managers is undoubtedly due to the fact, as Mr. DE WOLF HOPPER lately expressed it, that decent people seeking theatrical entertainment no longer ask "Where shall we go?" but "Where can we go?"

THE CARE OF OUR PARKS.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the parks of New York have suffered through incompetent and neglectful management in the last four years, that well-laid plans for their invasion have been defeated only by alert action on the part of the citizens and those newspapers which invariably use their influence for the protection of the parks, and that some schemes tending to their defacement have been carried out. Upon the shoulders of the newly appointed Park Commissioner a large responsibility will rest. This will be the harder to bear because men who are believed to have influence at the City Hall have been active in the promotion of various plans of park invasion and have favored departures from the established park purposes, for reasons which doubtless seemed sufficient to them, that would have tended to destroy the public gardens and pleasure grounds.

New York now possesses three great parks designed primarily as playing grounds, namely, Van Cortlandt, Pelham Bay, and Forest Park. These have golf courses, baseball fields, polo grounds, tennis courts, and one of them has a water front with ample facilities for salt-water sports. All three are now more accessible than they used to be, while the completion of the new rapid transit railways will place them within easy reach of all parts of the city. In the circumstances the extension of the facilities for games and sports in the two great public gardens, Central Park and Prospect Park, each unequaled in its peculiar way for landscape beauty, is not necessary. Playgrounds for children have been opened in many parts of the city and more are projected.

The protection of Central Park, which has been difficult ever since it was opened in the middle of the last century, has been made harder lately, and only untiring vigilance will serve to save it from encroachment in the future. It is now in the very heart of the city, and is no longer to be regarded as a resort to be provided with accommodations for the entertainment and refreshment of visitors. The refreshment to the eye afforded by its green vistas, its diversified landscape, its preservation amid the bustle of a great town of a perpetual sylvan charm, are sufficient. Few of the schemes for its invasion or alteration which have aroused public resentment of late, however, have been actually suppressed. The snake has been scotched but not killed. We shall presently be hearing again of plans to gridiron the park with new paths running east and west, of proposed sites in the park for buildings, and we must be prepared to fight these schemes with all the old energy and ardor or the park will be despoiled. Before long the reservoirs will be removed from Central Park. Their sites should be converted as quickly as possible into park lands, lawns, and gardens. But the men and women with building schemes will be forehanded, and they are likely in each case to have powerful support which must be powerfully opposed.

THE LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE.

Men who are able to perform their daily work are a little reluctant to submit to medical tests of their condition. There is an instinctive human feeling that something may be discovered out of kilter, and blissful ignorance is preferred. This feeling accounts for the fact that, save when the taking out of a life insurance policy makes it requisite, men will go for years without expert examination of their bodily machinery until serious impairment of some part prostrates them. Then it is often too late.

The principle of the Life Extension Institute incorporated at Albany on Monday is that the simple early discovery of slight physical "impairments" will induce men to consult their doctors before it is too late. Ex-President TAFT, in becoming the Chairman of the board of founders, and Mr. E. F. RITTENHOUSE, in assuming the Presidency of the institute, have based this principle upon the experience of the work of prevention already done by life insurance companies in reducing the death rate and extending human life. While the institution is philanthropic in the sense that it will disseminate lifesaving knowledge supplied by a staff of medical experts, it will also be self-supporting. Its arrangements with the life insurance companies, with schools, with employers of large industrial establishments, and with clubs and individuals, will be on a business basis, and it is expected that the greater portion of the public will be reached through appeals prompted by the enlightened self-interest of those who have a special stake in the continued health of each individual.

No man who has permitted three or more years to elapse since his last medical examination can reasonably object to such a test as the Life Extension Institute will afford. As the person examined is the one chiefly to be benefited, in most cases only slight urging will be necessary to overcome the reluctance that has hitherto deterred the greater part of the population from making such recurrent tests the rule rather than the exception.

Economic experts like Prof. IRVING FISHER of Yale, financial authorities like Mr. FRANK A. VANDERLIP, philanthropists like ROBERT W. DE FOREST and E. R. L. GOULD, and sanitary experts and physicians of the quality of Dr. WILLIAM H. WELCH of Johns Hopkins and Col. WILLIAM C. GORGAS of the Canal Zone, will assure the sound and conservative conduct of this new institution. The plans for the institute have been well matured. We have no doubt that it will exert a notable influence in preventing human ills and in extending the term of life in a great community.

A MISPLACED SUBWAY STATION.

The plans for the construction of the section of the Seventh Avenue subway extending from Thirtieth Street nearly to Forty-third Street, for which the Interborough's subsidiary is the lowest bidder, provide for an express station extending from Fortieth Street to Forty-second Street. There will be only a tunnel passage of some sort to provide an exit from the platform to the north side of Forty-second Street, and free communication with the station of the Broadway line will not exist. This is the most serious mistake. By far the greater number of passengers, practically the whole of them, who take or leave the Interborough trains at this express station at Forty-second Street will come from the north of that thoroughfare or want to go north. This enormous passenger traffic will be gravely inconvenienced by having to cross the street one way or the other at a point where the traffic is dense. It is the part of wise railway management to accommodate passengers by placing stations where the traffic originates. It is a blunder to put upon the passenger the burden of unnecessary travel before he can reach the train, and the blunder is a bad one in such a case as this.

The theatres, the hotels, the shops, the places where people want to go in Times Square are north of Forty-second Street. There is the area of growth and expansion. That is the originating point of the traffic, and every consideration of an intelligently conducted railroad business demands that the express station of the Seventh Avenue line shall be put there, just as it demands the same in respect to the express station of the Broadway B. R. T. line. The decision of the Interborough to put the station south of Forty-second Street has been taken, it is said, because of engineering difficulties. The Seventh Avenue line must rise to the grade of the present line through Times Square, somewhere in the vicinity of Forty-fourth Street, and a better grade can be had by placing the station as far south as possible. That is to say, to avoid a temporary inconvenience to itself, to relieve its engineers of the task of solving a not very difficult problem, the Interborough is willing to put a permanent burden of inconvenience upon the millions and millions of passengers who in coming years will use this station. It proposes to shift the burden from its own shoulders to those of its customers. That is about as shortsighted a railroad policy as could well be imagined. The plans upon which the Interborough made its bid have evidently received the approval of the Public Service Commission. Before the road can be built these plans must receive also the approval of the Board of Estimate, which has not yet been given. It is to be hoped that the Board of Estimate will withhold its sanction until the plans have been modified to put the station where it belongs. The Board of Estimate is peculiarly the guardian of the city's interests in this matter. That is evident from the original provision of the charter, which gave the board control of all streets, highways, avenues, boulevards, tunnels, and so on. The board is called upon to give its authorization for the expenditure involved in the execution of subway contracts, and therefore has something to say about the plans. To that body the people of the city may properly and with confidence look for a serious consideration of the bearing of the express station plans of the Interborough at Forty-second Street upon the public comfort and convenience. The elements of the question are exceedingly simple. Shall the determination in a certain way of a question of engineering be permitted to subject millions of subway passengers for indefinite coming time to discomforts and inconveniences which another determination of the question would wholly remove?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Two Appeals Were Overlooked.

That just two of the "hundred neediest cases" presented by THE TIMES to the attention of the compassionate failed to elicit even one designated contribution suggests an inquiry as to why it was that the giving public seemingly did not agree with the Charity Organization Society as to the extent of the need in these particular instances.

On looking up the two cases, one finds that No. 66 was that of a widow with seven children, the oldest a boy of 17. This boy had tried to carry on the icevending business by which the father had made a comfortable living for the family. The effort, however, had not proved successful, though the boy is described as "hard-working and attractive." So the business was sold for the little it would bring, and the only income of the eight is now what he is earning in a lumber yard. The society considered a regular addition of $15 a month essential to the proper maintenance of the worthy group.

Case No. 67 was curiously, and perhaps significantly, similar — another widow with seven children. Two of them are at work, and the woman has the promise of a little help in the shape of groceries, but to meet the needs of the family the society considered an additional $12 a month to be necessary.

Neither of these appeals brought a single direct response, yet there is nowadays a general appreciation of the fact that social as well as individual interests are better served by keeping such groups together under a loving mother than by scattering them through institutions or leaving them to the hazards and hardships of the streets. One hates to think that the appeals failed because in neither case was the instant need exactly desperate, or the lack of resources complete, and in both the circumstances were usual and commonplace instead of exciting or picturesque or shocking. There was, indeed, nobody criminal or "lost" to be "rescued," but the desirability of guarding against the necessity for such work—for prevention, that is—was obvious.

Perhaps the simple explanation of the absence of designated gifts in these cases is that they were considered to be of the sort that charitable organizations care for in the routine exercise of their functions, while many of the others were in a way outside the province of such bodies. The assumption would be fallacious, but it was not altogether unnatural.

Well On His Way to Australia.

As it took JULES VEDRINES five weeks to travel by aeroplane from Paris to Cairo, his achievement is hardly a promise or prophecy that long journeys made in this way will soon be common enough seriously to threaten the prosperity of railway and steamship lines. Yet the achievement was none the less remarkable, as illustrating the remoter possibilities of aerial navigation, and to appreciate how remarkable it was one must remember that the route followed was such as to emphasize all the difficulties and dangers of mechanical flight.

A considerable part of the distance was over a mountainous country so wild that an enforced descent would probably have been fatal, and, both before and after the Taurus range was passed, the aviator had to deal with populations whom his audacity was at least as likely to offend as to astonish.

He now purposes to extend his journey on eastward through Southern Asia and on across the islands to Australia. That is a most hazardous undertaking—which is doubtless why it appeals to VEDRINES—and he will risk death in many forms besides those, certainly quite numerous enough, which every birdman, even the most cautious, must face. Still, he has the habit of success, and courage such as his attains its object more often than fits in with "expectation" as an actuary sees it.

One noticed with extreme interest the statement of VEDRINES that not once, so far, has his engine missed fire or any part of his machine given out. That shows progress in aviation, or for aviation, far more than does the fact that his route was never traversed by an aviator before. Given an absolutely trustworthy engine and seated between wings able to withstand all the strains that air can bring upon them, man can fly with an approach to the bird's safety quite close enough to justify the claim of having conquered the one ocean whence, ten years ago, he seemed to have been forever excluded.

Between a flight from Paris to Cairo and one across the Atlantic the relation is rather loose, and yet there is enough of one to confirm in many of us the confident expectation that within two years the second great feat will be accomplished. The great lures, glory and money, are calling, and surely they will be answered.

Previous Perils Doubled.

Of course not heedless of, but quite undeterred by, the sufferings and fate of SCOTT and his party, Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON has planned and financed another antarctic expedition of which the known difficulties and hardships will be, without something like AMUNDSEN'S wonderful luck, far greater than were those which proved insuperable by human courage and endurance.

SHACKLETON will attempt nothing less than a crossing of the desolate and storm-swept continent of eternal ice from coast to coast. He expects to reach the pole, but there is no reward there now for such as he, and, instead of turning back over a familiar route, with the chances of survival increased by supplies left behind on the way south, he will push forward into the still unknown, with nothing ahead to live on except what his sledges carry. This completely changes conditions for the first as well as the second half of the journey, and increases the difficulties of getting to the pole not less than those of getting away from it.

In SCOTT'S fate there are many warnings, but to men of the explorer type they are simply lessons, revealing mistakes to avoid and new precautions to take. They do not at all suggest remaining comfortably at home as they do to the rest of us.

Whether the rewards of polar travel are sufficient compensation for its cost is a matter of opinion, with those ready to pay that cost certainly best qualified to judge the proportion—for themselves. They have never had any doubts on the subject. Their very sufferings, apparently, are joys in memory, for they seek them again and again.

MR. LARKIN AS MORALIST.

Snubbed English Socialist Who Won a Divorce Suit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice the published announcement that James Larkin is coming to America to raise the fiery cross as he did in England. My sympathy goes out to Mr. Larkin in the work that he has been doing in connection with the Dublin strike, but there is one aspect of his propaganda which is perhaps not known to Americans, and should be explained in advance.

Not long ago Mr. Larkin was scheduled to address a meeting of the British Socialist Party in England, and a well-known English gentleman who has given his life to the cause of Socialism in England was selected to act as Chairman. The meeting had to be called off because Mr. Larkin refused to appear upon the same platform with the gentleman, upon the ground that the gentleman had been the successful party in a divorce suit. This decision was announced with considerable publicity, as it appears that Mr. Larkin considers his propaganda in behalf of morality of even more importance than that in behalf of the Dublin strikers. This action, of course, gave rise to a great deal of discussion in the English press, and not all the opinions expressed were favorable to Mr. Larkin.

It seems to me that the matter is worth mentioning in America for two reasons. First, because a number of persons who would be disposed to offer their sympathy and co-operation to Mr. Larkin (the present writer among them) themselves come under the ban which he has seen fit to raise. And in the second place, because this action on Mr. Larkin's part offered a means of judging of his general intellectual equipment and the amount of permanent benefit which he is likely to bring to the cause of labor. Mr. Larkin, I am sure, will not consider the publication of his attitude in America as an action hostile in any way to him, because he is proud of his attitude and chose the way of making it most widely known. I do not know just how carefully he makes his researches into the private life of the persons with whom he appears upon the platform, but these dreadful secrets have a way of coming to light at inopportune moments, so those members of the American Socialist and labor movements who have happened to break the Church commandments concerning marriage would be advised to avoid the vicinity of Mr. Larkin's cross.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

Commercialized "Sociology."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me commend you on your editorial in this morning's TIMES entitled "A Warning to Be Heeded." It was, indeed, a treat, a pleasure, a revelation, to know that the public is at last awakening to the dangers entailed by the commercialization of sociology.

I wish also to warn fathers against permitting their daughters, and brothers against permitting their sisters, to take employment under some of these so-called "sociologists." It would mean disaster to any young girl whose morals are not yet molded.

FANNY MORRIS.

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The city is now full of "uplifting" plays dealing with vice and crime, and of people loudly upholding the same in the special interest of the young. If you want to teach a child the correct spelling of a word, you impress that word upon his mind correctly spelled—you do not show him how objectionable it looks spelled wrong, and so leave him. If you want people to see the folly of evil, show them the beauty of goodness; do not show them the wickedness and then say: "But that is not what I want you to be interested in." It seems to me we work upon a negative principle when we emphasize the undesirability of a thing rather than the desirability of its opposite.

M. T. H.

Kearny, N. J., Dec. 29, 1913.

Strange Lights in the Sky.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday night colored streaks of light were seen in the sky toward the east and southeast by several people in this town. They were seen at intervals from 7:30 P. M. to 9 P. M., their duration being from ten to thirty seconds. They resembled somewhat the tails of a comet, except that the comet itself was invisible.

Could any of your readers enlighten me as to what these lights could have been?

VICTOR F. BECK.

Woodridge, N. J., Dec. 29, 1913.

HOW FAR DR. COOK GOT.

Capt. Baldwin Credits Him with Reaching 88° 21' North.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of my belief that Dr. Cook deliberately "faked" his "climb" of Mount McKinley, and that his recent attempt to misuse my efforts in the cause of science and truth was reprehensible, to say the least, I must nevertheless correct an error in my interview as published in your valuable columns of the 28th inst., in which I am made to say that my "comparative study" of polar trips has convinced me that Cook never got within "hundreds of miles of the north pole." Your reporter certainly misunderstood me, because what I said was that the comparative evidence would seem to indicate that Dr. Cook reached latitude 88 degrees 21 minutes north—the northern termination of the "glacial ice," as described in his original dispatch as published in The New York Herald of Sept. 2, 1909, as follows:

From the eighty-seventh to the eighty-eighth, much to our surprise, was the indication of land ice.

For two days we traveled over ice which resembled a glacial surface. The usual sea ice line of demarkation were absent, and there were no hummocks or deep crevices. There was, however, no perceptible elevation and no positive sign of land or sea.

Observation on the 14th gave latitude 88 degrees 21 minutes and longitude 95 degrees 52 minutes.

We were now less than one hundred miles from the pole.

On the evening preceding the interview with your reporter a reporter for another city paper asked me the question directly: "In view of your comparative study, how near the north pole do you think Cook got?" My reply was to the effect that the comparative evidence seemed to indicate that he had attained latitude 88 degrees 21 minutes, and I thereupon proceeded to give to him the reasons for my belief, illustrated by means of a personally prepared chart indicating the routes claimed by both explorers. Perhaps no one better than myself fully understands what it means to give an impartial expression of opinion, owing to the pressure of politics or personal prejudice, and yet this I shall do. I believe in giving even to the devil his dues.

EVELYN B. BALDWIN.

New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

COL. LAMPTON'S CONFESSION

Now Brings Him Into Conflict with Biographical Dictionaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon reading Col. Lampton's desperate attempt at self-exculpation in THE TIMES, I just naturally hurried to my biographical dictionary and discovered that Leigh Hunt had been dead for more than half a century. I now fear that the Colonel's tacit admission that he is baldheaded is only a ruse to stave off further exposure by your relentless Lakewood correspondent, who, no doubt, is also the possessor of a biographical dictionary. I have reason to believe that the Colonel is far too young to have ever relieved the chronic impecuniosity of the reputed author of "Abou Ben Adhem." Moreover, the latter was not a resident of Kentucky at the time the poem appeared.

H. E. DABOLL.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 29, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

W. J. Lampton's full and frank confession that he is the author of "Abou Ben Adhem" and that he is baldheaded is satisfactory. I hope it is the kind of confession which is said to be good for the soul. While he is in the way of telling about himself, will you ask him to go a little further and tell us what kind of Colonel he is? Was he born a Colonel, did he achieve the rank, or was it thrust upon him?

J. F.

Flushing, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the information of the public I would say that the Lakewood person who calls Col. Lampton a "Baldheaded Pirate" is not quite accurate. I know the Colonel very well, and I can testify that he is not very bald.

HONEST JERSEYMAN.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 29, 1913.

SAVE ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

City Urged to Buy It for a Civic Forum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a very definite use possible for St. John's Chapel, which Mr. McAneny wishes to save, without interfering with the widening of Varick Street.

Col. Jay, speaking for Trinity Vestry, says they will sell it. He acknowledges the rare beauty of the building, but makes the remark "Who will see it?" Now, the crowds who fill the downtown streets have eyes and brains, and an object of beauty does make an impression on many and help develop some genius, besides giving wholesome pleasure to the less gifted.

The acoustics of St. John's are very good. It would make a capital People's Forum and social centre. Our democracy needs such civic temples scattered through the town, emphasizing the dignity and worth of good citizenship. Lectures, music, voting, social reunions, free speech allowed—would not this justify the city in buying the Chapel?

ANNIE W. GOULD.

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

"Useless" Gifts Made Useful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to my poem entitled "Your Useless Gifts," published on the editorial page of THE TIMES on Dec. 14, I have received a box of Christmas gifts for distribution. The anonymous letter accompanying the box reads as follows:

Replying to your appeal, I inclose the most useless gifts ever sent to a working woman. I can't imagine whom you can pass them on to, (I have thought of all my enemies,) unless it be to a mother to hang in a crib to dazzle the eyes of her baby so that she can finish her scrubbing.

To prove that no gift is useless, I would like to say to the sender that I passed the gifts on to a working woman who, in spite of the drudgery of her existence, still possessed a keen enjoyment of bright colors and delicate fabrics, and who rejoiced in these useless things because she so rarely owned anything purely ornamental. Her pleasure in her gift was genuine. It gave her a happy day just because of the unexpectedness and the novelty of the present.

I hope next Christmas to get more of these boxes. There is nothing so useless that it will not give pleasure to some one.

LURANA SHELDON.

Old Orchard, Me., Dec. 30, 1913.

"Neediest Cases" Generously Helped

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of the society I wish to thank THE TIMES heartily for the helpful co-operation it has given in meeting the needs of thirty-five families, as related in cases Nos. 36 through 70 of the One Hundred Neediest Cases published in its issue of December 14.

The generous response of your readers to the opportunity offered will enable us to transform the Christmas spirit into practical helpfulness in meeting the needs of each of these families for a period of at least three months, and of some of them for a whole year.

W. FRANK PERSONS.

Director, Charity Organization Society, New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

Not the Son of Henry George.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In conversation with many people I find that there is a misapprehension regarding the relations of Henry George, Jr., (the son of Henry George, and at present Congressman from one of the New York districts,) to the George Junior Republic. People think that these two Georges are one and the same person, and a number of people have expressed to me (as an old friend of Henry George) the regret that the son of a great and honored man had "gone wrong."

Of course, I need not tell you that there is absolutely no connection between these two Georges. They are not related, they do not know and have never seen each other.

W. M.

New York, Dec. 28, 1913.

ART NOTES.

Exhibition of Modern Paintings by American and Foreign Artists.

The modern paintings by American and foreign artists assembled from the collections of Mrs. George L. Nichols, J. Scott Boyd, J. F. Alexander, and the late Henry Hilton, now on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, contain a number of entertaining examples. They represent in the main a taste that five years ago would have been called old-fashioned, but that to-day already is becoming classic. Eastman Johnson's work is classic now. We all recognize the qualities that make it interesting and ignore the qualities that once upon a time drew the public. This little girl coming into a cold schoolroom from a colder outdoor world, and hurrying up to the stove the passing of which marks an epoch in our domestic history, is a very sincere little figure. Her brown coat silhouetted against the gray wall, the delicious notes of color made by her blue worsted mittens and red leggings, the orange light of the blazing fire showing through the door of the stove, all are placed in a mellow general tone that makes the picture charming with a charm similar to that of Van Ostade and Teniers. Still finer is the child with a rabbit, entitled "Good Friends."

"The Mountain Climber Resting," by Winslow Homer, is out of his usual vein, but it is clear-cut and interesting as a sketch. A "Sunset" by Albert Bierstadt is painted on Academy board and glows like a Blakelock. The dimensions are about four by six, and the brilliant little study is worth half a dozen canvases by the same artist covering many square feet.

The old Greaves debate is brought to mind again by a large portrait of Whistler standing on Chelsea Bridge, his palette in his hand, at work on a painting of Battersea Bridge. The picture is signed Walter Greaves, and is dated 1875. The palette is the most interesting part of it, the drawing of the hands and features showing little knowledge of relative forms and proportions. There is another portrait of Whistler, quite negligible, also by Mr. Greaves, and a view of "Battersea Old Bridge" of much better quality of workmanship and very nice in color, by the same artist.

Other pictures worthy of especial attention are a figure by Alfred Stevens, a woman with purple flowers in her arms, hurrying along a Paris street, the different colored pasters on the wall behind her giving piquancy to the background; and a Mancini figure of brilliant color and vigorous sprightly line. The sale takes place on the evenings of Jan. 6 and 7.

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John W. Beatty announces the opening of the Constantin Meunier exhibition at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, on Dec. 30. The exhibition consists not only of Meunier's sculptures but of panels, oil colors, and drawings as well. Christian Brinton is to give a talk on the sculptor and his work, and M. Charles Jacques Meunier will visit Pittsburgh. The collection will remain at the institute until Jan. 18. It will be shown in New York under the auspices of Columbia University, beginning Jan. 25. About Feb. 1 the pictures by Arthur Davies, William Glackens, Walter Pach, Maurice Prendergast, Joseph Stella, and others now on view in Gallery L of the Carnegie Institute are to be shown in New York.

SPOILS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Interesting Attitude of the Municipal Research Bureau at This Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I learn on good authority that the Bureau of Municipal Research is willing to stand sponsor for a change in the head (if not in the entire personnel) of the Civil Service Commission, and this in the face of a singularly efficient administration in no manner challenged by the bureau itself, and, in fact, praised in the highest terms by the Civil Service Reform Association. In other words, while professing economy and efficiency, the bureau, in fact, favors the spoils system.

The Civil Service Reform Association has certified that, however efficient and however much in sympathy a new Commissioner may be with the civil service law, for many months after taking office he must necessarily flounder about in his endeavor to acquaint himself with its intricate provisions. A change of this nature would inevitably result in setting back the wheels of the clock.

In your issue of yesterday appeared a letter commenting upon a prominent member of the bureau for taking office. In this connection I call attention to an old rule of the City Club forbidding any of the Trustees to hold office. One often wonders that there are so many cynics on the subject of "reform"—and then, again, one doesn't wonder so much!

CIVICS.

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

Love Laughs at Custom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The viewpoint view of the Monticello mystery taken by "L. C. J." in THE TIMES in rebuttal of "W. J. L.'s" statement that the woman was vain and selfish or she would never have betrayed her secret love for another woman's husband reminds me of an argument once used upon me by the late Fanny Davenport, a one-time favorite New York actress. We were discussing Patti at the time she was shocking the conventional sense of propriety, not to say morals, by her domestic doings, and I disapproved in quite the old-fashioned way. Not so Miss Davenport. She argued that the love of a woman which was so strong that it defied all conventions, all laws, all established rules of moral conduct, all, everything, except to do just what it wanted to do regardless, was the love that counted for anything, and she honored the great diva for her defiance. There was more of the same sort, for Miss Davenport could be voluble and violent, and I listened, but refrained from feeding any more fuel to the flames I had unwittingly kindled.

If Miss Davenport were alive to-day, she would no doubt occupy the same viewpoint of the Monticello case that "L. C. J." does in THE TIMES.

DRAM. CRIT.

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

BLINDMAN'S HOLIDAY.

Hush, little love, lie still against my bosom,
It's comin' on too dark for work or play;
And while the soup is boilin' there for daddy,
Us two will just keep Blindman's Holiday.

Hush, love, it's not the bogyman a-comin',
But just the shadows creepin' 'cross the floor;
Rest easy, there's no wicked wolf out yonder,
But just the night wind singin' at the door.

He's off to sleep, my lamb—ah, dear! God bless him!
But oh! it's lonesome here between the lights;
The shadows seems a bodin', like, o' trouble—
The wolf is near the door these Winter nights.

I'm wonderin' if his road will be the hard one
That seems to stretch so dreary-like and grim;
(I mustn't let these tears o' mine be fallin'
Upon his little face to waken him!)

There, love—there's daddy—run along to meet him—
(My eyes is red—whatever shall I say)
Come, dear, and talk about the good time comin',
Till supper—let's keep Blindman's Holiday!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

BARS POT HUNTERS FROM PARCEL POST

Government Acts Promptly on Complaint of Game Protective Association.

GRANTS RIGHT OF SEARCH

Market Hunters Had Been Using the Mails to Deliver Game Killed by Them Illegally.

John B. Burnham, President of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, whose offices are in the Woolworth Building, received a telegram yesterday from the Post Office Department at Washington, giving notice that a departmental order had been issued prohibiting the uses of the parcel post for shipping game illegally killed or taken.

Mr. Burnham said yesterday that since the parcel post has been in operation market hunters have been using it to ship quantities of game killed in violation of the law from one State to another.

"The Lacey act of 1900 forbade the shipping of game from one State to another when the game was killed in violation of the State law," said he. "It made the express companies guilty when such infractions of the law took place. Game Wardens and Inspectors who suspected that illegal game was being shipped out of a certain station always had the co-operation of the express companies in making the search, and the interstate trade in illegal game was almost completely stamped out.

"But since it has been possible to send packages of considerable weight by parcel post the shipping of illegal game has been revived. It has been difficult for Game Wardens to detect crimes of this sort for the reason that they have not been able to investigate freely in Post Offices, where the officials frequently take the ground that the United States mail is inviolable and that Game Wardens have no right to tamper with packages because they are suspected of containing game killed contrary to law.

"This condition has caused fear among sportsmen and game protective associations in all parts of the country that it would lead to a big revival of the interstate traffic in illegal game. If Game Wardens could not examine packages mailed by professional market hunters and trappers because they have United States stamps the only chance for a conviction would be in obtaining the evidence in the State to which the game was destined. This would involve too much expense to be practical.

"Because of this situation the association and scores of other organizations have made appeals to the Post Office Department to take steps to prevent the abuse of the parcel post by market hunters. To-day we have received the assurance we desired."

The telegram from the Post Office Department read as follows:

American Game Protective Association,
New York, N. Y.:

Departmental order prohibits acceptance for mailing of game killed or offered for shipment in violation of laws of State, Territory, or District in which killed or offered for shipment. Permits acceptance for mailing of game lawfully killed and offered for shipment, but fresh game may not be mailed beyond the second zone. Letter follows.

DOCKERY, Third Assistant.

Mr. Burnham said that the stand of the Post Office Department would put a stop almost at once to the illegal shipment of game by the parcel post, as offenders could be prosecuted both for violations of the Lacey act and for the misuse of United States mails. The greatest importance of the policy adopted by the Post Office Department, Mr. Burnham said, would be that packages mailed by market hunters or suspected for some other reason of containing illegal game could be examined at the point of shipment.

UNITED STATES BEHIND.

Prof. Willoughby Sees Competitors Far Ahead in Social Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—That freedom of dependent women and children to work long hours and under any conditions is but abject slavery, masquerading under the name of freedom, was the declaration of Prof. W. F. Willoughby of Princeton in his address as President of the American Association for Labor Legislation in joint session here to-day with the American Political Science Association.

His brother, Prof. W. W. Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins University, in his address as President of the Political Science Association, voiced the same idea when he declared that "there should be no constitutional warrant given to the spoilation of one individual for the primary benefit of other individuals." The State's right to exist carried with it the corollary that no limits may be placed upon its sphere of control, which, however, must contribute to the highest social goal.

"Liberty is many times sacrificed by laws conferring liberty," declared Prof. W. F. Willoughby. "Freedom means real liberty to choose. The State's abstention from all attempts at regulation does not necessarily mean real respect for individual freedom of action."

Japan

BALL AT THE RITZ FOR MISS MIMI SCOTT

Newport Bud of Last Summer Introduced to New York Society by Her Father.

DEBUTANTES AMONG GUESTS

Majority of the 500 Dancers Live in Newport In Summer—Miss Charlotte Strong Introduced.

George Isham Scott gave a ball last night at the Ritz-Carlton for his daughter, Miss Mimi Scott, who was a bud last Summer at Newport, but last night's entertainment was her first formal introduction to New York society.

The ball was preceded by several dinners, notably one given by Mrs. Walter Watson at her residence, 52 West Fifty-seventh Street, for Miss Scott, to which twenty guests were asked.

Mr. Scott, his sister, Miss Louise B. Scott, and Miss Scott, in white satin with chiffon and tulle, received the guests near the ballroom entrance. The ballroom was simply decorated with garlands of green smilax and baskets filled with pink flowers. Two orchestras played.

A supper was served after 1 o'clock in the main restaurant, which was reserved for Mr. Scott's guests.

A number of married people, as well as débutante and others, were asked, and the acceptances included the majority of those in New York who make Newport their Summer home.

Among the 500 who accepted were the Hon. Alfred Anson and Mrs. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mr. andMrs. J. Philip Benkard, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. Insley Blair, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver De L. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Connfelt, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Dewees Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Hartman Kuhn Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert R. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Hoguet, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Jr., and Mr. Lewis Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ten Eyck Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier.

The Prince and Princess de Faucigny-Lucinge, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. E. Roscoe Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Grafton Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moran, Mr. and Mrs. C. De L. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stuyvesant Pillot, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. E. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Wyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tiffany Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thacher, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop.

Also Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. Price Post, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. King Carlile, Mrs. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and the Misses Mabel Gerry, Love Godwin, Anita Grosvenor, Carol Harriman, Alice Haven, Helen Barbey Huntington, Maud Kennedy, Louise Kissel, Theodora Larocque, Janetta Alexander, Claire Bird, Florence Blair, Margaret Bowers, Eleanor, Beatrice, and Leonie Burrill, Sarah Schuyler Butler, Ursula Brown, Laura and Mary Canfield, Adelaide Cannon, Dorothea Carroll, and Alida Chanler.

Maud Coster, Charlotte Cram, Anna Cronkite, Julianna Cutting, Mary C. Cumnock, Martha Ellers Coster, Marguerite Caperton, Elizabeth Cutting, Maria de Barril, Julia Edey, Alexandra Emery, Helena Fish, Hilah French, Clara Fargo, Helen Flake, Gertrude Mali, Miriam Harriman, Louise Iselin, Helen Dorothea Kane, Dorothy G. King, Emily Rushmore, Harriette A. Post, Mary Pyne, Margaret Porter, Josephine Pearson, Le Brun Parsons, Star Paris, Katharine Oakman, Elisabeth Sands, Anna Sands, Genevieve Sanford, Adelaide Spofford, Eleanor Taylor, Dorothy Taylor, Louise Trevor, Ruth Twombly, Helen Turnbull, Gabrielle Warren, Muriel Winthrop, Mai Watson, Laura V. Webb, Evelyn S. Witherbee, and Anna Wright.

Also F. F. Alexandre, Ensign H. L. Abbott, F. R. Appleton, Jr., Vincent Astor, Jorge Andre, J. A. Appleton, Richard Babcock, T. Sanford Beaty, O. W. Bird, Jr., Harry S. Black, W. Kirkpatrick Brice, Chester Burden, E. Livingston Burrill, Jr., 2d; A. M. Bagby, Huette Cammack, Le Grand B. Cannon, Percy Chubb, Colles Coe, Jay Coogan, Bruce Post, R. J. Hare Powel, Jr., Darragh Park, H. Gallatin Pell, A. Perry Osborn, Frank J. Otis, Pennington Pearson, Bertram Cruger, Fulton Cutting, George Crocker, L. Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., Eliot Cross, H. V. and Sherman Day, Carlos de Firozes, and Alphonse de Navarro.

Dance for Miss Strong.

Mrs. James Remsen Strong introduced her second daughter, Miss Charlotte Remsen Strong, at a large dance given at Sherry's last night. The dance was preceded by two dinners, one of twenty-two covers given by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker for the débutante, who is their niece, and the other by Mr. and Mrs. Strong for their elder daughter, Miss Margaret Remsen Strong. Both were in the large restaurant.

Mrs. Strong, in black velvet with touches of rose; Miss Strong in coral and gold, and Miss Charlotte R. Strong in white and silver, received after dinner in the large ballroom near the entrance. Shortly after midnight a seated supper was served in the main restaurant, which was reserved for the guests. The decorations were holly and mistletoe with Southern smilax, and about 350 guests accepted invitations.

Among the girls asked were the Misses Alida Oddie Banks, Louise Butler, Mary Baker, Anne Bradley, Betty and Rosetta Carson, Louise and Constance Chappell, Dorothy Chisolm, Estelle Clark, Dorothy Anderton, Elisabeth Burrill, Louise Clark, Alice Haven, Catherine Colt, Isabel Cuming, Augusta and Louise Dixon, Mildred Dennis, Edith Farr, Veronica Frazier, Vieva Fisher, Emelie Ford, Lentilhon Gilford, Mary Haskell, Dorothy Hollister, Grace and Frances Henry, Margaret Henderson, Coline Ingersoll, Elizabeth Klapp, Elizabeth McVickar, Flora McAlpin, Starr Paris, Katharine Porter, Margaret Seton Porter, Cornelia Chapin, Elizabeth Emmons, Elise Francke, Louise Frank, Marianne Foote, Gabrielle Gourd, Noel Haskins, Cordelia Hepburn, Elizabeth Kirlin, Mildred Mordaunt, Helen Palmer, Marie L. Rodewald, Barbara Shedd, Mildred Rice, Blanche Tyng, Margaret Warren, Mai Watson, Elvine Richard, Edith Riker, Estelle Romeyn, Penelope Sears, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Marie Taller, Constance and Joy Williams, Ellen Shipman of Cornish, N. H., and the Misses Susanne Waite, Evelyn Randall, Mary Ragan Gary, Katharine Lee, and Emily Rigby of Baltimore.

Also Larocque Anderson, Bruce Brown, Maitland Belknap, George F. Butterworth, Charles and J. S. Baker, Edward Bogert, Charles and Lyman Butler, Howard Bourne, William M. Carson, Jr., Harry Cushing, Lewis Coffin, Beverley Duer, Frederick Dennis, Jr., Arthur and Robert du Bois, Shelton, Bartow, and John Farr; De Coursey Fales, Enos, Montague, and Francis Gery Amory Haskell, Jesse Hoyt, Harold Harvey, Harold Hartshorne, Gavin and Edward Hadden, Horton Ijams, Robert R. Livingston.

Roderick McAlpin, George McCook, Francis Murray, Benham Malcom, Willing Phillips, Dr. Rhinold Pardee, Irving Pardee, Auguste Richard, Daniel S. Riker, Lloyd Richards, Lawrence and Henry Schwab, J. F. Stillman, Jr., Ryland Sizer, George Trevor, Talbot Taylor, Jr., Oliver Wagstaff, Frederick Woolsey, Whitewright Watson, the Messrs. Ward, Messrs. Suckley, Messrs. Whitlock, Messrs. Littlejohn, Messrs. Kimball, the Messrs. Kean, and Welling.

Miss Sophie Young Introduced.

Mrs. John M. Young gave a tea yesterday at 203 Lexington Avenue to introduce her daughter, Miss Sophie Young. A dinner followed. Miss Young had receiving with her the Misses Marion Gibney, Marjorie Woolsey, Marian Poor, Katharine Seymour, and Miss Little of Boston.

Mrs. Young will give a small theatre party to-night for her daughter followed by a supper at the Biltmore.

WINS POSTER PRIZE.

L. N. Britton's Design Accepted for 'Merry Whirl,' Junior League's Play.

The Junior League held a session yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, at which the posters entered in the competition organized by the débutantes in connection with their annual entertainment, which is to be held on Jan. 16 and 17 at the Waldorf-Astoria, were judged.

Miss Helen Morgan was Chairman of the Poster Committee, and there were many entries received, for a prize of $25 was offered for the most attractive poster for "The Merry Whirl," which is to be the name of this season's entertainment.

L. N. Britton was awarded $25 for the winning poster, and Miss Marjorie Curtis had her poster accepted for the cover page of the programme. The judges included Harry Watrus, Secretary of the National Academy of Design; Grosvenor Atterbury, Miss Frances Breese, and Miss Beatrice Pratt. After the judging was over tea was served.

Miss Mary Alexander is President of the league this season, Miss Maud Coster Secretary, and Miss Margaret S. Porter Treasurer.

MRS. ALEXANDER'S DINNER.

Her 80 Guests at the St. Regis at Tables Banked with Flowers.

Mrs. William Alexander gave a dinner last evening at the St. Regis. The marble banquet room and the whole of the second floor were used for the affair. Her guests numbering thirty-two sat at eight round tables, which were banked with jonquils and other flowers. The banquet room was also decorated with flowers and shrubbery, giving it a flower garden effect.

Mrs. Alexander wore a gown of red and gold brocade, and following the dinner she took some of her guests to George I. Scott's dance at the Ritz-Carlton for Miss Mimi Scott.

The guests invited included Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, Duchess de Chaulnes, Miss Seymour and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Effie Pearson, Miss Julia Robbins, Miss Louise Iselin, Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Ina A. Clay, Phoenix Ingraham, Creighton Webb, John Riddle, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Campbell Stewart, G. M. Miller, and Frank Munsey.

MISS M. H. ALDRICH WEDS.

Married to Stanley Matthews in Calvary Church—The Attendants.

The wedding of Stanley Matthews, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Matthews of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a grandson of the late Supreme Court Justice Stanley Matthews, at one time United States Senator from Ohio, and Miss Maude Holley Aldrich, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church at Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue. The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick and Dean Paul Matthews of Faribault, Minn., a cousin of the bridegroom, officiated. The church was decorated with greens and poinsettia, with white flowers on the altar.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a draped white satin gown with a bodice of old family lace. The tulle veil fell from a frilled cap held with orange blossoms. She wore a diamond circlet, the bridegroom's gift, and carried lilies of the valley and white sweet peas. The maid of honor, Miss Margaret Burroughs of London, England, wore a white satin gown with a lace tunic edged with yellow satin and white fur, and the corsage was trimmed with satin and fur to match. Her small round hat had a wired white lace frill and was banded next the coiffure with yellow satin and white fur. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Aldrich, a sister of the bride; Mary Matthews, a sister of the bridegroom; Madeline Ashwell, and Marie Halstead. They wore yellow satin frocks with yellow chiffon tunics and corsages trimmed with brown fur. Their small hats were of gold lace and brown fur, with clusters of deep red roses on the left brim. All of the attendants carried clusters of deep red roses. The little flower girl, a niece of the bride, Helena Meissner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Meissner, wore a white muslin frock over yellow, a hat trimmed with daisies, and carried a basket of white daisies.

Shirley Morgan of Cincinnati was the best man, and the ushers were James H. Fairbairn, Spencer Wyman Aldrich, a brother of the bride; Frank Dennette Adams, William Proctor Matthews, Franklin Morrell, and Cabot Brewster.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 20 West Fiftieth Street, which was decorated with poinsettia and white flowers.

Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dall, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wynn, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Meissner, Mr. and Mrs. Talcott H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Proctor, Mrs. Paul Matthews, Mrs. Horace Gray, Stanley M. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dall, the Rev. J. Nevett Steele and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. J. Berry Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Curtis, the Rev. T. S. Wynkoop and Mrs. Wynkoop, Mr. and Mrs. Payson Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Theron G. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Rokenbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs W. L. Andrews, Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander, Miss Charlotte T. Lam, and Simeon Drake.

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'GIRL ON THE FILM' PRETTY AND LIVELY

George Grossmith Provides Most of Its Humor by His Caricature and Pantomime.

CHARM IN THE DANCES

Connie Ediss, Emmy Whelen, and a New Beauty, Madelein Seymour, in an International Exhibition.

THE GIRL ON THE FILM, a musical farce by James T. Tanner, from the German of Rudolf Bernauer and Rudolf Schanzer; music by Walter Kollo, Willy Bredschneider and Albert Sirmay, lyrics by Adrian Ross. At the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Cornelius Clutterbuch	John McArdle
Valentine Twiss	Paul Plunkett
Daubet	Grafton Williams
General Fitzgibbon	Percy Terriss
Sergeant Tozer	John Western
Lord Ronny	Lord Dangan
Tom Brown	Milbury Ryder
Max Daly	George Grossmith
Winifred	Emmy Whelen
Linda	Madelein Seymour
Signora Marie Gesticulata	Mary Robson
Viola	Blanche Stocker
Olivia	Vere Sinclair
Portia	Gertie Birch
An Officer	C. P. Galton
Mrs. Clutterbuch	Hattie Arnold
Macawber	Edward Cutler
Euphemia Knox	Connie Ediss

At first thought a London Gaiety piece without Gaiety girls might seem like "Hamlet" with the Dane left out. But the two things are not quite the same. "Hamlet," after all, is singular, while girls are numerous. Or, in other words, Hamlet is an essential part of "Hamlet." Whereas, all the girls in the world aren't by any means confined to London and the Gaiety.

These United States, for instance, do rather well when it comes to that, and, though, as it happens, there are several really pretty blown-in-the-bottle English lassies in the toot-and-scramble of "The Girl in the Film," those native to these shores do not blush unseen among them. All of which is by way of emphasizing the fact that "The Girl on the Film," as it has reached us with a German book, an English cast, and a near-American chorus, is international in effect.

It isn't exactly the lively type of entertainment that American producers most enjoy presenting, but it has its advantages. And the presence of such a comedian as George Grossmith can make a great deal of very little, and of Miss Connie Ediss, who is a good deal in herself, and whose smile is as radiant as her crowning glory, are incentives to good humor. Moreover the songs and dances are lilting, pleasant, and grateful.

Both the eye and the ear pay tribute to the charm of Miss Madelein Seymour, a new, svelte, languorous, and fresh-faced beauty from across the pond. Perhaps, too, there is Miss Emmy Whelen, who is as dainty as can be in her woman's frocks, and most fetching when she dons male attire. If only Miss Whelen would thaw a bit, what a little wonder she might be, for she does a lot of things with facility and ease.

What "The Girl on the Film" is all about need not be lengthily described at this late date, for in New York we do know what is going on in London nowadays, and they may be in informing themselves about our "best sellers" of the box office. So it will hardly be news to anybody that its story concerns a very pretty young woman who runs away from home, insists as one of the characters in a cinema picture "Napoleon and the Miller's Daughter"—and is presently discovered by her gruff old father—of course he's gruff, being English and a General—when the moving picture is unrolled at a fashionable charity affair.

Masquerading first as a drummer boy, then assuming the rôle of the miller's daughter, to replace an Italian actress who has deserted, and who, by the way, in the person of Miss Mary Robson provides both vivacity and rich beauty, Miss Emmy Whelen holds the centre of the stage when she is not otherwise occupied by Mr. Grossmith. On the plot he is the leading cinema actor and poses as Napoleon, while Miss Ediss, from being her own natural and appealing self, is presently seen as a buxom vivandiere.

Incidentally and by way of added diversion there is a tango very well done by Mr. Grossmith, one of the English beauties, and several of the native groups, and some really stunning dancing by Fred Farnsworth, though, best information leading to the belief that the two-syllabled, hyphenated person is the male member, while the other is feminine.

Some good songs, some pretty pictures, not a little good pantomimic fooling on the part of Mr. Grossmith, and a general quality of fresh and wholesome charm make "The Girl on the Film" worth while.

Miss Seymour did pleasantly, and in the duets has agreeable assistance from Mr. Paul Plunkett, and there does not appear to be any need to mention Mr. Arthur Wellesley beyond calling attention to the fact that he is programmed with a title which apparently is distinction enough for anybody in this democratic land. The others are competent, but not especially brilliant performers.

MRS. DARLINGTON, HOSTESS

Wife of Bishop of Harrisburg Gives Luncheon for Debutante Daughter.

Mrs. James H. Darlington, wife of the Right Rev. Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., gave a large luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor T. Darlington. The guests numbered fifty, and included many of this and last season's débutantes.

The tables were decorated with Spring flowers and pink and white were the prevailing colors. The younger set were seated at five tables, and Mrs. Darlington had some older guests at her table, including Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. A. H. Morris, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Mrs. Harry K. Knapp, and Mrs. John J. Mason.

Miss Darlington's formal introduction to society will take place on Jan. 7 at Harrisburg, Penn., when a large reception is to be held at the See House from 4 to 7, for which 800 invitations have been sent out. A dinner for about eighty young people will follow the reception, and there will be dancing afterward in the Bishop's Hall. Several parties from this city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburgh are to attend the reception and dance.

Bishop and Mrs. Darlington and their daughter have been spending the holidays in town and are at the Hotel Gotham.

Dance for Miss Ruth Singer.

Mrs. Arthur J. Singer of 11 East Seventy-fifth Street gave a dance last night in the Vanity Tea Rooms, at 4 West Fortieth Street, for her daughter, Miss Ruth Singer. A buffet supper was served at 12 o'clock.

There were about seventy-five guests asked, and among them were the Misses Marietta and Elizabeth Chapin, Cynthia Kearney, Dorothy Hollister, Edith Adams, Marguerite Kennelly, Ruth Teale, Susanne and Margaret Warren, Hester Barrows, Augusta Wight; also Richard Keith, Robert F. Adams, Jr., Dr. David Barrows, William Demorest, Harold Hartshorne, Lawrence Kinnear, S. Cowan Latta, William Rich, Jr., Rosewell Graves Rolston, and Walter Elle.

Miss Bertha Fischman a Bride.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Fischman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fischman of 1 West Ninety-second Street, and Abner B. Rosenfeld, son of Solomon Rosenfeld of 55 West Ninety-fifth Street, was celebrated last evening at the Hotel Astor. The Rev. D. M. Hyamson officiated. A boy choir sang. Mrs. Sigmund Weyler acted as matron of honor and Miss Sadie Fischman was maid of honor for her sister. James Robinson was best man. A dinner and dance followed the ceremony, about 300 guests being present. The couple left later for the South on their honeymoon and will live at the St. Regis on their return.

"LOUISE" IN ENGLISH.

Ambitious Attempt at Century to Present Charpentier's French Opera.

Louise	Beatrice La Palme
Her Mother	Kathleen Howard
Her Father	Louis Kreidler
Julien	Gustaf Bergman
Irma	Lena Mason
Errand Girl	Gladys Chandler
The Noctambulist	James Davis
The King of Fools	James Davis
The Old Ragman	Alfred Kaufman
The Song Writer	Mario Carboni
The Old Clothes Man	Mario Carboni
First Philosopher	Jerome Uhl
The Junkman	Jerome Uhl
A Poet	Bertram Peacock
Second Philosopher	Hugh Schussler
A Student	Arthur Raykowski
A Sculptor	Edmund Ormay
A Painter	Frank Mansfield
Conductor	Alfred Szendrel.

The Century Opera Company undertook last evening one of the most difficult and intricate tasks it has set before itself since it began its career in the production of an English version of Charpentier's opera of "Louise." The opera itself aroused on its first production here by Mr. Hammerstein, and has apparently retained, an unexpected degree of interest on the part of the New York public; and the audience last evening was large. There had been an effort made, obviously, to overcome the difficulties of the work, and cause it that the performance was as good as it was may have been the cause of some surprise.

It cannot be said, however, that the general effect of the production was convincing or that it came within very close range of Charpentier's intentions in presenting a glorification of Paris and musical depiction of the life of Paris and the spirit that informs it. In the nature of things this can hardly be accomplished where the French spirit is not the controlling one, or even when the French language is not used. There are great technical difficulties in the way of a proper performance; a large number of people on the stage in several of the scenes must produce characteristic effects through skillfully devised musical means, of bustle, animation, and brilliancy, and if this is not done with success the scenes fail. They were not on the whole highly successful in last night's performance.

The night scene on the heights of Montmartre, that of the dressmaker's atelier, that of the garden of Julien's house, are those of chief significance in this way. A considerable portion was cut out of the street vendors' cries, of which Charpentier has made so much in the Montmartre scene.

Much depends on the skill of the principal singers, and a particularly close identification of themselves with the characters is needed. But this identification was not close in this performance. Miss Beatrice La Palme could not be said to look, act, or sing Louise with much plausibility, nor did Gustaf Bergman reach much greater plausibility as Charpentier's poet. The most successful was Louis Kreidler as the father in his characterization and singing, and also in his diction, by which he made the English text more generally comprehensible than most of his colleagues.

Operatic production in English undergoes perhaps its severest test in "Louise." The translation used was bald and prosaic. It also swarms with false accents and wrong declamation. Needless to say such a text does not lend itself felicitously to a glorification of Paris and its life. Here, of course, is a blemish not properly chargeable, for the present at least, upon the management. Something was done for its improvement in providing Mr. Meltzer's translation for the air "Depuis le Jour," in the third act.

Mr. Szendrei, the conductor, had worked hard, apparently, to secure a performance competent at least upon the musical side, and his results deserve commendation. The orchestra played better than it has in many previous productions, and was able to do something with a difficult score. There were excellent features about the scenery, which was borrowed from the Boston Opera House. Certain of the scenes are of rich color and impressionistic effect.

NEXT WEEK'S OPERA BILLS.

"Koenigskinder" for First Time This Season on Thursday.

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" will open the eighth week of the Metropolitan Opera season next Monday evening, with Miss Bori and Mme. Duchene and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, De Segurola, Reiss, Rossi, Reschiglian, and Audisio in the cast. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Aida" will be sung next Wednesday evening by Mmes. Destinn, Ober, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Didur, and Ruysdael, Mr. Toscanani conducting.

"Koenigskinder" will have its first performance this season on Thursday evening, with Miss Farrar and Mmes. Robeson, Fornia, Mattfeld, and Foerster, and Messrs. Jörn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael, (first time here as the Woodchopper,) and Leonhardt, (first time here as the Innkeeper.) Mr. Hertz conducting.

"Die Walküre" is announced for Friday evening of next week, with Mmes. Gadski, (Brunnhilde,) Fremstad, (Sieglinde,) and Robeson, and Messrs. Urlus, Braun, and Ruysdael. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

Massenet's "Manon" will be next week's Saturday matinée opera, with Miss Farrar and Mmes. Duchene, Mauboussin, and Mees, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, De Segurola, Reiss, Ananian, Begue, and Reschiglian. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

Saturday evening, Jan. 10, "Der Rosenkavalier" will be given for the benefit of the Germania Press Club. The cast will include Mmes. Hempel, Ober, Case, Fornia, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Jörn, Goritz, Weil, and Reiss. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

Leopold Godowsky, the Polish pianist, will play Tschaikowsky's B flat concerto at next week's Sunday night concert. Other soloists will be Mme. Johanna Gadski and Putnam Griswold. The entire Metropolitan Opera orchestra will take part under the direction of Adolf Rothmeyer.

GERMANS IN BURLESQUE.

Stock Company at Irving Place Theatre Produces "Kyritz-Pyritz."

The German players of the Irving Place Theatre demonstrated their versatility last night by producing "Kyritz-Pyritz," a burlesque by Wilkens and Justinus, which gave them an opportunity for a merry frolic on the stage that has so often been the background of the most serious drama. Christians, Marlow, Stoeckel, and Matthaes entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion.

Kyritz and Pyritz are two imaginary provincial towns, the leading citizens of which places are ambitious to go to Berlin for a lark. Unfortunately, the better-halves of the same comic gentlemen learn of the scheme and organize themselves into a League of the Merry Wives of Kyritz. The fun begins as soon as both parties arrive in Berlin, where they meet with a third party of comedians hailing from Pyritz. The loosely constructed plot of this conglomerated situations was saved last night by the introduction of considerable local color in the last two scenes, when the vivacious Iffi Engel and Heinrich Matthaes sang a long list of clever couplets aimed at everything in New York that the Germans find peculiar, and winding up with their own generous toast to their adopted city.

Aside from those mentioned, Cenzi Goetzer deserves praise for her good singing. It was perhaps owing to a lack of familiarity with this form of entertainment that the actors found some difficulty in making their efforts coincide with those of the orchestra leader.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers Sailing To-day and Some of the Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day, and some of those booked to leave on them are:

CAMPANIA (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Alderson, F. G. Bond, E. Butler, E. R. Crompton, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Drake, A. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. Ray R. Kendall, T. Monk, Mrs. R. W. Parker, J. H. Rose, Miss Janet H. Stewart, Robert Wilson, H. Winterfeldt, and Charles E. Winters.

SAVOIE (Havre)—D. Davis, Miss C. Freeman, Mrs. R. D. Gibbon, Mrs. R. C. Jamieson, F. A. Niles, and Miss J. B. Wilcox.

KRONLAND (Antwerp)—Lester H. Harrison, J. J. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest De Covele, and Maurice Basteyns.

Some of the passengers who arrived from Antwerp yesterday on the Finland were:

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Adams, Baron Leon de Nevies, Mr. and Mrs. C. Judd, Miss Dorothy Judd, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fresburg.

PIONEER SUFFRAGIST, LILLIE D. BLAKE, DIES

President of New York State Association for Eleven Years Succumbs at 80.

NOVELIST AND LECTURER

The First Woman to Ask for the Admission of Women to Columbia University.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, a pioneer in the cause of woman suffrage, died in a sanitarium in Englewood, N. J., yesterday at the age of 78. She had been ill for several years. Mrs. Blake was the author of several successful novels in her earlier years, but devoted the greater part of her life to championing the cause of woman's rights.

Two daughters, Elizabeth Johnson Devereux, wife of Prof. John Beverley Robinson, head of the School of Architecture of Washington University, St. Louis, and Catherine Devereux Blake, Principal of a public school in New York City, survive her.

Lillie Devereux Blake was born in Raleigh, N. C., in August, 1833. Her father, George Devereux, was a wealthy Southerner of Irish descent. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Johnson, and she was a descendant of William Samuel Johnson, one of the first two Senators from Connecticut. Both her parents were descended from Jonathan Edwards.

In 1855 she was married to Frank Umsted, a lawyer of Philadelphia. He died in 1859. In 1866 she married Grenfill Blake of New York. Before that time Mrs. Blake's career had proved eventful. She was Washington correspondent of The Evening Post in the Winter of 1861, published "Rockford" in 1862, and wrote many stories for Frank Leslie's Weekly and other publications. In 1872 Mrs. Blake published "Fettered for Life," a novel designed to show the legal disadvantages of women.

Since 1870 Mrs. Blake had been known as one of the leading advocates of the enfranchisement of her sex, and her energetic advocacy had taken the form of lectures and addresses and appearance before committees of Congress and State Legislatures and other bodies having the subject under consideration.

In 1872 Mrs. Blake made the first movement to have Columbia College open to women, and it was owing mainly to Mrs. Blake's efforts that in 1880 the bill was passed in New York State giving women the right of school suffrage. Mrs. Blake was active in the advocacy of legislation making mother and father joint guardians of children, securing the appointment of women as census enumerators and police matrons, granting women pensions as war nurses, and making them eligible to civil service appointments.

Mrs. Blake was President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association for eleven years and in 1900 she founded the National Legislative League, of which she was for many years President.

She was educated at Miss Apthorp's school in New Haven and afterward took the Yale course with tutors at home. In an article written for THE TIMES in 1890 Mrs. Blake wrote:

It may be of interest to add that while I was a mere child I began to notice how, in all that I read, the women seemed to have a more trying lot than the men. They found more difficulty in caring for themselves than seemed right. They expected to give up so much more for the men they loved than the men were expected to give up for them. They were judged by a more severe standard, and were spoken of so often as being inferior in ability to the men about them.

"Much of all this has disappeared from the modern novels, but at that time the stories of Anthony Trollope were popular, and in those productions when the young woman accepted the man of her heart it was invariably stated that 'at last she had found her master.' To all this I distinctly objected, and sometimes fell into a very animated controversy with those about me who still retained the old-fashioned ideas. I am rejoiced that the progress of modern thought, and the higher standard to which women have attained, have done away with much of this invidious inference of inferiority."

DR. CHARLES PHELPS DEAD.

Ex-President of New York State Medical Association Was 79.

Dr. Charles Phelps, a veteran of the civil war, and for forty years a visiting surgeon at St. Vincent's and Bellevue Hospitals, died yesterday at the home of his son, 69 East Eighty-second Street, in the eightieth year of his age. Dr. Phelps was born in Milford, Mass., in 1834, and was a lineal descendant of William Phelps, who went to Massachusetts in 1630. He was a graduate of Brown University, class of 1855, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, class of 1858.

Dr. Phelps was a contract surgeon in the civil war, and was a volunteer of the United States transport Arago when she was sent to ram the Merrimac before that ship was sunk by the Monitor. After the war Dr. Phelps took up his practice in New York City, and was active as a surgeon until 1900, when he retired and went to live with his son. He served at different times as President of the New York State Medical Association, President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, and President of the Board of Police Surgeons. He was twice nominated to serve as Health Officer of the Port of New York, and was the author of a text book on "Injuries of the Brain," besides various monographs on subjects of surgery.

In 1863 Dr. Phelps married Miss Isabel M. James of New Orleans, who survives him. His son is Luis James Phelps, a lawyer, with offices at 34 Nassau Street.

James L. McEwen.

James L. McEwen, formerly Treasurer of the New York Caledonian Club, of which he was a member for forty-eight years, died yesterday at his home, 142 Audubon Avenue, after a brief illness. He was a member of the St. Andrew's Society for thirty-seven years, an officer of the New York Scottish Society, and a trustee of Republic Lodge, F. and A. M. Mr. McEwen was in the merchant tailoring business for more than half a century, his last place of business being at 501 Fifth Avenue. He was born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland. His widow, who was Miss Annie Mitchell, a daughter, and two sons by a former marriage, Janet S., James C., and John D. McEwen, survive him.

Primate of Norwegian Church Dead.

The Right Rev. Anton Christian Bang, Bishop of Christiania and Primate of the Norwegian Church, died on Monday at Christ

- NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN THE WORLD'S PROGRESS IN 1913 -

HEAVY MILITARY BUDGETS IN EUROPE

Balkan Wars Also Result in Activity to Exploit Asia Minor Commercially.

MEXICO OUR ONLY CLOUD

Chronology of Activities, at Home and Abroad, by Governments, Institutions, and Individuals.

THE year 1913 closes, having fulfilled few of the prophecies made twelve months ago. Bulgaria, which then loomed large in the Balkans, has been humiliated, but not by the Turk. One of the results of the fighting there has been gigantic war budgets for both Germany and France, with a sympathetic increase of the war budgets of the Netherlands and Belgium. Possibly the United States, even with the trouble in Mexico as a constant source of anxiety, has survived better than Europe the perilous times of the last twelve months.

THE BALKAN WAR.

ALTHOUGH the geographical results of the war in the Balkans between Turkey and Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece and the succeeding war of the Allies, this time including Rumania, against Bulgaria are obvious enough as demarked practically by the land occupied by the contending forces at the close of 1912 and by the creation of the new State of Albania, ruled by a Prussian Prince, yet the forces that have been set in motion by these wars are not so obvious, even though they seem materially to swell the war budgets of Germany and France.

Internally, the wars have left the Balkans in a deplorable condition. Rumania, although she took up arms only when Bulgaria refused to pay her the price of neutrality, suffered greatly by her trade with the south being almost annihilated. To the loss of life suffered by Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria must be added the final bitter humiliation of the last and a gigantic loss to trade and treasure suffered by all. The Greeks alone seem really to have been the gainers by the wars, with comparatively slight loss of life and treasure and with adequate compensation in the form of territory and prestige. But this prestige does not fit in with the policy marked out by Germany and Austria-Hungary for Italy to follow in the Eastern Mediterranean. In the islands of the Aegean, Italy and Greece are neighbors.

Further east is another aspect of the new conditions. Negotiations are now proceeding between Germany and France on one hand and Germany and England on the other to exploit commercially, if not strategically, Turkey in Asia. Germany would like to have through rail communication between Berlin and the Persian Gulf. England would like to exploit the hidden resources of Mesopotamia. What France desires of the Bagdad Railway is a puzzle which has not yet been solved.

Significant of all this is the growing rapprochement between Germany, France, and England, and the Anglo-French refusal to participate in the Russian note of protest against Germany for sending a military commission to reorganize the Turkish army.

Jan. 1.—Turkish delegates to the Peace Conference in London offer to cede the greater portion of Turkey in Asia to the Balkan Allies, but later refuse to give up Adrianople, and the conference adjourns. 22—Turkish National Assembly decides to accept the advice of European powers and cede Adrianople, but Young Turkey Party in Constantinople objects and overthrows Ministry.

Feb. 3.—Balkan allies reopen war with assault on Adrianople and Tchatalja fortifications. 12—Turkish Ambassador in London requests British Foreign Secretary to invite powers to end war.

March 5.—Turkish forces at Janina, numbering 32,000 men, surrender to Greeks. 26—Adrianople, after siege of five months, surrenders to the Bulgarian General Savoff.

April 6.—Austrian, Italian, French, German, and British warships make demonstration before Montenegrin ports. 19—Armistice signed by Turkey and Balkan Allies, except Montenegro, which continues to pound away at Scutari. 23.—Scutari surrenders to Montenegrins after a six months' siege.

May 5.—King Nicholas of Montenegro agrees to evacuate Scutari on representations from the powers. 30—Turkish, Bulgarian, Grecian, Servian, and Montenegrin representatives in London sign treaty of peace in London, thus ending eight months' war in Balkans.

June 12.—Servia and Bulgaria accept Russia as arbitrator in dispute over boundary. 29.—Greeks and Servians defend captured territory from Bulgarian occupation.

July 10.—Rumania joins Greece and Servia against Bulgaria. 26—Rumanian advance on Sofia is halted at request of Bulgarian Foreign Minister. 30—Armistice agreed upon at Bucharest.

Aug. 10.—Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest, thus bringing to an end the war of the Allies against Bulgaria.

Nov. 13.—Turkish and Greek delegates sign treaty of peace at Athens.

Dec. 14.—Greece formally annexes Island of Crete, the status of which had been in dispute since the Greco-Turkish war of 1898.

MEXICO.

THE fact that the Administration's attitude exactly follows the suggestions made a few months ago by Secretary Bryan to foreign nations, i. e., to refrain from resorting to arms until the heat of passion at wrongs and losses had a chance to subside, has aroused the cordial approval of certain pacifist European publicists. If this policy of "starving" Huerta out be brought to a successful conclusion and be the means of restoring tranquillity in Mexico, it will prove one of the most formidable arms in the hands of peace lovers. Perhaps, after all, the education from books which President Diaz denied the Mexicans may be acquired through bearing arms with a survival of the fittest in mental as well as in physical aspects.

Feb. 4.—Manuel Calero, lately Ambassador to the United States, declares in the Mexican Senate that the insurrection will not be ended so long as Madero is President. 9—Mexican revolutionists under Gen. Felix Diaz, who recently escaped from prison, seize the City of Mexico and besiege the National Palace, where President Madero and a few thousand loyal troops concentrate their defense. 10—Four American warships are dispatched to Mexican waters to protect American life and property during the present outbreak. 18—Troops defending President Madero in Mexico City force his resignation and proclaim Gen. Victoriano Huerta Provisional President. 19—Mexican Congress elects Gen. Huerta Provisional President of the Republic; Gustavo Madero, brother of ex-President, is put to death. 22—Francisco Madero and Pino Suarez, the deposed President and Vice-President of Mexico, are shot dead in Mexico City "while attempting to escape."

Dec. 9.—Mexican Congress declares null and void the Presidential election of Oct. 26, and authorizes Provisional President Huerta to retain office until new elections are held in July.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

BELOW will be found the chronicle of the principal achievements of the National Executive exercised during the first two months of the year by President Taft and for the remaining ten by President Wilson, and of events connected with this exercise:

Jan. 1.—The parcel post goes into effect throughout the country.

Feb. 14.—President Taft vetoes the "literacy test" Immigration bill.

April 13.—Arbitration treaty between the United States and France is extended for a period of five years.

April 26.—President Wilson directs Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, to go to California for the purpose of conferring with Gov. Johnson and the Legislature regarding anti-Japanese legislation.

April 24.—Mr. Bryan presents to the diplomats at Washington his plan for world peace, providing that all controversies shall be submitted for investigation to an international commission before war shall be declared.

May 3.—Both houses of the California Legislature, with only five votes in opposition, pass a revised alien land bill which is objectionable to Japan and to the Administration.

May 19.—California Anti-Alien Land bill is signed by Gov. Johnson. United States replies to Japan's protest against the California Anti-Alien Land law, maintaining that the measure does not violate treaty rights. 20—Mr. Bryan announces that Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Brazil, and Peru have responded favorably to his proposal for an international peace agreement. 31—Treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States is renewed at Washington for a period of five years.

June 2.—Japanese Ambassador informs Secretary Bryan that Japan accepts in principle his plan for universal peace. 14—Japanese Ambassador notifies the American Secretary of State that Japan is willing to renew the arbitration treaty.

June 11.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announces that the Government is ready to lend $500,000,000 in national bank notes, under the Aldrich-Vreeland Emergency Currency act, to relieve any money stringency.

June 28.—An agreement for the renewal of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan is signed at Washington by the American Secretary of State and the Japanese Ambassador.

July 25.—Postmaster General authorizes the increase of the parcel post limit to twenty pounds in the first two zones, and a reduction in rates for those zones to 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional two pounds.

July 30.—British Government informs the American Ambassador that it will not participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Aug. 1.—California Railroad Commission orders reductions in express rates within the State which will save shippers $750,000 annually. Russia decides not to take part in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. 27—At a joint session in the House Chamber, President Wilson reads a message on the Mexican situation and proclaims the strictest neutrality between the contending factions.

Sept. 30.—Japan sends a third note of protest to the United States in regard to the California anti-alien land law.

Oct. 3.—President Wilson signs the Underwood-Simmons Tariff bill, most of the provisions of which take effect immediately.

Oct. 10.—Gamboa Dike, separating the waters of Gatun Lake from Culebra Cut, and the last barrier to water communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific via the Panama Canal, is destroyed by dynamite upon the pressing of a key at the White House by President Wilson.

Nov. 3.—Secretary Bryan and the Honduran Minister at Washington sign a peace treaty.

Dec. 6.—Postmaster General Burleson announces that on Jan. 1 the weight limit of the parcel post will be increased from 20 to 50 pounds on packages to be carried less than 150 miles, and that books will be admitted to the parcel post. 23—President Wilson signs the Currency and Banking bill.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

AS to the achievements of Congress during the present Administration, its history is thus characterized by George Harvey in the current number of The North American Review: "It is an Administration Congress. President Wilson assumed command, as leader of his party, immediately upon his election, and he has maintained his authority by sheer driving force, supplemented by discriminating use of patronage. No signs appear that his hold will be weakened, or that his predominancy will be seriously questioned during the present session. Inevitably, therefore, and more specifically, perhaps, than ever before the country will render a verdict upon the Administration at the Congressional elections in November of the coming year."

Jan. 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Root (Rep., N. Y.) pleads for the repeal of the section of the Panama Canal act granting free tolls to American ships, which has been protested by Great Britain. 28—Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.) vigorously defends the provision of the Panama Canal act remitting tolls on American ships.

Feb. 1.—Senate, after three-day debate, passes a resolution to amend the Federal Constitution by fixing the term of President at six years without re-election or subsequent election.

March 4.—Sixty-second Congress comes to an end, with the Indian Appropriation bill unpassed and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill vetoed.

April 7.—Sixty-third Congress meets in special session to revise the tariff. 8—Both branches assemble in joint session while the President in person reads his special tariff message. 9—In Senate Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) introduces a bill providing for the leasing of official residences for American Ambassadors and Ministers.

May 8.—The House, by a vote of 281 to 139, passes the Underwood Tariff bill, including the income tax provision; five Democrats vote against the measure and two Republicans, four Progressives, and one Independent vote for it.

June 26.—In both branches the Administration's Currency Revision bill is introduced and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Dec. 1.—Special session of the Sixty-third Congress comes to an end and the regular session begins. 2—Both branches assemble in the House Chamber and listen to address by the President, who recommends the enactment of a Presidential primary law, a system of rural credits, further and more explicit anti-trust legislation, and the construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska.

NATIONAL JUDICIARY.

THE Federal courts have been active during the year in responding to the anti-trust legislation enacted for the protection of individual initiative in finance and industry, and in settling the constitutionality of various legislative acts which had been legally tested.

Jan. 13.—In Senate, Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court is found guilty on five of the thirteen articles of impeachment charged against him by the House of Representatives; he is removed from the bench and disqualified from holding any office under the United States. 27—The editor and publisher of The Daily Capital of Boise, Idaho, are fined $500 each and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for printing Theodore Roosevelt's criticism of a decision of the State Supreme Court. 6—United States Supreme Court, in the Fifteen cottons pool case, reverses the lower court and holds that a "corner" in any commodity transported in interstate commerce constitutes a restraint of trade, and is a criminal offense under the Sherman law. 18—Supreme Court holds that the Interstate Commerce Commission can order reductions in rates only when based upon facts obtained at hearings.

Feb. 14.—Individuals and corporations comprising the so-called Bathtub Trust are found guilty of conspiracy under the Sherman law in the Federal Court at Detroit. 15—Fines aggregating $51,000 are imposed upon the convicted individuals and corporations in the Bathtub Trust. 17—Prison sentences are pronounced upon the twenty-eight convicted officials of the National Cash Register Company at Cincinnati.

May 20.—Government's suit to dissolve the United Shoe Machinery Company, under the Sherman act, is begun at Boston. 24—Stephen J. Stillwell, a member of the New York State Senate, is found guilty of bribery by a jury; he had previously been exonerated by his colleagues.

June 7.—President John P. White and eighteen other officials of the United Mine Workers are indicted in the Federal Court at Charleston, West Va., charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law by controlling coal prices. 9—Supreme Court, deciding the Minnesota rate cases, unanimously upholds the right of a State, under existing laws, to regulate railroad rates within its borders. 10—Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of the law requiring newspapers to publish statements of circulation and ownership, and to mark plainly all advertising matter.

June 28.—Attorney General agrees to a plan of dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific Railway merger, including the exchange of $38,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock for Baltimore & Ohio stock held by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Nov. 29.—Government brings suit at Baltimore to dissolve the American Can Company, (the so-called "Tin Can Trust,") alleging it to be a combination in restraint of trade.

Dec. 1.—A Federal Grand Jury at Pueblo, Col., indicts President White and twenty-four other officials of the United Mine Workers on charges of obtaining a monopoly of labor and restraint of trade by conducting a strike. The United States Supreme Court holds that the copyright laws do not permit the owner to dictate the price to be charged beyond the first sale.

NEW YORK STATE AND CITY.

IN the State Legislature the year was almost entirely occupied in: First, defeating the progressive measures put forward by Gov. Sulzer and then seeking to be revenged upon him for his opposition to the Murphy machine. This resulted in the Governor's impeachment, trial, and conviction. In city politics the closing days of the Gaynor Administration were singularly marked with sympathy for his efforts and even praise for his personality and ability. The campaign which resulted in a Fusion victory was, owing to the contending forces at work, one of the most heated and enthusiastic ever conducted in the city.

Feb. 5.—Seven bills, framed under the direction of Gov. Sulzer, are introduced in the New York Legislature for the purpose of reforming the methods of the New York Stock Exchange.

March 31.—Gov. Sulzer signs the Full Crew bill, increasing the number of brakemen on long trains.

April 24.—Gov. Sulzer vetoes the New York State Democratic organization's Primary bill, on the ground that it fails to fulfill party pledges. 30—New York Legislature rejects Gov. Sulzer's Direct Primary bill.

May 16.—Gov. Sulzer vetoes the Workmen's Compensation bill passed by the New York Legislature, holding that it does not fulfill the pledge of the Democratic platform.

June 16.—Special session of the Legislature opens with attacks upon Gov. Sulzer by the Democratic leaders in both branches. 24—Gov. Sulzer's Direct Primary bill is rejected for the second time by the New York Assembly, in special session. 25—Senate rejects without debate Gov. Sulzer's Direct Primary bill.

Aug. 10.—Gov. Sulzer issues a statement formally denying that he used campaign checks for private purposes, or that he speculated in Wall Street. 11—A resolution to impeach Gov. Sulzer is introduced in the New York Legislature following the report of the special investigating committee. 13—Legislature, after an all-night session, impeaches Gov. Sulzer by vote of 79 to 45.

Sept. 18.—Trial of Gov. Sulzer by the High Court of Impeachment, composed of members of the State Senate and Judges of the Court of Appeals, is begun at Albany.

Oct. 17.—William Sulzer is found guilty of the offenses charged in three of the eight articles of impeachment, and is removed from office by vote of 43 to 12; he is not disqualified from holding office again. Lieut. Gov. Martin H. Glynn is sworn in as Governor.

Nov. 4.—In New York City, the Fusion (anti-Tammany) ticket is successful by large majorities, John Purroy Mitchel being chosen Mayor by 355,900 votes, to 234,700 for Edward McCall, (Dem.) William Sulzer, the deposed Governor, is elected to the Assembly as a Progressive.

Dec. 11-12.—Legislature passes the Direct Primary and Massachusetts Ballot bills, and both branches of the Legislature adopt a workmen's compensation measure.

IN OTHER STATES.

FEB. 8.—Utah House passes a bill which would grant a minimum pension of $10 monthly to mothers with dependent children. 13—Illinois House concurs with the Senate in approving the Federal constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators. 20—Ohio Senate adopts the House resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators.

March 14.—Nebraska House adopts the Senate resolutions approving the constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators.

April 8.—Both branches of the Connecticut Legislature approve the amendment providing for the popular election of United States Senators, and the measure becomes a part of the Constitution.

March 18. — Delaware Legislature passes a child labor law and rejects the Federal constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators.

April 1.—Pennsylvania Senate unanimously concurs with the House in approving the amendment for the direct election of Senators. 15—Pennsylvania House passes the Senate bill granting monthly pensions to indigent mothers. Voters of Jersey City adopt a commission form of government.

May 16.—Gov. Hunt signs the Arizona Anti-Alien Land bill.

June 25.—Pennsylvania Senate passes the House measure prohibiting the marriage of imbeciles or those infected with transmissible disease.

July 12.—Gov. Tener signs the Pennsylvania Primary act, which abolishes State conventions. 25—Wisconsin Legislature passes a bill requiring a health certificate before the granting of a marriage license.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ALTHOUGH as the year closes the British horizon in the direction of Germany seems to be clearing, and the financial, commercial, and industrial conditions seem to have greatly improved in the last twelve months, Ireland is still a subject of fitful political agony, and India looms large as a mysterious menace to the peace of the empire.

According to the latest amendment to Great Britain's unwritten Constitution, the Home Rule bill may now automatically become a law after a period of three years, and at the beginning of the year it seemed possible that this might be accomplished without resorting to any of the extreme measures suggested by the Liberal Government for strengthening its position in the House of Lords. During the Spring and Summer, however, a movement developed great oratorical strength in the County of Ulster, in Ireland, which is dominated by Irish Protestants, for defying the Imperial Government in case the bill should become a law. Money was collected, arms were obtained, and men were drilled for armed resistance. The Government has shown a benign toleration of these treasonable acts, which even reached the ridiculous stage of appealing to the German Kaiser for aid, and as the year closes Sir Edward Grey, voicing a tentative policy of the Cabinet, has clearly outlined a plan of negotiation which appears to have appeased the religious sensitiveness of the Protestants without causing the Irish Catholics to fear that the Home Rule bill will be less nearly complete. It is the suggestion of Home Rule within Home Rule—a certain amount of autonomy for Ulster within Ireland itself.

In India two facts have contributed to cause grave concern to the Imperial Government—the effect of the defeat of the Ottoman Turks by the Balkan Christians and the disfranchisement of the Hindus in the South African Union. In a speech delivered at Simla last September, Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, warned both the Moslem and the Hindu that the Government would not tolerate propagandas having for their object the propagation of a politico-religious campaign against the existing order. Since then several prominent Moslems, noted for their loyalty to the British Crown, have resigned from their posts under that Crown, and there has been a suspicious defection from certain Indian societies on the part of Indian Princes who are similarly loyal. The complaint of the Indians is that under the covenants exchanged between the Governments of India and the Imperial Government they are British citizens and entitled to the rights of British citizens the world over, and that the South Africa Government does not recognize this right.

The administration of Egypt has constantly improved during the year in regard to the de facto domination of Great Britain, although the broadening of legislative power seems not to be appreciated by the natives. Lord Kitchener, who has been the British Diplomatic Agent there, but who is now called to the more important field of India, seems to have executed his mission with strength and tact. He has been more sympathetic than Lord Cromer and firmer with the Khedive than the late Sir Eldon Gorst, and has given more attention to increasing Egyptian industry and the British local garrison.

As the year closes the revival of the scheme to connect France with England by a tunnel under the channel and of one for establishing a line of steamers between the west of Ireland and Halifax are certain to arouse insular objections in Parliament and the press during 1914, as will the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for getting the Briton to go back to the land by breaking up the great landed properties of the kingdom. The Duke of Bedford, by placing his London property in the market, and the Duke of Marlborough, by turning the lawns of Blenheim into what fields, are furnishing suggestive signs of the times.

Jan. 16.—British House of Commons passes the Irish Home Rule bill by a vote of 367 to 257.

March. 12.—Announcement is made of the British Ministry's plans for the reform of the House of Lords, including the abolishment of the hereditary principle and the veto power. 26—Winston Churchill proposes an agreement whereby all nations shall suspend naval construction during the year 1914.

May 6.—British House of Commons rejects a woman suffrage measure by a vote of 266 to 219. 7—Irish Home Rule bill and the Welsh Disestablishment bill, rejected by the House of Lords, are reintroduced in the House of Commons.

June 19.—British House of Commons by a vote of 346 to 268 acquits Attorney General Isaacs and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George of the charges arising out of their ownership of shares in the Marconi Company of America.

July 15.—House of Lords rejects the Irish Home Rule bill for the second time; Premier Asquith announces that the Government will present at the next session its plan for abolishing the House of Lords.

Sept. 27.—Twelve thousand men of Ulster parade in Belfast as a demonstration against Home Rule.

Oct. 22.—Chancellor Lloyd George makes known the details of the British Government's plan for getting people back to the land.

Dec. 5.—British Government prohibits the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland. Premier Asquith announces his acceptance of the principles suggested by Sir Edward Carson for a basis of agreement in the matter of Ulster's objections to Home Rule for Ireland. 9—A special trades union congress at London overwhelmingly rejects James Larkin's proposed sympathetic strike in support of the Dublin strikers.

GERMANY.

THE wholly unexpected defeat of the German-drilled Turkish Army at the hands of the Balkan allies and the obvious strengthening of the Slav in the Balkans with Russian sympathies caused the German Government late last Spring to present a measure for the increase of the peace footing of the army from 370,000 to 800,000 officers and men at a total cost of $321,000,000. This enormous sum is intended to be borne partly by an increase in the income tax and partly by a tax on the various States which go to make up the Imperial Confederation.

The occasion has been seized by the Social-Democratic Party, particularly in Prussia, to attempt to be heard on the subject of armaments, without, however, any disorderly demonstrations. Although the Reichstag is elected every five years by universal suffrage, the members of the Bundesrath, which represents the individual States of Germany, are appointed by the Governments of the various States usually at the direction of their various elective Diets. Owing, however, to the gerrymandering which obtains in Prussia, the Social-Democrats have not a proportional representation in either the Prussian Diet or the Imperial Bundesrath, and their representation in the Reichstag itself is consequently inadequate to express the strength of the party.

All signs point to numerous conflicts between the Government, which in Germany is the Kaiser's personal Cabinet and not representative of the Parliamentary majority, and the Social-Democratic Party during the coming year.

March 28.—Details of the German Government's plans for increased military preparations, amounting to $321,000,000 and including $37,000,000 for an air fleet, are made public.

April 21.—Budget Committee of the German Reichstag votes to investigate the charges that manufacturers of arms and ammunition purposely stirred up ill-feeling against France in order to sell war material.

June 30.—Reichstag passes the final reading of the Armament bill, increasing the army by 136,000 officers and men.

Dec. 4.—Reichstag adopts, 293 to 54, a vote of lack of confidence in Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and his Ministry, as a result of the Government's support of the military against the civil authorities in Alsace.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT POINCARE began his Administration nearly a year ago with hardly a cloud in the sky. There had been an immense wave of patriotism spreading over the country, which had completely overwhelmed the propaganda of Syndicalism and the theory that trade unions came before national defense. The new President had a personality which made him popular, later to be enhanced by his visits to the Central and Southern Departments. The Government, having a free hand in Morocco, thanks to Germany, was rapidly bringing order out of chaos there.

Suddenly came the news that Germany, forced thereto by the increase of the power of the Slavs in the Balkans, and the evidence of their tutelage under Russia, had determined measurably to increase her armaments. Almost automatically France found herself bound to do the same. The wave of patriotism already alluded to carried her from a two-year term to the restoration of the three-year military service term without much trouble from Socialists and Syndicalists, but the additional budget of $125,000,000 was hard to raise, and two Ministries have gone down in an attempt to make the necessary taxation less obnoxious to the people.

The new Government, however, under M. Doumergue, has for the time allowed financial measures, including the income tax bill, to take an innocuous course in Parliament, while he has given his full strength to carrying through the measure, inherited from the Barthou Ministry, of electoral reform based upon the principle of "scrutin de liste," by which minorities may find representation in the Chamber, and more attention to communal and departmental needs be forced upon the legislators.

Feb. 18.—Raymond Poincaré is installed as President of France. 21—Chamber of Deputies passes an income tax measure believed to be acceptable to the Senate. 27—French Government introduces in the Chamber of Deputies a bill authorizing a special expenditure of $100,000,000 within five years for national defense.

March 18.—Premier Briand and his Cabinet resign after a defeat in the French Chamber of Deputies.

May 4.—Premier Barthou announces the programme of his Ministry, including the return to the three-year enlistment, which was abandoned in 1905. 29—Premier Barthou's financial policy is sustained in the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 312 to 240.

Nov. 18.—French Chamber of Deputies adopts the Electoral Reform bill restoring in modified form the clause providing for proportional representation, which caused the overthrow of the Briand Ministry.

Dec. 2.—M. Barthou resigns the Premiership of France after an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the proposition to make the contemplated $200,000,000 loan free from taxation. 8—Gaston Doumergue, the Socialist-Radical leader, accepts the Premiership of France. 11—Premier Doumergue outlines the policy of his Cabinet in the French Chamber of Deputies and obtains a majority of 156 on a general vote of confidence.

ITALY.

BY her victory over the Turks in the Italo-Turkish War and her tactful diplomacy during the Balkan War Italy has emerged from a doubtful position into one of great prominence, if not of power.

It was one of the articles of the Lausanne Treaty that she should evacuate the Aegean Islands she had captured from the Turk as soon as the last Ottoman soldier should leave Tripoli. Although the last soldier of the Sultan has long since departed she shows no disposition to surrender the islands. Indeed, she has begun to administer them permanently and with the tacit consent of Germany and Austria-Hungary—just as permanently as she is administering affairs in the conquered territory of Tripoli. It would not be surprising, however, if before very long France and England should formally question her right to the continued possession of the islands.

Last Fall Italy held the first national election since the war with Turkey, and for the first time illiterates were allowed to vote for Deputies. Although the Ministry of Signor Giolitti did not suffer defeat the innovation brought an increase to the Church vote in the large cities, particularly Rome, and to the Socialist vote in the rural districts, particularly in the south. This has resulted in the withdrawal of Mayor Nathan from the municipal direction of Rome, and has so increased the number of Socialist Deputies that the Chamber, through their obstructive policy, has recently been the scene of wild disorders.

RUSSIA.

THE "Ritual Trial" at Kieff is still too fresh in the mind to require particularization here; the Jewish defendant was found innocent of having committed a murder for religious purposes.

Elsewhere the Mediaevalism of the Russian institution has also made itself felt. In Egypt it resorted to the power of its Consular Court under the capitulations in order to extradite a political prisoner, and last July, near St. Petersburg, the villagers witnessed the interesting performance of "casting out devils," apparently done with the full knowledge, if not the encouragement, of the Holy Synod.

A subject which may be the cause of many heated "conversations" between St. Petersburg and Berlin has come to the surface by the attempt of the Czar's Government to fasten on Finland the same tariff which the rest of the empire, with the exception of Poland, now has. This is believed in Berlin to be contrary to the existing commercial treaty negotiated between Russia and Germany in 1904 by Count Witte and Prince von Bülow, then the German Imperial Chancellor.

Meanwhile Russia has measurably strengthened her hold on Northern Persia and Outer Mongolia. In the former country, aided and abetted by Great Britain, who has done little to develop her sphere in Southern Persia, she has systematically undone the work accomplished in 1911 by W. Morgan Shuster, the American financial adviser. In Mongolia, although China is still nominally in control, Russia is rapidly planning a system of railways which will turn the natural products of Central Siberia into the heart of China, and vice versa, with an inevitable falling off of Occidental trade at Chinese ports.

A feature of the diplomacy of the coming year will doubtless be the attempt of the growing Republic of China to curb the ambitions of the Muscovite.

Feb. 6—Council of the Russian Empire rejects the Duma bill admitting women to the practice of law.

March 6—Three hundredth anniversary of the Romanoff dynasty is celebrated throughout Russia.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE conflicts between Liberals and Conservatives in Spain has caused several threatened changes of Ministries, with final victory with the Conservatives. This is due to the reaction against the attempt of previous Ministries to carry through measures which should separate Church and State and establish a national system of education and economics. Amid the very serious controversies that have arisen on this account King Alfonso has played a very tactful rôle which has endeared him to both Catholics and agnostics. His visits to England and France during the year have done much to bring about a rapprochement of London and Paris with Madrid.

In this respect the new Spanish naval programme is significant as regards the influence of Spain's new friends in the Mediterranean, for there has recently been a disposition on the part of Spanish statesmen of all parties to insist that the time has come for the Peninsula to take her proper place in the concert of Europe as the guardian of the western entrance to the Mediterranean.

"Republican" is still the form of government in Portugal, but hardly any of the pledges of the provisional Government that succeeded the royal régime have been kept. Taxation is heavier than ever, without any of the promised benefits to education and public service. The men who, with such bright hopes, brought about the revolution, have practically all been relegated to civil life by a sort of national Tammany called the Carbonari. This society is the real Government, whether it exercise its influence directly or indirectly. And yet, it is in the minority, for in the recent election of Deputies to fill thirty-seven vacant seats, principally in Lisbon and Oporto, the Opposition had a clean majority of the electorate, but declined to vote, thereby causing a sweeping victory for the Government.

The fiscal matters, in the hands of Senhor Affonso Costa, as well as the continued imprisonment of prominent royalist prisoners, have aroused the resentment of the European press, and interpellations have even been made in the British House of Commons and the French Chamber on the subject. Last Fall, on the third anniversary of the republic, the Government had faithfully promised to grant amnesty to all political prisoners. Three hundred were released, but it was found that these 300 were paupers and illiterates, who had been a complete cost to the State. Those who could still provide for their keep and bribe jailers for luxuries or pay constantly increasing fines for infraction of prison rules, were retained.

March 9.—Spanish elections result in a majority for the Liberal Party over all others.

Oct. 25.—Premier Romanones and his Liberal Cabinet resign, following an adverse vote in the Spanish Parliament.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE first year of the Chinese Republic attempt to adjust itself to the conditions of constitutional government has presented a spectacle like nothing else in the history of the world. While the new Parliament has been electing a President and proposing projects of law worthy of the best Occidental statecraft, it has also been voting its members ridiculously high salaries and all the perquisites which usually go with the most accomplished system of graft.

But neither its wisdom nor its foolishness seems to have been affected by the defeat which its diplomacy has suffered in regard to Mongolia and Japan, or its arms have suffered in Tibet or among the rebellious provinces of the South, and it enters the new year with remarkable signs for future prosperity, if not actual greatness. And in no department of the Government is the situation brighter than that of customs collections. It is expected that the internal revenue alone will reach $31,000,000, which is nearly a fifth more than in 1912, while all but $250,000 of the Boxer indemnities has been paid.

This curious paradox of government may be explained from the fact that peace and not war, trade and not politics is the natural state of China, and as soon as the Chinese are able to run their Government like a business organization all will go well.

Although there were threatened outbreaks in Japan on account of the California alien law, causing at one time almost a change of Government, Japan has principally been engaged in developing her manufactures and the natural products of Manchuria and Korea. Another administrative achievement has been the pacification of Formosa and the teaching of its large savage population the arts of industry.

From this island as well as from Manchuria and Korea she gets the raw materials so necessary to the development of her manufactures. Meanwhile, almost a new navy has been built since the Russo-Japanese war and a new army created, having, besides the best elements of European armies, several new features entirely Japanese.

Jan. 12.—Representatives of the six-power group of bankers meet at London and approve the agreement regarding the proposed $125,000,000 loan to China.

March 18.—President Wilson issues a statement withdrawing the approval of the United States Government of the participation by American bankers in the proposed six-power loan to China. 19—Group of American bankers withdraws from the negotiations for the proposed Chinese loan.

April 8.—First Parliament of the Chinese Republic convenes at Peking.

April 26.—An agreement for a $125,000,000 loan to China by bankers of five European nations is signed at Peking.

May 2.—United States Government recognizes the new Chinese Republic upon the completion of the organization of the National Assembly. 5—Chinese National Assembly declares that the signing of the five-power loan, without the authority of Parliament was unlawful. 15—First advance is made to China by the European syndicate under the terms of the $125,000,000 loan.

July 9.—Chinese House of Representatives ratifies the treaty with Russia regarding Mongolia. 18—Serious revolts against the Yuan Shih-kai Government are reported throughout the southern provinces of the Chinese Republic.

Oct. 2.—Chinese National Assembly decides that the Presidential term shall be five years, with not more than one re-election. 4—Chinese Parliament elects Yuan Shih-kai first President of the republic. 7—Gen. Li Yuen-heng, Provisional Vice President, is elected Vice President of the Chinese Republic by the Parliament.

PEACE AND ARMAMENTS.

MAY 6—The Hague Court of Arbitration condemns Italy to pay $32,800 damages for seizing two French steamers during the Turkish-Italian War. 11-12 — A conference of French and German Deputies is held at Berne, Switzerland, with the object of preventing increases in armaments and of bettering international relations. 13—International tribunal for the arbitration of pecuniary claims of Americans and Britons holds its first meeting at Washington, D. C. 3—International Conference to arrange the celebration in 1914 of 100 years of peace among English-Speaking peoples begins its first session in New York City.

Aug. 20—Twentieth Universal Conference is opened at The Hague. 28—Palace of Peace, at The Hague, is dedicated by Queen Wilhelmina.

Oct. 17—British battleship Queen Elizabeth is launched at Portsmouth; she is to use oil for fuel, and carries ten fifteen-inch guns.

Dec. 8—House of Representatives in Washington by vote of 317 to 11 passes resolution approving the proposal of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, that the powers suspend naval construction for a year.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

JAN. 27.—New York Assembly passes the Senate woman suffrage resolution; the measure must be approved by another Legislature and ratified by the people. 30—Nevada Legislature submits to a popular vote the question of woman suffrage. 27—British Ministry abandons the Franchise bill because of amendments which, if adopted, would grant the suffrage to women. 28—Upon the abandonment of the Franchise bill by the British Ministry, the militant suffragettes begin a new crusade of rioting and destruction.

Feb. 26.—New Jersey Assembly and the Arkansas Senate adopt woman suffrage amendments.

March 3.—Nine thousand women suffragettes participated in a pageant and parade in Washington. 5—Michigan Senate adopts the House resolution resubmitting the equal suffrage amendment to popular vote; the Maine House rejects the Senate Woman Suffrage bill. 7—Legislatures of North Dakota, Montana, and Iowa adopt woman suffrage amendments. Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament passes a measure granting the franchise to many women.

April 22.—The Illinois Senate adopts the House resolution amending the State Constitution to permit women to vote.

May 14.—Senate Committee on woman suffrage orders a favorable report upon a resolution providing for woman suffrage by constitutional amendment. 17—The Illinois Senate passes a measure giving women all voting rights.

June 12.—Illinois House passes the Senate measure conferring upon women the right to vote for Presidential electors and city and town officials. 15—Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance opens at Budapest.

Aug. 1.—Mayor of Chicago appoints ten women as members of the police force.

Sept. 17.—Premier Zahle introduces in the Danish Parliament a Constitutional Reform bill establishing among other things, woman suffrage.

Nov. 11.—French Chamber of Deputies, during a debate on electoral reform, rejects woman suffrage amendment by vote of 311 to 133.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

JAN. 2.—Textile strike at Little Falls, N. Y., is ended through the efforts of the State Board of Arbitration. 9—Representatives of the Eastern railroads and the firemen, who threaten to strike, fail to reach an agreement and request the mediation of Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court and Commissioner of Labor Neill.

Feb. 1.—American Federation of Labor orders a general strike in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation in the steel district. 26—Ohio House passes the Senate's Workmen's Compensation bill. 18—Representatives of the Eastern railroads agree to arbitrate the demands of the firemen under the Erdman act.

April 14.—Two hundred thousand Belgian workers go on strike as a demonstration for manhood suffrage. 11—Buffalo street car strike is brought to an end by the mediation of the Mayor. 22—Belgian Premier accepts the compromise proposed by the Liberal leader, and the great strike for manhood suffrage involving 500,000 workers is ended. 23—Award of the Arbitration Board in the controversy between the Eastern railroads and their firemen grants increases in wages ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. 25—West Virginia coal miners vote to accept Gov. Hatfield's proposition for the settlement of the strike, previously accepted by the operators

May 14.—Eastern railroads petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase freight rates 5 per cent.

June 1.—Chamber of Deputies in Uruguay approves a bill providing an eight-hour day for workmen.

May 17.—Cincinnati street car strike is ended, with gains for the employes.

July 2.—City of Cincinnati seizes and operates eight ice plants which were idle because of a strike of operatives. 14—At a conference in the White House, attended by the President, the Secretary of Labor, leaders in Congress, and representatives of railroads and conductors and trainmen, the threatened strike of employes is averted by agreement upon legislation. 15—President Wilson signs the bill amending the Erdman act, immediately following its passage by Congress.

July 24.—Entire Michigan National Guard is called out to preserve order in the copper mine district at Calumet. 26.—Gov. Tener signs bills creating a Public Service Commission in Pennsylvania and reducing the working hours of women from sixty to fifty-four a week. 17th.—Foreign trade of the United States

- INDIVIDUAL AND WORLD LOSSES AND GAINS IN 1913 -

CRIME, MORTALITY, AND DESTRUCTION

Homicide, Including Lynchings, Fewer, but Suicides Increase in Number.

209 VICTIMS OF AVIATION

Legal Executions 90, Railroads' Dead 5,260 and Sea's 1,640—$158,824,042 Bequests—$207,000,000 Fire Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The Chicago Tribune will print to-morrow the following statistics in regard to human and material losses suffered during 1913:

EMBEZZLEMENTS.

THE record of public dishonesty for 1913 keeps nearly even pace with that of 1912, being in round numbers a little over $11,000,000 for each year, as compared with $10,000,000 in 1911 and $25,000,000 in 1910. The actual figures as far as reported for 1913 are $11,508,131, as compared with $11,482,051 in 1912, distributed as follows:

Banks	$4,904,049	Loan associations	$102,464
Miscellaneous	1,358,867	Postal employes	38,776
Agents	1,135,460		
Forgeries	2,484,367		
Pub. officials	1,483,408		

Banks, as usual, are the heaviest sufferers. In 1908 the money stolen amounted to $5,933,971, and in 1910 it reached $6,233,185. In 1909, 1911, and 1912 it averaged about $3,000,000, but in 1913 it nearly reached the high record of 1908.

The figures cited can only be called approximate. Many peculations are never reported, some are incorrectly reported, and many are settled. Numerous minor defalcations never appear in the news. In seeking for the causes of so much public dishonesty the head of a well-known private detective agency aptly says it is not so much the high cost of living as high living.

LOSSES BY WARS.

THE principal wars of 1913 have been those in the Balkan States, China, and the civil strife in Mexico. The total losses amount to 205,612 killed and wounded, and may be unofficially stated as follows: Balkans, 164,527; Mexico, 22,417; China, 9,275; Tripoli, 1,854; Morocco, 1,604; Philippines, 257; Africa, 95; Arabia, 62; Persia, 50. The total number compares with 322,000 in 1912, 72,000 in 1911, 13,000 in 1910, 68,000 in 1909, and 22,000 in 1908. In the two wars in the Balkans Bulgaria lost 44,892. Of this number, 20,024 were killed in a war of the allies with Turkey and 14,868 in the war between Bulgaria and the Servians and Greeks. There were 104,586 Bulgarians wounded in the two wars.

HOMICIDES.

THE number of deaths by personal violence of all kinds in 1913 as reported by telegraph or recorded by newspapers in every State of the Union was 8,992, as compared with 9,152 in 1912, 8,272 in 1911, and 8,975 in 1910. It must be taken into account that this record is not confined to such cases of murder and homicide as result in arrest and conviction, but includes deaths by every form of personal violence. It is impossible without official records to make anything but a general classification. The largest number is set down as quarrels, it being impossible under the circumstances to subdivide quarrels under appropriate headings. The various causes generally stated were as follows:

Quarrels	4,752	Resisting arrest	134
Unnamed causes	2,756	Insanity	112
By highwaymen	144	Strikes	9
Jealousy	296	Highwaymen killed	61
Infanticide	104	Riots	49
Liquor	184	Criminal outrage	5

Thirteen persons were killed during the year by Black Hands and six by Highbinders. There were also thirteen cases of double murder, seven of triple murder, two of quadruple murder, and ten of quintuple murder.

DEATH TOLL OF SPORTS.

	Killed.	Inj'd.
Fourth of July & other celebrations	35	1,318
Baseball	23	64
Football	14	56
Bicycles and motor cycles	241	600
Didn't know it was loaded	4	4
Merry-go-rounds	1	
Prize fights	6	1
Horse racing	7	1
Polo		12
Roller coasters	4	1
Basket ball	1	
Rocking boats	7	
Wrestling	1	2
Discus throwing	1	1
Putting the shot	1	
Roller skating	13	6
Golf	1	5
Tennis	1	
Running	1	
Boxing	1	
Scenic railroads	8	
HUNTING.		
Alaska	7	
Arizona	2	
Arkansas	4	1
Alabama		1
California	10	2
Connecticut	3	1
Delaware		1
District of Columbia	3	
Georgia	2	
Illinois	6	6
Indiana	3	
Idaho		1
Iowa	1	
Kansas	5	8
Kentucky	6	3
Louisiana	1	2
Michigan	25	22
Missouri	4	5
Minnesota	9	22
Massachusetts	3	8
Maine	17	60
New York	19	4
New Jersey	3	3
North Dakota	6	4
Nebraska	1	
New Mexico	1	
New Hampshire	1	4
Oregon		1
Ohio	5	2
Oklahoma	1	
Pennsylvania	6	18
Rhode Island	1	
South Carolina	1	
Texas	2	
Tennessee	2	
Utah	1	
Vermont	1	2
Wisconsin	29	27
Washington	1	
West Virginia	1	
Total killed hunting	188	184
Total killed in sports	597	2,344

A generous feature of the season's hunting fatalities is due to the fact that eight victims have been taken for deer, four for rabbits, four for squirrels, three for hedgehogs, one for a cougar, one for a sage hen, and one for a turkey.

RAILROAD FATALITIES.

THE year's record of fatalities and injuries upon steam, elevated, and surface electric roads is confined to passengers and trainmen. No account is made of the large number killed in yards and of those trespassing and stealing rides—figures which can only be obtained from the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which are made up for the year ending in June. The number of passengers and trainmen killed during the year (both steam and electric roads) was 5,250, and of injured 30,206. An average for a series of years has been computed which shows that about 8,000 persons are killed and 60,000 injured annually. The most serious disasters of the year were as follows:

	Killed.	Injured.
Jan. 1—Derailment, Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., Guayandoth, Md.	7	15
Feb. 17—Derailment on open track, Derry, Penn.	10	30
March 18—Derailment, Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R., Marshall, Iowa	3	21
April 5—Derailment, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Hoytville, Ohio	2	9
April 2—Collision, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., Sheridan, Wyo.	2	10
April 13—Derailment, Northern Vermont R. R., St. Lambert, Quebec	7	15
May 1—Collision, Big Four R. R., near Middleton, Ohio	2	9
May 13—Derailment, Oregon & Washington R. R., Lake View, Wash.	4	7
May 21—Derailment, Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., Sewell, West Va.	6	..
May 26—Accident, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Dee Gulley, West Va.	9	..
May 28—Collision, Missouri Pacific R. R., Brant, Mo.	4	18
June 12—Collision, New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., Stamford, Conn.	5	31
June 19—Collision, Napa Valley Transportation Company, Vallejo, Cal.	13	30
June 22—Collision, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., near Clinton, Iowa	7	1
June 22—Derailment, Pennsylvania R. R., Sterling, Penn.	..	50
June 27—Collision, Pennsylvania R. R., Woodville, Ohio	1	19
July 8—Collision, Missouri Pacific R. R., Brock, Neb.	2	7
July 13—Collision, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Cambridge, Ohio	5	20
July 13—Collision, Pacific Electric R. R., near Los Angeles, Cal.	14	20
July 18—Collision, Lake Shore & M. S. R. R., near Madison, Ohio	..	12
July 30—Collision, Pennsylvania R. R., Tyrone, Penn.	1	126
July 31—Ore train collision, Duluth, Minn.	21	..
Aug. 1—Derailment, Lancaster & Chester R. R., Hooper's Creek, S. C.	2	50
Aug. 3—Collision, Central New England R. R., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.	4	9
Aug. 6—Derailment, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Noonday Station, Ga.	6	..
Aug. 12—Collision, Chicago & Rock Island R. R., Rockfield, Neb.	..	42
Aug. 20—Derailment, Great Northern R. R., Crary, N. D.	3	26
Sept. 1—Derailment, Rock Island R. R., near Maynard, Iowa	3	35
Sept. 2—Collision, New York & New Haven R. R., Waterford, Conn.	21	50
Sept. 9—Derailment, Pennsylvania R. R., New Madison, Ohio	..	35
Oct. 4—Derailment, Nickel Plate R. R., Fairview, Penn.	2	8
Oct. 5—Collision, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Madison, Wis.	2	3
Oct. 19—Derailment, Big Four R. R., Tiffin, Ohio	..	40
Oct. 19—Derailment, Mobile & Ohio R. R., State Line, Miss.	26	100
Nov. 13—Derailment, Pennsylvania R. R., Wooster, Ohio	5	12
Nov. 13—Derailment, Georgia Central R. R., near Eufaula, Ala.	12	100

LYNCHINGS.

THE number of lynchings in 1913 is the smallest on record since 1885, when these statistics were begun. The total number is but forty-eight, as compared with sixty-four in 1912. The following table showing the annual number during the last twenty-nine years may be of general interest, as the subject of lynching is still a matter of State and national discussion:

1885	184	1900	115
1886	138	1901	135
1887	122	1902	96
1888	142	1903	104
1889	176	1904	87
1890	127	1905	66
1891	192	1906	60
1892	255	1907	63
1893	200	1908	100
1894	190	1909	87
1895	171	1910	71
1897	106	1912	64
1898	127	1913	48
1899	107		

The number of lynchings in the various States was as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 3; Georgia, 7; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 9; Montana, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 5; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 7. Cases of race rioting by possees are not included in the list. Of the total number forty-four were in the South and four in the North. Forty-seven were blacks and one white. The crimes for which they were killed were as follows: Murder, 28; rape, 7; unnamed causes, 2; horse stealing, 1; race prejudice, 1; murderous assault, 4; alleged murder, 1; annoying white women, 2; alleged rape, 1; attempted rape, 1. Two victims were proved innocent after their death. The detailed list follows:

JANUARY.

3—— Carson, colored, unnamed offense, Selma, Ala.
2—Unnamed negro, rape, Wagoner County, Okla.
17—Henry Monson, colored, murder, Paris, Tex.
23—Richard Stanley, colored, rape, Fultbright, Tex.
30—Unnamed negro, murder, Drew, Miss.

FEBRUARY.

7—Andrew Williams, colored, murder, Houston, Miss.
23—Willis Webb, colored, murder, Drew, Miss.
25—— Anderson, colored, murder, near Marshall, Tex.
25—Robert Perry, colored, horse stealing, Karnoch, Tex.

MARCH.

4—Two unnamed negroes, murder, Cordelia, Ga.
21—John Gregson, colored, murder, Union City, Tenn.

APRIL.

5—J. C. Collins, colored, murder, Mondak, Mont.

MAY.

5—Samuel Owensby, colored, murder, Hogansville, Ga.

JUNE.

4—Unnamed negro, murderous assault, Beaumont, Tex.
5—Richard Gallaway, colored, race troubles, Newton County, Tex.
13—Dennis Simmons, colored, murder, Andarko Okla.
19—William Norman, colored, rape, near Hot Springs, Ark.
21—Unnamed negro, murder, Americus, Ga.
27—William Robinson, colored, murder, Lambert, Miss.

JULY.

6—Roscoe Smith, colored, murder, Yellow River, Fla.
7—Unnamed negro, rape, Bonifay, Fla.
10—"Kid" Tempers, colored, murder, Blountstown, Fla.
15—Samuel Towner, colored, murder, Alligator, Miss.
20—John Shaw, colored, murderous assault, Dunbar, Ga.

AUGUST.

12—Richard Puckett, colored, rape, Laurens, S. C.
14—Sanders Franklin, colored, murder, Paul's Valley, Okla.
14—Henry Ralston, colored, murder, Paul's Valley, Okla.
15—Robert Lovett, colored, murder, Morgan, Ga.
25—Virgie Swanson, colored, alleged murder, proved to be innocent, Greenville, Ga.
26—Joseph McNeely, colored, murder, Charlotte, N. C.
27—James Comeaux, colored, murderous assault, Jennings, La.
25—Unknown negro, unnamed cause, Kilgore, Ala.

SEPTEMBER.

5—Lee Simms, colored, rape, Little Rock, Ark.
12—Two unnamed negroes, murderous assault, Tamma, Ill.
21—William Davis, colored, murder, Franklin, Texas.
21—Henry Crosby, colored, annoying a white woman, Louisville, Miss.
26—Joseph Richardson, colored, rape, Litchfield, Ky.
28—Walter Jones, colored, murder, Harriston, Miss.
28—William Jones, colored, murder, Harriston, Miss.

OCTOBER.

11—Walter Brownlee, colored, alleged rape, Hinchcliff, Miss. [proved innocent].
22—Warren Eaton, colored, insulting white woman, Monroe, La.

NOVEMBER.

4—John Cudjo, colored, murder, Wewoka, Okla.
7—John Talley, colored, attempted rape, Dyersburg, Tenn.

DECEMBER.

15—Ernest Williams, colored, murder, Blanchard, La.
16—Frank Williams, colored, murder, Blanchard, La.
18—Clive Culbertson, murder, Williston, N. D.

SUICIDES.

THE record of suicides in 1913 shows an increase, the number being 13,106, as compared with 12,981 in 1912, and 12,242 in 1911. The proportion of suicides as between men and women remains about the same, being 9,602 males and 4,504 females. Physicians, as usual, head the list among professional men, the number being 24, as compared with 40 in 1912, 27 in 1911, 51 in 1910, 27 in 1909, and 42 in 1908. The causes of suicides were as follows, the same difficulty in classification being noted as in the case of murders:

Despondency	6,925	Disappointment in love	784
Unnamed causes	2,816		
Ill health	1,068	Liquor	261
Insanity	839	Business losses	81
Dom. infelicity	832		

The most significant feature of these figures is the rapidly increasing number of those who commit suicide because of ill health. Of the total number, 4,842 shot themselves, 4,392 took poison, 1,932 hanged themselves, 984 killed themselves with gas, 349 cut their throats, 325 drowned themselves, 168 threw themselves from roofs or windows, 94 threw themselves under railroad trains, 28 stabbed themselves, 20 burned themselves, 9 employed dynamite, 1 used electricity, 1 starved, and 1 set a new agency at work by using an automobile as means of destruction. There were 213 cases of murder and suicide during the year.

The following is a list of the more prominent persons who committed suicide during the year:

PROMINENT SUICIDES.

William W. Wedemeyer, member of Congress; Dr. William E. Greene, Little Rock, Ark.; Capt. Norman Staples, steamboat operator, Mobile, Ala.; the Rev. Augustus E. Schade, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles A. Lang, real estate broker, Chicago, Ill.; Ernest Bodenheim, Vice Consul at Aneth, Chicago, Ill.; John Greich, County Clerk, Carroll, Iowa; Joseph A. Schmitt, postmaster, Ellsworth, Kas.; the Rev. J. K. Fuller, Johnson, Vt.; Dr. Benjamin Cheever, Portsmouth, N. H.; Count Franz Von Dehling, Chicago, Ill.; Norman F. Flynn, capitalist, Des Moines, Iowa; the Rev. J. M. Havens, Ocean Park, Cal.; Samuel S. Sneyd, Secretary and Treasurer Lehigh Coal Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. A. G. Dix, Lawrence, Mich.; G. E. Kaukin, Assistant Adjutant General Oregon Commandery, G. A. R.; Judge W. H. Worley, Vian, Okla.; Rover V. Scudder, merchant, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter H. Godwin, United States Court Clerk, Savannah, Ga.; John E. W. Wayman, ex-State's Attorney, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Arthur W. Minaker, Santa Ana, Cal.; Dr. William T. Van Sienze, New York; J. B. King, President of King Cement Company, Cranford, N. J.; William H. Lothrop, assistant manager of the Boston Theatre; Lieut. Richard Hale, U. S. N.; W. H. Wegner, tax collector, Merced, Cal.; Frederick W. Humes, broker, St. Louis, Mo.; Major H. W. Hallock, ex-medical director Government reservation, Hot Springs, Ark.; H. S. Magill, Chief Clerk, Oakland, Cal.; Dr. E. W. Foster, Omaha, Neb.; Isaac Hecht, banker, Havre de Grace, Md.; J. S. E. Hubbard, general agent Wells Fargo Express Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; the Rev. John Jurco, Jessup, Penn.; Dr. D. A. Bray, Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Bishop, merchant, Cincinnati, Ohio; Angus Hamilton, lecturer and fellow Royal Geographical Society; Dr. Stephen S. Storch, New York; E. S. Ferry, attorney, Salt Lake City, Utah; Philip F. Kelly, broker, Philadelphia, Penn.; Louis S. Welch, Vice President Worcester Stained Glass Company, Worcester Mass.; Carl Manch, artist, Chicago, Ill.

MARTYRS OF THE AIR.

ONE of the saddest tragedies in the history of the year is the increased number of aviators who have sacrificed their lives in trying to perfect the science of air navigation. In 1908 1 was killed, in 1909 4, in 1910 32, in 1911 99, in 1912 150, and in 1913 209, besides 38 who were badly injured, making the total number of deaths since air flying was attempted 497. The following is a list of the victims in 1913:

UNITED STATES.

April 8—Lieut. Rex Chandler, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal.
April 19—Otto W. Brodie, Chicago, Ill.
May 2—Herman E. Jansen, Oakland, Cal.
May 5—Charles Carlson, Akron, Ohio.
May 9—Lieut. J. D. Park, U. S. A., Olive, Cal.
May 31—James Culovan, Cicero, Ill.
May 31—Joseph Wilcox, Newman, Cal.
June 12—Andrew Drew, Lima, Ohio.
June 20—Ensign William D. Billingsiee, Kent Isle, Md.
June 22—Frederick F. Gardiner, Lake Keuka, N. Y.
July 4—Grove Bell, Petaluna, Cal.
July 4—Clarence Crosby, Bowling Green, Ohio.
July 5—Marie Coleman, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
July 8—Lieut. C. H. Call, U. S. A., Houston, Texas.
July 15—Madden Kerne, Chico, Cal.
July 19—Francis L. Mayer, Seattle, Wash.
Aug. 7—Henri Delaroche, Omaha, Neb.
Aug. 23—George Augustin, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Aug. 29—Albert Geraner, Hamburg, N. Y.
Sept. 2—George Schmidt, Rutland, Vt.
Sept. 4—Lieut. L. M. Love, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal.
Sept. 15—Maximillian Liljenstrand, Galesburg, Ill.
Sept. 16—P. C. Davis, Maustor, Wis.
Sept. 16—George Bernies, Woodstock, Conn.
Oct. 7—A spectator, Hammondsport, N. Y.
Oct. 13—Alfred J. Jewell, Staten Island, N. Y.
Oct. 15—J. H. Hall, Staten Island, N. Y.
Nov. 23—Lieut. Erich Ellington, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal.
Nov. 23—Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Jan 13—L. F. McDonald, London.
Jan. 13— ——Inglis, London.
March 14—Geoffrey England, London.
April 21—E. Borne, East Church.
April 28—Lieut. Roger Harrison, Farnborough.
May 27—Lieut. D. L. Arthur, Montrose.
June 13—Lieut. James R. B. Kennedy, London.
June 23—John Davidbairns, Shoeburyness.
June 29— —— Wight, Brighton.
July 7—Major A. W. Heweston, Salisbury.
Aug. 7—F. S. Cody, Aldershot.
Sept. 7— —— Evans, Aldershot.
Oct. 3—Major George C. Merrick, Salisbury.
Dec. 2—Capt. G. Y. Wildman, East Church.
Dec. 22—Robert B. Black, London.

FRANCE.

Jan. 3—M. Maillot, Fecamp.
Jan. 24—Charles Nieuport, Etampes.
Jan. 24—Mechanician, Etampes.
March 18—Two army Sergeants, Rheims.
March 15—M. Mercier, Ambirien.
April 2—Sergt. Phansoux, Amiens.
April 2—Yves Faure, Versailles.
April 4—Lieut. Brossard, Verdun.
April 15—Louis Gaudart, Nice.
April 17—Capt. Clavenand, Noisy-le-Grand.
April 17—Capt. De None, Noisy-le-Grand.
April 17—Lieut. De Vaisselot, Noisy-le-Grand.
April 17—Artilleryman Roches, Noisy-le-Grand.
April 17—Aumont Thierville, Noisy-le-Grand.
April 24—Lieut. De Blumont, Villaconbray.
May 3—M. Bellini, Versailles.
May 30—Ferdinand Krayden, Bourges.
June 10—August Bernard and passenger, Buc.
June 18—Sapper Dewye, Etampes.
June 26—Maurice L. Donquier, Chalons-sur-Marne.
July 2—Capt. Rey, Berthon.
July 14—M. Persin and son, Nonancourt.
July 25—Lieut. Gabriel, Mourmelon.
July 27—M. Chamberness, Haute Rive.
Aug. 24—M. De Monbelet, Paris.
Aug. 24—M. Metivier, Paris.
Aug. 25—Lieut. Lansever, Villaconbray.
Aug. 25—M. Laforgue, Sapper, Villaconbray.
Sept. 2—Lieut. Paul Le Franc, Rheims.
Sept. 2—Mme. Le Fevre, Rheims.
Sept. 3—Louis Olivier and passenger.
Sept. 9—M. Chomirme, Lyons.
Oct. 4—M. Huertad, Rheims.
Oct. 4—M. Veriocher, Chermont.
Oct. 4—Lieut. Garnier, Espinal.
Oct. 20—Sepper Jenrot, Espinal.
Oct. 20—Corporal Dautroche, Espinal.
Oct. 28—Quartermaster Sergt. Caual, Rheims.
Nov. 12—Capt. De la Gurd, Villaconbray.
Nov. 23—M. Corbon, Chantilly.
Nov. 24—Edmond Perryor, Buc.
Nov. 26—Capt. Briat, Epernay.
Nov. 26—Sergt. Pouillard, Epernay.
Dec. 10—Leon Letort, Barzalleuk.

GERMANY.

Jan. 23—Lieut. Otto Schlegel, Berlin.
Jan. 27—Lieut. A. von Schele, Berlin.
Jan. 27— —— Huell, Aix la Chapelle.
Feb. 7—Lieut. Commander Waller Janetsky, Danzig.
Feb. 7—Mechanician Urabe Dickman, Danzig.
Feb. 15—Herr Lenek, Leipsic.
Feb. 26—Sergt. Hellermid, Muhlhauser.
Feb. 26—Lieut. Lenz, Muhlhauser.
April 9—Herr Ditto, Gliseniltircher.
April 24—Herr Dunetz, Berlin.
April 24—Vavalod Abramovich, Berlin.
April 28—Lieut. von Gemerschein, Munich.
April 30—Lieut. von Mirbach, Darmstadt.
April 30—Lieut. von Brunn, Darmstadt.
May 14—Capt. Tucher, Johannisthal.
May 18—Unnamed woman, Munich.
May 25—Horn, Hanover.
June 19—Herr Kraftel, Johannisthal.
June 19—Herr Galitz, Johannisthal.
July 4—Herr Helscher, Johannisburg.
July 8—Herr Lenhert and passenger.
July 14—Herr Dietrichs, Muhlhausen.
July 16—Lieut. Stoll, Julesbog.
July 17—Unnamed aviator, Scheidemuhl.
July 18—Herr Westphelly, Niederrod.
July 26—Herr von Eckembecker, Brieg.
July 26—Herr Schaefer, Frankfurt.
Aug. 4—Herr Brock, Berlin.
Aug. 10—Fritz Roesseler and pupil, Broeck.
Aug. 15—Lieut. Roempler, Leipsic.
Aug. 15—Ruetger, Leipsic.
Aug. 22—Lieut. Schmidt, Helherstadt.
Sept. 3—Herr Kohl, Strasberg.
Sept. 4—Lieut. Rengel, Frankfurt.
Sept. 4—Lieut. Frins, Brieg.
Sept. 8—Herr Seuge, Grenenbroich.
Sept. 9—Dr. Ringer, Johannisthal.
Sept. 9—Zeppelin airship, Heligoland, 10.
Sept. 10—Two soldiers, Leipsic.
Sept. 11—Seven persons, Buekienberen.
Sept. 12—Hans Lorenz, Muenster.
Oct. 13—Lieut. Koenig, Neuendorf.
Oct. 17—Capt. Haessler, Johannisthal.
Oct. 17—Lieut. Koch, Johannisthal.
Oct. 17—Sergt. Manter, Johannisthal.
Oct. 17—Lieut. Freiberg, Johannisthal.
Oct. 17—Dirigible Zeppelin L. II., 28.

ITALY.

Feb. 7—Giuseppe Nosari, Turin.
April 10—M. Gatto, Turin.

RUSSIA.

May 31—Lieut. Balabuchkin, Peterhef.
July 28—Unnamed aviator, Gatchina.
Aug. 5—Lieut. Palikarpoff, Krasnoye Selo.
Aug. 5—Mechanician, Krasnoye Selo.
Sept. 9—M. Ornschinin, Sebastopol.
Dec. 7—Lieut. Wachsmuth, Libau.

ARGENTINA.

Jan. 19—Lieut. Origone, Buenos Aires.
Jan. 25—Senor Userione, Buenos Aires.
April 11—Perez Arzemo, Buenos Aires.

SPAIN.

Jan. 24—Frank Boland, Port of Spain.
Oct. 5—Unnamed aviator, Barcelona.

AUSTRIA.

Feb. 15—Lieut. Mittner, Vienna.

JAPAN.

Feb. 28—Two Japanese officers, Tokio.
May 4—Tonki Takaischi, Turkakusha.

CHINA.

April 9—George Vevvinch, Cochin China.

GREECE.

April 17—Lieut. Arghviopoulos, Salonica.

PORTUGAL.

Jan. 10—M. Manio, Lisbon.

BELGIUM.

June 29—Two spectators, Liege.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Nov. 14—Lieut. C. P. Rich, U. S. A., Manila.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Aug. 6—John Bryant, Victoria.

Of the 208 victims, 68 were military officers of these various armies: French, 26; German, 22; United States, 8; British, 4; Russian, 3; Japanese, 2; Greek, 1; Austria, 1, and Buenos Aires, 1.

LEGAL EXECUTIONS.

THE number of legal executions in 1913 shows a considerable decrease, being 88, as compared with 145 in 1912. Classified by States, the record is as follows: Arizona, 1; Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 7; California, 3; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 5; Kentucky, 3; Massachusetts, 1; Maryland, 2; Mississippi, 4; New York, 11; New Jersey, 2; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; New Mexico, 3; Ohio, 1; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; South Carolina, 5; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Utah, 1; Virginia, 4; Wyoming, 1; District of Columbia, 3. Of the total number, 52 were executed in the South and 36 in the North, of whom 34 were negroes and 54 whites. Eighty-two were hanged for murder, five for rape, and one for attempted rape. The detailed list is as follows:

JANUARY.

3—William Wright, colored, murder, Fort Payne, Ala.
3—Philip Gibson, colored, murder, Baltimore, Md.
10—Jack May, murder, Pine Bluff, Ark.
10—James K. Cobb, colored, murder, Anne Arundel County, Md.
14—Joseph Kulakowsky, murder, Trenton, N. J.

FEBRUARY.

10—Joseph Garfalo, murder, Ossining, N. Y.
10—George Bishop, colored, murder, Ossining, N. Y.
10—Donato Cardello, murder, Ossining, N. Y.
10—Seymour Arnold, murder, Collins, Miss.
15—Samuel Ronen, murder, Washington, D. C.
20—Felix Romeo, murder, Salt Lake City, Utah.
21—Tony Huggins, murder, Magnolia, Miss.
21—Percy Newkirk, colored, murder, Gulfport, Miss.

MARCH.

14—Poulas Prantikos, murder, San Quentin, Cal.
13—John B. Goodwin, murder, Globe, Ariz.
21—Charles Humphreys, murder, Salem, Ore.
21—George Humphreys, murder, Salem, Ore.
21—Gilbert Prince, murder, Lincoln, Neb.
28—Floyd Allen, murder, Richmond, Va.
28—Claude S. Allen, murder, Richmond, Va.

APRIL.

4—C. W. Jones, murder, Montgomery, Ala.
4—Arnold Gilmer, murder, Montgomery, Ala.
4—John Adams, colored, murder, Montgomery, Ala.
4—Coleman Germa, murder, Montgomery, Ala.
4—Jacob Williams, colored, murder, Tavares, Fla.
5—Frank Greene, colored, attempted rape, Columbia, S. C.
24—John Harris, colored, murder, Uniontown, Penn.
25—Irving Fraser, murder, Socorro, N. Mex.
25—Francisco Bernard, murder, Socorro, N. Mex.

MAY.

6—Domenico Petrelli, murder, Greensburg, Penn.
6—William Lingley, murder, Sing Sing, N. Y.
8—Frank M. Calhoun, murder, Huntington, Penn.
14—Aurelia Mierovich murder, Carson, Nev.
16—Domedie Deldagillo, murder, Alburquerque, N. M.
19—John Mulraney, murder, Ossining, N. Y.
21—Rafaell Clavarelli, murder, Auburn, N.Y.
25—Jacob Crawford, colored, murder, Eatonton, Ga.
25—Carter Tompkins, colored, murder, Eatonton, Ga.
30—Marion Cappes, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
30—Sparks Aaron, colored, murder, Greensboro, Ala.
30—Thomas Lamon, colored, murder, Greensboro, Ala.

JUNE.

2—Gregori Pattini, murder, Ossining, N. Y.
4—Michael Goswinzki, murder, Auburn, N. Y.
9—Nathaniel Green, colored, rape, Washington, D. C.
14—Thomas Simon, colored, murder, Greensboro, Ala.
18—Sylvanus Sanders, murder, Trenton, N. J.
24—Stefan Boraski, murder, Charlestown, Mass.
20—Thomas Martin, colored, murder, Eddyville, Ky.
20—Thomas Lawson, colored, murder, Eddyville, Ky.
27—Nelson Y. Carter, murder, Spottsylvania County, Va.
27—Owen Goggin, murder, Bedford Co., Va.
27—"Gen." May, murder, Eddyville, Ky.
28—Louis Saxon, murder, Wethersfield, Conn.
28—William Asback, murder, Victoria, Texas.

JULY.

1—Samuel Dukes, colored, murder, Columbia, S. C.
2—Andres Manco, murder, Sing Sing, N. Y.
11—Oscar Dewberry, colored, murder, Atlanta, Ga.
12—Jacob Oppenheimer, murder, Sacramento, Cal.
23—Hersey Mitchell, colored, murder, Starke, Fla.

AUGUST.

4—Anthony W. Grace, murder, Sing Sing, N. Y.
7—Paul Fowler, colored, murder, Fort Worth, Texas.
7—Ernst Harrison, colored, murder, Fort Worth, Texas.
11—Odus Davison, colored, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
22—William Louie, colored, murder, Jackson, Miss.
29—William Varner, colored, murder, Covington, Ga.

SEPTEMBER.

2—John Sushanluski, murder, Philadelphia, Penn.
4—David Reynolds, colored, murder, Beaufort, S. C.
4—Jasper Green, colored, murder, Beaufort, S. C.
5—Lee Sims, colored, rape, Devalis Bluff, Ark.
10—"Lige" Lane, colored, rape, Homerville, Ga.
11—Omar Davis, colored, murder, Fayetteville, Ark.

OCTOBER.

6—Robert Hewitt, colored, rape, Conway, Ark.
4—Thomas Sanchez, murder, Goliad, Texas.
23—John Maus, murder, Somerset, Penn.
23—Frederick Nye, murder, Northumberland, Penn.
31—Michael Spanos, murder, Salem, Ore.
31—Frank Seymour, murder, Salem, Ore.

NOVEMBER.

14—Warren Jenkins, murder, Rawlins, Wyo.

DECEMBER.

2—Frederick Nye, murder, Sunbury, Penn.
3—Joseph Rickman, colored, murder, Bison, S. D.
4—Rosario Gigliotti, murder, Bradford, Penn.
10—Nelson Sharp, murder, Auburn, N. Y.
12—Frank Kinney, murder, Columbus, Ohio.
12—Edward King, murder, Little Rock, Ark.
20—Scott Madison, colored, murder, Barnwell, S. C.
23—William F. Cook, murder, Nashville, Tenn.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE loss of life by marine disasters during 1913 was 1,640, divided as follows: Ocean, 1,239; inland waters, 411. The loss of life in 1912 was 4,460, due largely to the fearful loss occasioned by the sinking of the Titanic in April. The large loss of life in inland waters in 1913 was occasioned principally by the storm which swept over the great lakes in November, sinking sixteen vessels and drowning 236 persons. The detailed list is as follows:

JANUARY.

1—Steamer Volmer, English coast | 15
4—Steamer Julie Luckenbach, Chesapeake Bay | 22
5—Three coast launches, California coast | 10
7—Steamer Rosecrans, Oregon coast | 33
7—Steamer Cheslake, Vancouver coast | 4
7—Yacht Huntress, Florida coast | 4
7—Steamer Peter March, at sea | 100
8—Barge Bombay, Massachusetts coast | 2
10—Steamer Ambrose, Mersey River | 10
10—Steamer Joseph B. Staples, Tombigbee River | 8
10—Schooner Future, Cape Hatteras | 3
10—Steamer Snowden Range, at sea | 30
15—Bark California, English coast | 9
15—Explosion of steamer Madonne, Fayal | 5
16—Steamer Veronese, Spanish coast | 16
16—Steamer El Dorado, Gulf of Mexico | 39
22—Bark Ogda, English coast | 12
23—Launch Mermaid, Alaska coast | ..
26—Launch, Rangoon River | 70
28—Bark Pangani, English Channel | 26
29—Schooner S. P. Blackburn, off Cape Hatteras | 2

FEBRUARY.

2—Barge Annie R., Connecticut coast | 4
7—Schooner Grenada, coast of Nicaragua | 19
15—Steamer Christiane, North Sea | 5
20—Steamer Oberon, French coast | 8

MARCH.

4—German torpedo boat, 9-178, North Sea | 66
7—Steamer Calvado Sea of Marmora | 200
13—Steam lighter Wyckoff, Long Island Sound | 11
21—Steamer Peruvia, coast of Norway | 28

APRIL.

6—Bark Mimi, Oregon Coast | 18
11—Schooner John D. Spreckels, lost at sea | 2

MAY.

1—Steamer Floro, English Coast | 4
1—Schooner Ida M. Barton, lost at sea | 5
2—Steamer Concordia, Mississippi River | 13
9—Steamer Ophir, Frazer River | 6
24—Steamer Nevada, Gulf of Smyrna | 40

JUNE.

18—Schooner Olympic, Sable Island | 6
28—Steamer Beaver, Mississippi River | 9

JULY.

13—Sloop Alberta, Boston Harbor | 8
21—Ship Klio, Chilean Coast | 20
31—Steamer Wynene, lost at sea | 30

AUGUST.

18—Steamer State of California, Alaska Coast | 40
19—Steamer Henry Bosse, Mississippi River | 7

SEPTEMBER.

3—Schooner Hartley, Virginia Coast | 2
8—Barge Berks, North Carolina Coast | 4

OCTOBER.

3—Tug Guarany, Rio Janeiro Harbor | 30
3—Steamer Gardenia, North Sea | 18
11—Steamer Volturno, burned at sea | 134
11—Schooner Vera, Alaskan Coast | 10
14—Barge Sumner R. Meade, Massachusetts Coast | 4

BASEBALL FIGHT MAY COME---HOCKEY---ATHLETICS---BOXING---CAT SHOW---GOLF---YACHTING

ANTI-TRUST LAW IN BASEBALL WAR

Attempt by Major League Clubs to Blacklist Players Will Be Fought in Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—That organized baseball will be attacked as a trust under the Sherman anti-trust law and as maintaining a black list in case any injunctions are sought to restrain players, held under the reserve clause, from playing with the Federal League, was indicated by a statement issued to-day by Edward E. Gates of this city, counsel for the Federal League.

"Any baseball club that attempts to secure an injunction," said Mr. Gates, "to restrain a player from playing in the Federal League must come into court with clean hands. Otherwise, no matter what contract it may seek to enforce, and no matter how binding on the face thereof such contract may be, the court will decline to enter into the merits of the case and dismiss the bill in equity at once.

"The National Commission if it goes into the court will immediately be confronted to two very serious propositions. First, is the commission a trust within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust act? And is not, in fact, a blacklist maintained?

"There is no doubt in the mind of any one,2 we take it that organized baseball, as organized under the so-called national agreement, has in the past monopolized the baseball business, not only by attempting to crush competition, but by tieing up by contract the professional baseball clubs and players of the United States from the largest down to the smallest minor league club, and that the ball player cannot play ball with any competitor whatsoever.

"Do the clubs operating under the national agreement maintain a blacklist? This proposition must be presented to and determined by a court before it will enter into a consideration of the reserve clause, which complainant will attempt to enforce in a court of equity."

In discussing the reserve clause Mr. Gates said:

"The reserve clause is a condition in the contract between the club and the player by which the club attempts to hold the player for a nominal sum of money, and yet not necessarily play him upon the club with which he has a contract. In other words the clubs, by means of this reserve clause, can and do say: 'We have you under reserve. We will not play you on our team this year. We will sell you to another club at a large profit and it can play you.'"

Mr. Gates decared the Federal League has been consistent in its policy not to enter negotiations with any player who has signed a contract to play the season of 1914 with any of its rival clubs in either the National American, or any of the minor leagues.

"We maintain, however," said Mr. Gates, "that the reserve clause is illegal, and not binding upon players, lacks mutuality, and is against public policy."

NO SIGN OF GILMORE.

Federal League President Said to be in New York.

An official announcement from Joe Tinker that he would not come to Brooklyn, the declaration of President Charles Weeghman of the Chicago Federals that "a New York millionaire had produced a certified check for $100,000 to guarantee a club in New York," and rumors of President James A. Gilmore's presence in this city were the developments yesterday in the Federal League plans affecting this city.

Since the first announcements were made of Tinker's jump to the Federal League the officials of the Brooklyn Club have insisted that they had received no such word from the player, and would do nothing until properly informed. Any doubts that may have existed were removed yesterday morning when a telegram was received from Tinker in response to a request sent the night before that he state his position in regard to Brooklyn. Tinker's answer was as follows:

Have signed with Federal League. Terms much better than Brooklyn. Could have saved them money if they had considered me before dealing with Cincinnati. Sorry can't play there next year, but Federals are a big league and mean business.

JOE TINKER.

President James A. Gilmore left Chicago on Monday afternoon, presumably for New York, where local capitalists the idea of placing a team in New York or Brooklyn. If he reached here he managed to hide himself most successfully, as a canvass of the leading hotels failed to locate him here. Such shrinking from publicity is entirely at variance with previous actions of the Federals, and it is generally believed that he failed to arrive. At the same time it has been impossible to locate any of the men who are reported as willing to back the project here.

All sorts of rumors regarding the Federals' proposed invasion of Greater New York were in circulation yesterday, but the Brooklyn baseball public rather than Manhattan, which has been enjoying continuous baseball for the last eleven seasons. With only one team in Brooklyn, this section of the greater city seems more logical for the invasion. A rumor yesterday was to the effect that the Federals had turned their attention to Washington Park, the former home of the Superbas, and the presence of surveyors at this place added support to the report. These surveyors declined to tell for whom they were working. Another report was that Ned Hanlon had inspected the Brighton Beach Motordrome, and that the Federal League is now considering the place for a park. It is known positively that Hanlon has looked over the plant. Another Brooklyn park which has been mentioned in connection with the Federal League is Ridgewood Park, and Al Hussey is being mentioned as one of the promoters. Hussey was identified with the United States League for a time, and he planned to use this park, but he resigned from the organization before the season began.

Frank J. Farrell, owner of the New York Americans, declared yesterday that there was little chance of the Federals getting a lease to American League Park, at 168th Street and Broadway. Mr. Farrell said that he was unable to get a new lease on the park after his first lease expired a year ago, owing to the fact that the owners of the property had other plans and the city was considering the advisability of continuing some of the near-by streets. If the new league is able to secure any sort of a lease for the property it would be so short or so uncertain that it would hardly be worth accepting. There is no other available plot in Manhattan, as is evidenced by the moving of the Yankees up to Kingsbridge, more than two miles north of their former grounds.

JOHNSON FAVORS FIGHT.

American League President Thinks Federals Will Help Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—President Ban Johnson of the American League believes a baseball war will prove a blessing in disguise, and declared to-night he hoped the Federal League would give a good account of itself. Only the American League as a whole made any money last season, he said, and 1914 gives signs of being a lean year for baseball investors.

"A revolution in baseball is needed, and a bitter war will tend to purify the game," he said. "The club owners have become extravagant and wasteful and the players, with their continual demands for higher salaries, have helped to bring about a condition injurious to the game.

"Many evils also have crept into the National Association of Baseball Leagues which have been allowed to go uncorrected for years, but which I believe will be eradicated through the purifying process of a bitter baseball war.

"I am courting a fight. The American League club owners are not strongly in favor of such a struggle, but I believe that a series of upheavals are necessary for the betterment of the game. I think that not more than ten years should elapse between these fights. We have not had a good fight for twelve years now, and for myself I will say that I am more than ready."

FEDERALS LAND FICHER.

Shortstop Signs Contract; Miller of Pittsburgh in Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 30.—Following out a programme laid down at the meeting of the Federal League magnates in Chicago last Saturday, when Joe Tinker and Mordecai Brown were signed up as managers for the Chicago and St. Louis teams, respectively, the local Federal magnates to-day began lining up players for the coming season. One of the first men to whom a contract was mailed was "Bob" Ficher, who shortstop of the Brooklyn team, who was recently released to Toronto. Ficher has been in communication with the local Federal officials for some time, and his terms for the coming year were submitted several days ago. These being satisfactory, a contract was forwarded him calling for a large advance in salary over what Brooklyn paid him during 1913. Ficher's signed contract is expected here Thursday.

"Jack" Miller, Pittsburgh's first baseman last season, will in all probability wear a Pittsburgh Federal League uniform during the coming year. Miller, who with Robinson, Wilson, Butler and Dolan, was traded to St. Louis for Konetchy, Harmon, and Mowrey, has submitted his terms to the Federal League officials here. What these terms are the local officials refuse to divulge until after Miller's visit to this city on next Monday. At that time some definite agreement will be reached.

NO RESERVE IN CONTRACTS.

Federal League Limits Agreement with Players to Ten-Day Clause.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—President Steininger of the St. Louis Federal League club said to-day that the contracts of the Federal League have a ten-day clause, as do the contracts of the National and American Leagues.

He denied, however, that the contracts have a reserve clause. The denial was prompted by the statement of President Hedges of the St. Louis Americans, published here, that he had a copy of the Federal League contract and that it contained both the ten-day and the reserve clauses.

Red Sox Releases Six Players.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Releases of six players to minor league clubs were announced today by Secretary Reilly of the Boston American Club. Charles Hall, the pitcher, is the only veteran to be dismissed. With infielder McNally, he was released to the St. Paul team of the American Association. Albin Carlstrom, a first baseman, goes to Montreal of the International League; Martin Krug, a shortstop, to Omaha; Grover Cleveland Brunt, a pitcher, to Beaumont, Texas, and First Baseman Mundy, formerly of the Norfolk (Va.) Club, will play next season in Worcester.

The Boston National management has signed for next season Jack Martin, a pitcher, formerly of the New York Americans and later with Rochester of the International League, and Richard L. Crutcher, a twirler from the St. Joseph Club of the Western League.

Federals After Newark Players.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Agents of the Federal League have made overtures to as many as six members of the Newark team, pennant winners in the International League. The men to whom offers of contracts for periods of three years have been made are Outfielders Billy Zimmerman and Jack Dalton, First Baseman Harry Swacina, Second Baseman Gus Getz, and Pitcher Wyatt Lee, who is a veteran southpaw twirler of the old Eastern and International Leagues. The Federals are also reported to be after Raleigh Aitchison, who was turned over to Brooklyn by the Newarks last August. Aitchison declined to accept the contract offered him by Charles H. Ebbetts and returned to his home in Kansas. The player is still on the reserve list of the Dodgers and cannot play in organized baseball until he adjusts his differences with the Brooklyn team.

METROPOLITAN GOLF DATES

Amateur Championship to be Played at the Englewood Course.

The metropolitan amateur golf championship for 1914 will be held over the links of the Englewood Country Club beginning on Wednesday, May 20, and continuing for four days. On Aug. 12 and 13 the metropolitan open championship will be run off over the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club at Harrisdale. These two features of the local golfing year were settled at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association held in this city yesterday.

In view of the fact that the Plainfield Country Club is desirous of holding the woman's affiliate meeting, which is under the jurisdiction of the Woman's Metropolitan Golf Association, it is not likely that the junior championship will be held on this course again unless it happens that the woman's event goes elsewhere. As a result the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association took no action in this regard.

The early decision with regard to the open championship, won last year by Alexander Smith at Salisbury, is in considerable contrast to a year ago, when the matter was not decided until midsummer. Englewood has never held the amateur meeting. In 1911 Gilbert Nicholls won the open title over this course and a year later Mrs. Elizabeth Earle captured the Woman's Metropolitan at Englewood. The course has been considerably stiffened of late, so that at present it furnishes a better test of golf than ever before.

Howard F. Whitney of Nassau will head the Tournament Committee, which will have charge of the various championships of the association. Frederick H. Thomas of Morris County, and Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, is the second member, while an Englewood man still to be selected will complete the committee. Findlay S. Douglas, a former national champion, was chosen as Captain of the Lesley Cup team once more. The Piping Rock Club was elected a member of the association.

Draw for Soccer Games.

International soccer teams for the second round of the cup tie under the auspices of the New York Footballers' Protective Association were picked yesterday, and the first game scheduled to be played at Lenox Oval, 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, Saturday afternoon. The drawing resulted as follows: Continentals versus Ireland and Scotland versus United States. Saturday's game will be between the Continentals and Ireland.

New Business Manager for Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 30.—John H. Dailey, Director of Public Safety of this city, to-day closed negotiations with the Pittsburgh Club of the National League to become business manager of the club. Mr. Dailey, before entering social life, was a well-known newspaper man, and a colleague of the late William H. Locke.

OTTAWA DEFEATS QUEENS, 6 TO 1

Canadian College Teams Display Fast Play for Fellowes Silver Trophy.

Ottawa triumphed over Queens College last night in the first of the hockey series in the St. Nicholas Rink, for the Cornelius Fellowes Trophy, for Canadian teams, the final of which will be played to-night with Ottawa and Toronto University as the opposing sevens.

At no time during the struggle did the Ottawa College lads appear to be in difficulties, and they eventually won by a score of 6 goals to 1, after two periods of twenty minutes each which, during the greater portion of the time bristled with interesting plays and fast skating.

A vast amount of checking was in evidence, the fiercest bit of which found Box of Queens a victim. He was keen after the rubber in the second period, and just about to get the disk out of a corner when one of his opponents in a scrimmage gave him the shoulder, with the result that he carromed head first on to the side boards, where he lay momentarily stunned. A little first aid to the injured stuff soon brought him around, and a dozen minutes later witnessed his coralling of the only count gained by his side.

The general all-around skating was probably faster than that usually witnessed here, and this warranted in proving that six-men teams of such speed would have performed more satisfactorily than the seven-men squads, which obtained last night. There was very little attempt at team play, each forward four nullifying any such style of play in the restricted territory. The visitors on both sides found fault with the square ends of the rink, from which there was no rebound or shy-off, as is the case in Canadian rinks.

Denison, the cover point for Ottawa, was a tower of strength for his side, and is the man who was recently reinstated to the amateur ranks. His stick work was uncanny at times, and when he really tried in his circles down the rink there was no stopping him. At one period of the game when Duford broke his skate and the Queens team took a man from the ice the speed of the game improved to a great degree. There was some clever checking and recovering with only three forwards on a side, which was only checked with the return of the players to the ice. Early in the fray penalties began to accumulate, and Duford got a minute for crosschecking Denison.

There were many tries by both sides from difficult angles, and shots which just lacked the right sort of direction before Denison zigzagged his way through the field and plumped in the initial count. The second tally came when Heney made a slam which was returned by the Queens goal tender, Braithwaite got it on the rebound and scored.

Following a clean exhibition of team work by Queens and a rink run by Duford, there was a great scramble in the face of the Ottawa gage, but the Montreal players failed to get the disk through. The final goal of the period was shot by Behan for Ottawa through five men who did their best to keep the rubber out.

Play had barely begun in the second half when Box received his smash against the side boards. Dennison then dealt out his second tally of the game with a shot whose was the very limit of fine dodging and stick work. So heated did the rival teams become immediately following this play that L. Smith, the rover for Queens, and Duford engaged in a stick slashing match which earned them a rest.

Splitting two tallies by Braithwaite, making it six goals for Ottawa came Box's count from a scrimmage in front of Ottawa's goal, which proved the only score made by Queens as they men failed to locate the opposition goal again during the contest. The summary and line-up:

Ottawa.	Position.	Queens.
Dordocher	Goal	R. L. T. Smith
O'Leary	Point	McKinnon
Denison	Cover point	W. N. Smith
Heney	Rover	L. G. Smith
Braithwaite	Centre	Box
Duford	Right wing	Dobson
Behan	Left wing	Rose

Referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club. Timer—W. J. Croker. First half—First goal made by Denison, Ottawa, in 7:47; second goal by Braithwaite, Ottawa, in 11:12; third goal made by Behan, Ottawa, in 12:35. Second half—First goal made by Denison, Ottawa, in 2:17; second goal made by Braithwaite, Ottawa, in 8:46; third goal made by Box, Queens, in 11:30; fourth goal made by Braithwaite, Ottawa, in 15:11. Final score—Ottawa, 6; Queens, 1.

TO BAR PROFESSIONALS.

Trainers Stand Out Against Mixed Competition in Athletics.

With a strong declaration against the participation of professionals in amateur track and field competition, a number of the members of the newly proposed Professional Trainers' Association, which held its introductory session yesterday at 1 Beekman Street, adjourned until the Boston Athletic Association relay meet at Boston in February next, when the organization will be completed.

Harry Hillman, the Dartmouth coach, was chosen temporary Chairman of the new organization, with Lawson Robertson, Irish-American A. C., Acting Secretary. A number of men actively identified with the coaching of athletes who had not been included in the original list sent out asking for co-operation turned up at the headquarters and announced their intention of becoming members of the new organization.

These included Bobby Winston, the former trainer of the Berkeley A. C., one of New York's strongest clubs a few years ago; J. E. Fitzgerald, physical director of the Bayonne High Schools; W. H. White of Brooklyn, and Peter Waters, coach of the Second Naval Battalion, Brooklyn.

It was the consensus among those present that the conflict in dates between the proposed session and that of the National Collegiate A. A. was the principal reason for the lack of attendance by most of those invited to take part in the formation of the new league, but that there would be a big turnout six weeks hence in Boston.

The protest against professionalism in its connection with amateur athletics is at variance with the ideas expressed by Gustavus T. Kirby, when he was President of the Amateur Athletic Union. The various coaches were a unit in their expression that the A. A. U. is doing good work in keeping the classes distinct, and have no desire to see the amateur rules changed in any way other than to draw the line closer.

It was further stated that the organizers of the new association were against the inclusion of women in A. A. U. competition, and stood with the national governing body on the proposition that the opposite sex should form an organization of their own if they were so keen for competition. Such a state of affairs obtains in foreign countries and could not be prevented here.

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PAGE HEADS NEW TICKET.

Friends of N. Y. A. C. President Renominate Him for Another Term.

The question of an opposition ticket at the New York Athletic Club annual election on Tuesday, Jan. 13, was settled yesterday, when 140 members signed a petition to the Board of Governors naming President William H. Page and Vice President James N. West for nomination for relection. This action was foreshadowed by the many expressions of dissatisfaction over the nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency agreed upon by the Nominating Committee and posted on Monday. The opposition has confined itself to the heads of the ticket, and a warm fight will be waged in the Mercury Foot circles during the next two weeks.

The failure to nominate President Page for re-election, according to the members of the Nominating Committee who advocated a change in the administration, was due to the fact that the present head of the organization was not in close touch with the athletes, owing to his long absence from active participation in sports. This is denied by President Page's friends, who point out the remarkable success that has attended his administration during the past year. In presenting their side of the controversy, the leaders of the opposition movement last night issued the following statement:

"A strong opinion has developed in the club that the Nominating Committee has made a gross mistake in putting forward the name of any other man for President than William H. Page and has misjudged the sentiment of the members. Among the members expressing themselves to this effect was Lawrence L. Gillespie, who has been identified with the club for a great many years, originally as a junior member when a schoolboy, and has always taken an active interest in the gymnasium, boxing, and wrestling departments. Mr. Gillespie was willing to say: 'What we want as a President is a man like Mr. Page, who can give an intelligent and trained administration without fear or favor; one who has consistently taken an interest in and personally kept up his activities in athletic work all his life and who will see that every opportunity for reasonable relaxation and physical improvement is developed in the club.'"

The petition, which was posted on the bulletin board at the City Club house last night after being formally presented to the Board of Governors, follows:

To the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club:—

We hereby present the following nominations to be voted for at the annual election to be held on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914, and request that the same be posted in accordance with the provisions of Article V. subd. 2 of the Constitution, and further request that said nominations be sent out to members of the Club together with those presented by the nominating committee:

For President—William H. Page.

For Vice President—Dr. James N. West.

The following members signed the petition to the Board of Governors:

George W. Kuhlke, H. A. Gildersleeve, Morgan J. O'Brien, Bartow S. Weeks, Thomas L. Watson, A. G. Mills, C. E. Knoblauch, R. H. Halsted, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Herbert C. Taylor, W. Cumnock Wallace, S. Turner, Gerald Brooke, H. G. Campbell, Jr., Hugh H. Baxter, R. W. Rathborne, James Cremins, J. W. Spalding, Graeme M. Hamond, Francis Joy Underhill, Charles L. Jones, James W. C. McGinley, H. Snowden Marshall, John C. Gulick, Palen Nelson, William D. Bourne, J. S. Raymond, F. P. Duryea, Henry Smith, John F. Byrne, P. F. Walsh, James M. Bechtold, Wm. L. Fossume, James M Beale, J. W. Wilson, R. J. Randolph, Jr., Frank DeV. Telfair, C. T. Pegram, J. C. Wilberding, Munroe Crane, Montgomery Baxter, Raymond J. Schweizer, Herbert Noble, James R. Ely, Roger Foster, George D. Phillips, Fred W. Kroehle, M. C. Foertsch, B. Foertsch, John F. L. Murphy, George W. Wilson, Jr., William Tappenbeck, Charles A. Vom Dorp, H. P. Gibson, Ewen McIntyre, Jr., Henry Griswold, George Hamilton Dean, Lawrence L. Gillespie, John Whalen, R. B. Thayer, E. P. Swenson, William C. Potter, J. Seaver Page, H. K. Bird, T. C. Eastman, L. E. Hatfield, W. B. De Haven, David W. Smyth, Charles W. Trippe, John J. Barratt, James W. Osborne, Frank K. Hunter, James S. Miller, L. H. Legien, Reginald H. Sayre, George B. McAuliffe, F. W. White, Richard Gough, Hugh Hastings, Horace Secor, Jr., W. C. Peet, Harold C. Bullard, Charles E. Speelman, G. E. Brower, R. L. Skofield, E. F. J. Gaynor, W. H. Bishop, J. M. Magie, David B. Helm, William Degener, Jr., Philip T. Dodge, Thomas J. Regan, Lorin G. Thompson, J. T. Smith, Arthur C. Sturges, Carl C. Guerard, James F. McKernon, Robert Mulford, Ernest Bingham, Charles Kranich, Francis Valk, M. D.; Henry C. West, James K. Delafield, McCoskry Burt, J. Ernest Gignoux, H. B. Dwyer, John E. Domschke, Jr., Walter R. Wheeler, George S. Sweet, A. J. Roux, D. M. Stern, Fred J. Reville, M. Bayard Long, and W. H. Birchall.

MERCERSBURG DROPS STARS

Robinson, Goelitz, and Cantwell Leave Pennsylvania School.

MERCERSBURG, Penn., Dec. 30.—Arthur S. Robinson, one of the fastest sprinters ever developed at an American school, and Goelitz and Cantwell, two scholastic stars of the first water, are no longer connected with Mercersburg Academy. Alleged infraction of the rules of the institution is said to be the reason.

Robinson, who comes from Westboro, Mass., is credited with running the 100 yards dash in 0:09 3-5, and the 220 yards in 0:20 4-5. His record is still under consideration by the National Record Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Goelitz and Cantwell live in Chicago and are among the best athletes in that section. Goelitz has run the sprints close to even time, has done the high hurdles in 0:16 and the low in 0:25, the pole vault at 11 feet 6 inches, and the high jump at 5.9. It is expected there will be a scramble among coaches to land these athletes for their teams.

Boyd an Easy Winner with Cue.

L. A. Servatius was easily defeated by Frank W. Boyd in last night's game of the amateur Class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, in Brooklyn, the final score being 200 to 129. Boyd led from the beginning of the contest, and it was only in the early stages of the game that Servatius appeared to have a chance to win. The winner displayed excellent form, and made many difficult shots during the game. Boyd completed his string of 200 points in fifty-two innings, which gives him an average of 3 44-52, and he made high runs of 30, 19, and 17. Servatius made high runs of 14 and 12, with an average of 2 27-51. This evening C. B. Terry, national championship title-holder, will oppose Charles Martin.

CATS NOW REIGN AT POULTRY SHOW

Bungalow Turk's Cap and Miss Gibbs Carry Off the Honors at the Garden.

Feathers gave way to fur yesterday at Madison Square Garden, when birds stepped down from the competitive perch to make way for aristocratic bred felines which entered into competition for nearly 200 prizes in the annual Cat Show held in conjunction with the poultry exhibit of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association. The poultry judges finished their work and Mrs. E. E. Besse and Miss J. R. Kroeh began judging the cats, which will continue to-day, when the show will close.

The Cat Show, like the major portion of the exhibit for poultry, has been the best in the history of the organization, which is celebrating its silver jubilee, and Concert Hall, where the felines are holding forth, was crowded to its capacity with rows of benches which accommodate close to 300 cats. The variety and number of entries has been gratifying to the Show Committee, and with few exceptions the work of the judges has met with favor among the exhibitors.

The judging of the candidates for honors is held in an anteroom adjoining the main exhibition floor, to which the public is barred, and while the judges are performing their duties the visitors devote their time to making the rounds of the cat cages. A number of recently imported cats, and also a number of champions, are among the entries, but were not judged. The real struggle is expected to-day, when the judges will be called upon to make their decisions in the premier classes, which will be for all the best of the various breeds, color, and sex. The opening day was devoted largely to competition for open, novice, and kitten classes, and in these a number of promising candidates for the leading honors were unearthed.

Miss A. L. Pollard was a successful exhibitor in the earlier classes and scored in the one for blue male cats with one of the latest additions to her cattery, Billy Button. The class, however, proved something of a disappointment, as Miss Pollard's Champion Bluestone of Tilecote, which in the past has been very successful, was placed second, while Mrs. C. W. Chapin took first with Bungalow Turk's Cap. The next class, for blue females, showed the tables reversed and Miss Pollard came into her own by taking the first ribbon going to her Champion Miss Gibbs, while Mrs. Chapin was placed second with Blue Cloud.

When the open and novice classes were judged, the winners' classes were dealt with and produced keen competition. Mrs. Chapin's Bungalow Turk's Cap was adjudged the winner in the blue class, males, and Miss Pollard's Miss Gibbs being accorded the same position in the division for females.

In the winners classes for smoke-colored cats, the judging was long drawn out and the winners of the open classes coming together for the award of the class made the work of the judges tedious. The best female was decided in favor of Mrs. Bernstein's beautifully coated Mother Hubbard. Mrs. E. A. Bigelow's Minette was a close second to Mother Hubbard, which eventually got the palm. In the award for males, the task was no sinecure, as the judges lost little time in selecting Shogun as the leader, exhibited by Mrs. F. Y. Mathis.

Chinchillas were represented in good numbers and came in for much admiration. Male winners went to Mrs. P. Connolly's Sandalphon, a recent winner at the Atlantic Cat Show, which was in fine coat and easily the best. The female award in the same breed went to Greenwich Cherokee, owned by Mrs. A. T. Freedley.

The greatest attraction of the show was King Winter, the most consistent performing champion of the feline world. King Winter will go into competition to-day, but while awaiting he adorned his spacious cage in the centre of the hall surrounded by trophies won during his bench career.

PINEHURST HOLIDAY GOLF.

Two New York Players Left In Semi-Final Round of Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 30.—Numerous spectacular matches gave zest to to-day's double round in the tenth annual holiday week golf tournament, and the survivors are W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills and B. P. Merriman of Waterbury, C. L. Becker of Woodland and Henry V. Seggerman of Englewood, who meet in to-morrow morning's semi-final for the first division honors.

Seggerman's morning win was 5 and 4 over Robert Hunter of Weeburn, but C. B. Hudson of North Fork carried him nineteen holes in the afternoon and lost the match on the fifteenth green, where two putts would have won.

Merryman advanced in a fast match with W. A. Barber, Jr., of Princeton, gaining the lead on the sixteenth. Truesdell won by 4 and 3 from H. G. White of Ridgewood and by 2 and 1 from W. G. Clark of Woodland. Becker defeated George H. Crocker of Brookline by one up and W. V. Booth, Jr., of Onwentsia by 3 and 2.

Metropolitan survivors in the second division are G. W. Johnson of Hackensack and J. M. Lummis of New York, who meet in to-morrow's semi-final.

Grand Circuit Stewards to Meet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The Grand Circuit Committee on Rules, appointed by the stewards at their November meeting, will meet here on Jan. 5. The members, Harry Neally, Syracuse, N. Y.; Harry Shepard, Columbus, Ohio, and George Canor, Detroit, will report any proposals for revisions, and after a discussion will draw up a report to be submitted to the stewards at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Jan. 13.

Herzog Signs College Catcher.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Manager Herzog of the Cincinnati National League team to-day wired President August Herrmann that he had signed a college catcher by the name of Frank Mellen for next season. He stated Mellen was right handed and had played with the St. Johns College team.

Private View

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PENN LEADS AT CHESS.

Cornell Fails to Play Up to Form of Opening Day's Round.

By winning three games and drawing one of the four played in the second round of the fifteenth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League at the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday, Pennsylvania wrested the lead from Cornell, finishing the day with the total score of 6 to 2. With one game unfinished, and likely to be drawn, Cornell's representatives were able to add only one point to their score of the first round, making a total of 4 to 3. As on Monday, Brown scored half a point, so that at the end of play the Providence team, with one game pending, had a total of 1 to 6.

Rudolph Sze, the young Chinese expert; M. G. Teitelbaum, and R. Levin all won their games, Sze defeating the senior player from Brown, while the other two disposed of a couple of Cornell opponents. H. Houlgate scored the draw for Pennsylvania. The only player to win for Cornell was W. Grafman, who defeated his New England adversary, scoring his second successive win. Of the Brown representatives C. L. Woolley, paired with Houlgate, saved his side from being utterly blanked.

The game played by Sze was again the centre of interest. Mitchell defended the opening fairly well, but gradually felt the toils closing about him. At the twenty-fifth move the Providence man captured a remote pawn and thereby placed his queen completely out of play. By taking possession of the open king's file with queen and rook, after having posted his knight very strongly, Sze forced his opponent into a mating net after thirty moves.

At the second board two old rivals, Teitelbaum and Ehrlich, were opposed to each other, and, as much depended on this game, a fine struggle was looked forward to. Ehrlich, however, went astray in the middle of the game, losing a piece, after which Teitelbaum had it all his own way, and scored in forty-two moves.

Sperry, in his game with Grafman, lost two pawns in succession on the twenty-second and twenty-third moves, through neat play on the part of the Cornell representative. Five moves later an halluncination cost Sperry an entire piece and the game after thirty-four moves. The results:

Boards.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1—E. G. Durfee (B)	..	N. S. Perkins (C)	..
2—M. J. Teitelbaum (P)	1	A. O. Ehrlich (C)	0
3—R. Sze (P)	1	R. R. Mitchell (B)	0
4—F. L. Sperry (B)	0	W. Grafman (C)	1
5—R. Levin (P)	1	A. W. Clurman (C)	0
6—H. Houlgate (P)	½	C. L. Woolley (B)	½

The scores to date.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1—Rudolph Sze	1½	½
2—M. J. Teitelbaum	2	0
3—H. Houlgate	½	1½
4—R. Levin	2	0
Total	6	2

CORNELL.

1—N. S. Perkins	½	½
2—A. C. Ehrlich	1	1
3—W. Grafman	1	1
4—A. W. Clurman	½	1½
Total	4	3

BROWN.

1—R. E. Mitchell	0	2
2—E. C. Durfee	0	1
3—C. L. Woolley	½	1½
4—J. L. Sperry	½	1½
Total	1	6

NEW START ON DEFENDER.

Vanderbilt Syndicate Cup Yacht Changed, Owing to Error.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 30.—A fresh start has been made on the construction of the Vanderbilt Syndicate Cup defender, but there is a delay of at least three weeks by reason of an error in figures of the lines of the yacht. The designer, Nat Herreshoff, has a lead keel for the craft that is said to be of the proper weight, seventy-four tons, and in type to bear the hull of a racing sloop of seventy-five-foot waterline.

A new system of checking up plans devised by Capt. Nat Herreshoff was placed in operation to-day for the first time and found to work well. Tests were made of the newly molded keel plates to take the place of the ones scraped. The new plates were found to be of true proportion. The work of rebuilding the keel frames was begun to-day. Robert W. Emmons, 2d, the boat's manager, has not been here for three weeks, or since the mix-up on the keel.

NEW HOME FOR YACHT CLUB.

Bensonhurst Leases Nostrand Property for Term of Years.

Final arrangements have been made by the Bensonhurst Yacht Club for the leasing of the Nostrand property on Cropsy Avenue, Bensonhurst, as its new home. The club lost its old quarters by fire at Westlawn on Saturday night. Before the ashes were cold George R. Le Sauvage, Commodore of the organization, was hunting for a new home, the quest ending yesterday with the leasing for ten years of the Nostrand estate from George Nostrand, its owner.

The new property will be a decided improvement over the former home of the club at Westlawn. The grounds are considered one of the most beautiful along the shore front of Gravesend Bay. The property has 500 feet of shore front and extends back 200 feet to Cropsey Avenue. On the property is the old Nostrand homestead, a big, roomy, old-fashioned building that will form an ideal clubhouse.

Lower Bay Championships.

Lower bay yacht-racing championships have just been awarded by the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay. In the Q class the winner was Spider, the property of Hendon Chubb, Atlantic Yacht Club. The first division of the handicap class was won by Poy, which belongs to Le Sauvage & Davis, Bensonhurst Yacht Club. The second division of the same class was captured by M. & F., owned by Prof. Sever, Marine and Field Club. Dr. C. L. Atkinson's Oriole, Atlantic Yacht Club, has been awarded the championship among the Gravesend Bay birds. In the S class Camp & Marchant's M. & F. II., flying the burgee of the Marine and Field Club, was the only craft to qualify. The Gravesend Bay knockabout division was won by Skylark, the property of R. Finlay, Atlantic Yacht Club.

ENGLISH AUTO CLUB AN EXAMPLE HERE

Its Work for Motoring Described at Manhattan Automobile Club —Show Week Meetings.

At the second of the luncheon talks on subjects pertinent to the motor industry and the use of cars planned for this Winter by the Manhattan Automobile Club, M. J. Budlong, President of one of the large branch motor companies here, described the work of the Royal Automobile Club of London for the motorist. Mr. Budlong, who has just returned from Europe, told about 150 of the automobile fraternity how guards are stationed at dangerous crossings by the English organization, how it investigated chauffeurs for members, and otherwise made itself a sympathetic medium between the public and the motorist. He advocated similar action by the M. A. C. and also the establishment by it of a thorough touring information bureau. Carl H. Page, who acted as toastmaster, told of the encouraging progress of the club's membership campaign, and John F. Plummer complimented the club on the "get together" spirit shown, making application for membership at the same time. Others followed his example, and a subscription for the furtherance of the campaign was also started.

***

The first section of the Lincoln Highway, from Jersey City to Newark, has been dedicated and christened the Essex and Hudson Lincoln Highway. It comprises the stretch formerly known as the Plank Road. The new title was adopted at the request of the Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey and the Newark Motor Club.

***

Many meetings are scheduled for the week of the Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace, Jan. 3-10. Here are some of the meetings and dinners planned:

Sunday, Jan. 4.—Reception Society of Automobile Engineers, Manhattan Automobile Club, 8 P. M.

Monday, Jan. 5.—Meeting of Standards Committee at society's headquarters, 1,790 Broadway, 9 A. M.

Tuesday, Jan. 6, 10 A. M.—Meeting of Executive Committee, Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, 17 West Forty-second Street; Board of Directors' meeting, 10:30 A. M.; meeting of Finance and Banquet Committees, 10 A. M.; meeting of Executive Board of American Automobile Association at Waldorf-Astoria; meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers at Automobile Club of America; meeting Cycle Parts and Accessory Manufacturers.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.—Meeting of Executive Board of Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 7 East Forty-second Street, 10:30 A. M.; eleventh annual meeting of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, Waldorf-Astoria, 3 P. M.; sixth annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, 7:30 P. M.; Motor Cycle Manufacturers' Association, Hotel Astor.

Thursday, Jan. 8.—Meeting Board of Directors Motor and Accessory Manufacturers Association's offices, 17 A. M.; annual banquet Society Automobile Engineers, Hotel Plaza.

Other meetings scheduled are those of the Motor Dealers' Contest Association, Manhattan Automobile Club, and Automobile Dealers' Association, on dates not yet announced. Every night during show week, the Manhattan Automobile Club will hold informal smokers from 11 P. M. to 1 A. M.

WON'T LET "FITZ" BOX.

Commission Bars Former Heavyweight Champion in This State.

Because it was the general feeling that "Bob Fitzsimmons's most recent past performances fully demonstrate that he no longer possesses the stamina to stand a fast bout" the State Athletic Commission, at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, ruled that the ex-champion heavyweight would not be allowed to box at any club in this State. The verdict was announced after a session of two hours during which Fitzsimmons was questioned and a physician gave his ideas on the stamina of the one-time title holder.

The action of the commission occasions little surprise as two rulings of the same order have previously been made. The late Gus. Ruhlin sought to try a come-back stunt two years ago and was dissuaded by the commission. Then Peter Maher became obsessed with the idea that he was as good as ever and only prompt action of the commission prevented him from trying his skill in the ring.

Fitzsimmons's recent open challenge to all the present heavyweights, delivered from the ring at Madison Square Garden a few weeks previous to the exchampion being signed up by the management of the Atlantic Garden A. C. for a ten-round bout with Soldier Kearns, the Brooklyn heavyweight, who is one of the strongest men in the ring to-day, though some distance from the top of the heavyweight division. The officials of the club and the club

FORMS PRESCRIBED FOR INCOME TAX

Those Issued to Date Cover Only Collections to be Made at the Source.

INDIVIDUAL BLANKS SOON

Expected to be Issued with New Batch of Regulations This Week—What "Source" Forms Require.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A series of blank forms has been issued by the Treasury Department to facilitate the collection of the income tax at the source. Similar blank forms will be issued with the regulations to be put out this week governing payment of the tax by individuals. These blanks may be obtained from the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the payer of the tax resides or from the Treasury Department at Washington.

All the regulations issued up to date deal with the collection of the tax at the source. Under the law a tax of 1 per cent., designated as the normal tax, must be deducted "at the source," on income derived from interest on bonds, mortgages, and similar obligations. Complete regulations governing such "source" collections have been issued. The law also requires withholding agents to deduct at the source the income from rents, salaries, wages, royalties, taxable annuities, and emoluments when such income is "fixed." These deductions are made only when the income due from the withholding agent to another person exceeds $3,000 for any taxable year, and do not apply to the income of an individual which is not fixed or certain, and not payable at stated periods, or is indefinite, or irregular, as to amount of time of actual accrual.

Tax on "Indefinite" Incomes.

The tax on such "indefinite" incomes is to be listed in the annual returns to be made by the individuals, and the tax on such indefinite incomes is to be paid by the individual under the regulations to be issued this week. Such indefinite incomes on which the tax is to be paid by the individual, and not at the source, includes incomes of farmers, merchants, agents compensated on the commission basis, lawyers, doctors, authors, inventors, and other professional persons whose incomes are irregular and indefinite. All such persons must make a personal return of all their income, provided their total income from all sources exceeds $3,000.

A lawyer, for example, receiving a retainer of $5,000 as a special fee would pay the tax, but if the lawyer were paid a retainer of $5,000 per annum the person paying the retainer would make the deduction and pay the tax at the source.

Since Nov. 1 collection agencies and withholding agencies, required by the regulations already issued to make deductions at the source, have been directed to make monthly returns to the Government of all deductions required to be made by them at the source, representing the withholding of the tax on coupon interest. In all cases where the tax is to be paid by the individual the return must be made to him before March 1. The assessment will be made by the Government's collectors on or before June 1, and the tax must be paid on or before June 30 annually.

Single men are allowed an exemption of $3,000. The exemption allowed to married men is $4,000. For the year 1914 the income tax is to be computed on the net income accruing from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, both dates inclusive, after deducting five-sixths only of the specific exemptions and deductions authorized by the law. Consequently, in paying the tax for 1913, single men will be allowed an exemption of $2,500 and married men an exemption of $3,333. They must pay the tax on the net amount of income above $2,500 received by single men and above $3,333 if married men. But beginning with 1914 the tax will be paid on the net amount of the income for the entire year above $3,000 received by single men and above $4,000 received by married men.

Summaries of Blank Forms.

Summaries follow of the blank forms issued covering deductions of the tax at the source.

Form 1,000.—Form of certificate to be presented with coupons or interest orders stating whether or not exemption is claimed under Paragraph C, Section 2, of the Federal Income Tax law.

This certificate is attached to the interest coupon and presented with the coupon to the agent from whom the interest is collected. This form gives the name of the person to whom the coupon interest is due, is known as the owner's certificate, and must be sent by the collecting agent direct to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington as prescribed by the regulations.

Form 1,000A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

This certificate does not contain the name of the owner of the coupons and is attached to the coupon as a substitute for the "owner's certificate," and sent along with the coupon to the "source" which is to withhold the necessary income tax. By using this substitute form the name of the owner of the coupon, which is known to the collecting agent, only becomes known to the Treasury Department and the private business affairs of the collection agent are protected.

Form 1,001.—Certificate to be furnished by organizations not subject to tax on interest at source.

If the owners of the bonds are corporations, joint stock companies, or insurance companies organized in the United States, which are taxable or exempt from taxation as provided in Paragraph G, Sub-Division A of the Income Tax act, the debtor is not required to withhold or deduct the tax upon income derived from interest on such bonds, provided coupons or orders of interest from such bonds shall be accompanied by a certificate of the owner's certifying to such ownership, and these certificates must be filed when the coupons or interest orders are presented for payment. This applies to labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, mutual savings banks, fraternal beneficiary societies, cemetery companies, religious, charitable, scientific, and educational societies and similar organizations.

Form 1,001A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

Subject to certain provisions in the income tax regulations already issued collecting agents may substitute "Form 1,001A," properly filled in and numbered for the owner's certificate on "Form 1,001," to prevent the name of the owner becoming known to other persons than the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Form 1,002.—Form of certificate to be presented with coupons or interest orders when not accompanied by certificate of owners.

In this certificate the collecting bank, trust company, or other collecting agency, through some one of its officials, acknowledges responsibility of withholding the tax.

Form 1,003.—Form of certificate to be filled out and signed by members of partnerships.

Where coupons or interest orders, presented for payment, represent the interest on bonds or other similar obligations owned by a partnership, they shall be accompanied by a certificate of ownership, which shall be signed either in the firm's name by one member of the firm or by each individual member of the partnership. This certificate shall give the name and address of the partnership and the names of the partners, with their residences.

One of the Many Income Tax Forms.

Form 1000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. INTERNAL REVENUE—INCOME TAX. Rl. 6,000—T. C., Oct. 9-13.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE TO BE PRESENTED WITH COUPONS OR INTEREST ORDERS STATING WHETHER OR NOT EXEMPTION IS CLAIMED UNDER PARAGRAPH C, SECTION 2, OF THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW.

I do solemnly declare that I, _____

a citizen or resident of the United States, and residing at _____ (Give full address.)

am the owner of $_____ bonds of the denomination of $_____ each, Nos. _____

_____

of the _____ (Give name of debtor.)

known as _____ (Describe the particular issue of bonds.) bonds, from which were detached the accompanying interest coupons, due _____, 191__, amounting to $_____, or upon which there matured _____, 191__, $_____ of registered interest.

I {do / do not} now claim with respect to the income represented by said interest, the benefit of a deduction of $_____ allowed under paragraph C, Section II, of the Federal Income Tax Law, the total exemption to which I am entitled thereunder being $_____.

Date, _____, 191__. Name, _____

Form 1,003A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

This certificate has to do purely with coupons or interest orders owned by partnership. The collecting agent certifies that the owner has filed with the agent an owner's certificate in accordance with Treasury regulations. The agent promises to forward the same to Washington not later than the 20th of the month.

Form 1,004.—Form of certificate to be presented with coupons or interest orders detached from bonds or other obligations owned by those who are both citizens, or subject, and residents of foreign countries.

The tax, at the source, will not be deducted from the income derived from securities of which the bona fide owners are citizens of foreign countries, provided the interest coupons, or interest orders, are accompanied by certificates in proper form claiming exemption and setting forth that no citizen of the United States has any interest in the income thus derived.

Form 1,004A.—This gives directions for the preparation of a certificate when the collecting agents substitute their own certificate in lieu of the owner's certificate on "Form 1,004."

Form 1,005.—This gave the form of the temporary certificates, which could be used only prior to Nov. 16, 1913. These temporary certificates were authorized merely to bridge over any confusion accompanying the inauguration of the income tax collection.

Summary.—All of the above certificates relate only to collection at the source on interest maturing on bonds, &c. The second basic series of regulations issued by the department regarding deduction of income tax at the source related to all income other than interest maturing on bonds, notes, and similar obligations, and included income on rents, salaries, wages, royalties, taxable annuities, emoluments, and other "fixed" gains, profits, or income exceeding $3,000 for any taxable year. Items upon which this tax is not to be withheld at the source are enumerated in the Treasury regulations already issued as proceeds of life insurance companies, income of an individual which is not fixed or certain, the value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent, interest on State obligations and all salaries paid to any individual by any State or any political sub-division, including the salaries of State, county, and municipal officers, the salaries of public school teachers, and special compensation by States for professional services.

Further Regulations.—The normal tax of 1 per cent. is to be deducted and withheld at the source and payment made to the Collector of Internal Revenue by the debtor or appointed agent authorized to make such deduction and payment at the source. No other person, firm, or organization, having the receipt, custody, or disposal of any income, as covered by this branch of the regulations, is to be forced to again deduct and withhold the normal tax of 1 per cent.

Form 1,006.—Form of certificate to be filed by persons, firms, or organizations required to withhold and pay said tax other than the debtor at the source.

This certificate is merely a statement in the simplest form, with due regard for the Treasury regulations, that the tax has been withheld at the source, with the name and address of the person withholding the same.

Form 1,007.—Form for claiming exemption at the source as provided in Paragraph C, Section 2, of the Federal Income Tax law of Oct. 3, 1913.

Any person subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent., the amount of which is withheld or is to be withheld at the source, wishing to avail himself of the exemption ($3,000 or $4,000, as the case may be) must file with the withholding agent, not later than thirty days before the day on which the return on his income is due, (this return being due March 1, 1914,) a notice in stipulated form. The person signing the certificate must indicate under what class exemption is claimed and the total amount of exemption claimed.

Unless the certificate given under Form 1,007 is filed, the exemption is not to be considered at the source and the tax on the entire net income payable from that source is to be paid at the source on the theory that the exemption is claimed either by the individual himself when he makes his individual return, or on the assumption that the individual has notified some other "source" of his income to claim the exemption.

Form 1,008.—Form of return for making application for deductions.

Any person subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent., a part of whose income is withheld or to be withheld at the source and who wishes to avail himself of the deductions authorized by the law, may file either with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which return is made for him or with the withholding agent, not later than thirty days before March 1 next, a return and notice in stipulated form. Deductions may be claimed under these heads:

1—The amount of necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on business, except business expenses of partnerships, and not including personal, living, or family expenses.

2—All interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness of taxpayer.

3—All national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year, (not including those assessed against local benefits.)

4—Losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms, or shipwreck and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

5—Debts due which have been actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year.

6—Amounts representing a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in the business, not to exceed in the case of mines 5 per cent. of the gross value of the output for the year for which the computation is made, but not including the expense of restoring property or making good the exhaustion thereof, for which an allowance is or has been made.

7—The amount received as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of any corporation, joint stock company, association, or insurance company which is taxable upon its net income.

8—The amount of income, the tax upon which has been paid or withheld for payment at the source of income.

Form 1,009.—Form of oath required of a withholding agent when acting for another in filing return and making application for deductions allowable under Paragraph B, as provided in Paragraph E, Section 2, of the Federal Income Tax law of Oct. 3, 1913.

This blank is very simple and is intended for the benefit of persons physically unable to make the return. If the person subject to the tax whose income is withheld or to be withheld at the source is a minor or insane person, or is absent from the United States, or unable to make the application because of serious illness, the application or return may be made by the withholding agent, who must make an oath, subject to the penalties of the act. In this he swears (or affirms) that he has "sufficient knowledge of the affairs and property" of the person receiving the income to "enable him to make a full and complete return," and that the "return of income and application for deductions made by me are true and accurate."

Form 1,010.—Form for the license required for the collection of income received from foreign countries.

Such licenses must be obtained from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through application to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they do business, by all persons, firms, or corporations undertaking for accommodation or profit the collection of coupons, checks, bills of exchange for or in payment of interest on bonds issued in foreign countries upon mortgaged or like obligations and on dividends upon stock or interests upon obligations of foreign corporations, associations, or insurance companies engaged in foreign countries.

Form 1,011.—Form of certificate to be filed with withholding agents by partnerships claiming deductions.

As individual members of a partnership are liable for income tax upon their respective interest in net earnings of the partnership, and are required to include those net earnings in their personal, or several, returns, the partnership is allowed by the regulations to file with the debtor corporation, a notice, claiming a deduction of a specific amount on account of the legitimate expenses incurred in conducting the business, and when such notice is received the withholding agent is not to withhold and is not to be liable for the normal tax on the amount of income equal to the amount of deduction claimed in such notice. In this certificate the partner declares that "no portion of the living or personal expenses of the partners is included in the deductions claimed."

Form 1,011A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

This certificate applies when the owners of the coupons are firms or copartnerships in the United States claiming deduction for tax on account of operating expenses incurred. The certificate must set forth that the owner has made the necessary certification claiming deduction and that the owner's certificate will be duly forwarded to Washington.

Form 1,012.—Monthly list return of amount of normal income tax withheld at the source.

Supplemental regulations were issued on Dec. 9 last prescribing how itemized monthly list returns and annual list returns of all coupon and registered interest payments on which the normal tax of 1 per cent. was withheld shall be made. Debtors or withholding agents are required by the regulations to make both a monthly and an annual list return. The required monthly list return gives a list of all coupon or interest payments made on which the normal tax of 1 per cent. was deducted and withheld and shows the name and address in full of the owners of the bonds, amount of the income, amount of exemption claimed, amount on which the withholding agent is liable for tax, and the amount of tax withheld.

This return must be made in duplicate to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the withholding agent is located on or before the 20th day of each month.

Forms 1,012 A, B, C, and D under this certificate cover the totals of returns made under Form 1,012 and a summary of the same.

Form 1,013.—Covers the annual list return.

This must be made before March 1 each year.

Form 1,014.—Form of certificate to be presented with coupons or interest or other income orders detached from bonds or other obligations owned by partnerships or firms of foreign countries.

Partnerships are not subject to the income tax. The net income of a partnership, when apportioned and paid to the partners, must be returned by each individual partner, in his own annual individual return of income, before March 1, and the tax on it must be paid by the individual partners.

Where a foreign partnership or firm is composed of both non-resident foreigners and citizens of the United States or foreigners resident in the United States or its possessions, the certificate of ownership must show that fact, and the name and legal address of each member of the partnership who is a citizen of the United States or who is a foreigner residing in the United States or its possessions, and no part of such income is to be withheld by the paying agent.

Form 1,014A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

When collecting agents substitute their own certificate in lieu of the owner's certificate on Form 1,014, the substitute certificate to be used is Form 1,014A. In this the owner's certification is recorded and the promise is made to forward the same to Washington within a stipulated time—the 20th of the following month.

Form 1,015.—Form of certificate to be filed with debtor or withholding agents by fiduciaries.

Guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations, or associations acting in any fiduciary capacity who hold in trust an estate of another person are, under the regulations, designated as "the source" for the purpose of collecting the income tax, and by filing a notice designated as Form 1,015 with other debtors or withholding agents, such fiduciary shall be exempt from having any income due to them as such withheld from any income tax by any other debtor or withholding agent. Other debtors or withholding agents, on receipt of this notice, must refrain from withholding any part of such income from such fiduciary and will not, in such case, be held liable for the normal tax of 1 per cent. due thereon. In this certificate the signer assumes the duty and responsibility imposed upon withholding agents under the law.

Form 1,015A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

Fiduciaries such as enumerated under Form 1,015 must, before March 1 next, when the annual interest of any beneficiary in such income is over $3,000, render a return of the income of the person for whom they act to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the fiduciary resides. When collecting agents substitute their own certificate in lieu of the owner's certificate they assume all the duties and responsibilities imposed upon withholding agents and pledge a due return of the owner's certificate to Washington.

Form 1,016.—Certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations not subject to tax on interest or other income at source.

The regulations already issued prescribe a special form of certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations not engaged in business in the United States and not subject to the income tax on interest or other income collectible at the source. In this what-ever exemption is claimed is set forth.

Form 1,016A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

This applies solely to foreign organizations not subject to the income tax at the source. The form follows those of a similar character previously summarized.

Form 1,017.—Application for license for collection of income from foreign countries.

Two forms regarding licenses, designated as Form 1,017 and Form 1,010, have been prescribed for the collection of income received from foreign countries, and there are special regulations as to making application, filing bond, and issuing license to collecting agencies of income from foreign countries. All persons, firms, or corporations undertaking for accommodation or profit (and this includes handling either by way of purchase or collection) the collection of coupons, checks, bills of exchange, &c., for or in payment of interest on bonds issued in foreign countries and upon foreign mortgages or like obligations and on any dividends upon stock or interest upon obligations of foreign corporations, associations, or insurance companies, engaged in business in foreign countries, who are required by law to obtain a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must apply to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they do business for a license.

These licenses, made up in bound books of fifty each, with stubs, will be furnished in blank to Collectors of Internal Revenue, and are not to be valid until countersigned by the Collector.

Form 1,018.—Certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations engaged in business in the United States.

Foreign organizations engaged in business in the United States are subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent. annually on their net income accruing from business transactions and capital invested within the United States, but such organizations are to be exempt from having any part of their income withheld by a debtor or withholding agent. The certificate claims exemption from having the tax withheld at the source.

Form 1,019.—Form of certificate to be filed with debtor or withholding agents by fiduciaries when not claiming any exemption, as an alternative to the filing of Form 1,015, in which exemption is claimed.

Fiduciary agents, if they so desire, may use, instead of Form 1,019, a certificate to be filed with the debtor, or paying agents, in which they say they "do not now claim any exemption" from having the tax withheld at the source.

No other blank forms have yet been issued. There will be others when the regulations are issued this week covering every detail of the payment of the income tax by individuals on such of their income as is paid personally and not at the source.

All these blank forms are published in the series of income tax regulations issued to date. These regulations have been issued in a number of pamphlets, known as "Income Tax Treasury Decisions," and all or any of the decisions may be had on application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington. To be thoroughly understood the blanks must be read with the regulations.

In a Foreign Language.

The Treasury issued a regulation today, permitting the text of certificates of ownership, designated as Forms 1,004, 1,014, and 1,016, used by non-resident foreign individuals, partnerships, and organizations, to be printed in a foreign language directly under the English text of such certificates. The text of this regulation follows:

Certificates of ownership required to be filed with interest coupons or orders for registered interest by non-resident foreigners on Form 1,004, by foreign partnerships on Form 1,014, and by foreign organizations on Form 1,016 shall be printed, as prescribed by regulations, in the English language, and directly under each line of the English text, on each of the above-mentioned certificates, there may be printed the text of said certificate in a foreign language.

In executing these certificates, however, all blanks to be filled in with amounts shall be filled in using the United States dollar values.

These certificates shall be of the same size as prescribed by regulations for all certificates of ownership.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Rug Prices to Go Up.

Apropos the recent report that buyers were looking for lower prices on carpet and rugs after Jan. 1 comes the announcement of a prominent firm that it will make substantial advances on certain lines after that date. These advances will, it is said, range from 45 to 60 cents apiece on rugs. Other well-known lines will also be raised about 50 cents, it is rumored.

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New Pocket Calendar Offered.

A local concern is featuring something new in pocket memorandum books, calendars, and engagement books. This new device consists of twelve pads of paper printed similar to the ordinary desk calendar, one for each month, and a steel holder, in which one pad can be inserted. The calendar sheets and holder are in turn inserted into a leather case. Notes and engagements can be recorded for future reference, and as each day passes the sheet can be torn out.

***

Local Hardware Situation.

The export demand in the local hardware market is said to be considerably better than for domsetic use. This, according to one of the leading wholesalers, is particularly true of Latin-American markets. Practically the only current business being done in Mexico is with certain foreign-controlled concerns. Cutlery importers are optimistic regarding the business outlook for the coming year, and their roadmen are preparing to start soon after Jan. 1.

***

Dress Goods Trade Is Doing Well.

Despite the quiet that prevails at the moment on merchandise for Spring delivery in the local dress goods trade, there are few merchants who say uncomplimentary things of the season as a whole. In fact, more than one of them will admit that business has kept up surprisingly well in the face of the tariff and currency bill agitations. Several kinds of fabrics, notably wool crepes, crepes of silk and wool, and certain medium grade worsteds, have been sold up and withdrawn.

***

Drafting Bill to Guard Accounts.

Continued effort on the part of certain local credit men to protect their firms against loss arising from the secret hypothecation of accounts receivable by their customers is now bearing fruit. Under the direction of the Legal Committee of the National Association of Credit Men a bill is now being drafted for presentation to the Legislature of this State which will regulate the practice of hypothecation in a way that will guard the interests of those vitally concerned in such transactions. It is understood that the proposed bill will require the financial companies which buy accounts of mercantile concerns immediately to notify the creditors of the latter firms that transfers are being made.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or at the Bureau's office, Room 337, Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,249. CANNED AND BOTTLED GOODS AND BISCUITS.—A report from an American Consul states that a general merchant in his district desires to receive catalogues with price lists and discounts on canned and bottled goods and on biscuits. Correspondence should be in English.

12,250. LATHE.—The Victorian Railways Commissioners invite tenders for one high-speed, self-acting, sliding, and surfacing axle lathe. The specifications, &c., may be obtained of the Secretary, Spencer Street, Melbourne, Australia, upon payment of $4.87.

12,251. QUARRY MACHINERY.—An American Consul reports that parties who will open and operate in the near future a quartz quarry in his district have asked to be placed in communication with manufacturers in the United States of machinery specially designed for handling quartz, such as crushing and grinding machinery, gravity tramway transportation, and other machinery used in the handling of quartz. It is intended to use the quartz in the manufacture of fire brick, pottery, abrasive implements, and abrasive substances.

12,252. ELECTRIC PIANO PLAYER.—A report from an American Consul states that a wealthy resident of a Mediterranean country desires to purchase for his own use an electric piano player. Correspondence may be in English. Quotations should be given cost, insurance, and freight city of destination, if possible. The inquirer will pay cash against documents.

12,253. BRICK-MAKING MACHINERY AND TOOLS.—A business man in a European country informs an American Consular officer that he desires to import brick-making machinery and appliances used in connection with brick making. He is anxious to make these purchases in the United States, and would like to hear from American manufacturers of such equipment.

12,254. NAILS, BARBED, MALLEABLE FITTINGS, DOOR TRACK HANGERS.—An American Consul in Great Britain reports that he has interested firms in his district. A British firm is interested in these articles. Catalogues and price lists are desired.

12,256. COTTON YARNS.—About 100,000 pounds of cotton yarn and thread are sold each year to the peasants of one district for home weaving. The greater part of the fabrics made are woven from heavy unbleached yarns (Nos. 10, 12, and 14,) and there is also a good demand for the finer bleached threads (Nos. 20 to 24.) As shipping facilities are good, prices should be quoted c. i. f. city of destination, and arrangements made regarding credit.

12,257. CASH REGISTERS.—A West Indies concern is anxious to secure the agency or representation for a certain city or territory of American cash registers.

12,258. COALING PLANTS AND SAND HOUSES.—The Ottawa, Canada, Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway have advertised for tenders, until Jan. 7, for the construction of six 200-ton mechanical coaling plants with sand houses complete, at Monk Bridge Fitzpatrick, Parent, Doucet, and O'Brien, all in the Province of Quebec.

12,259. POTATO FLOUR AND BLEACHED STRAW PULP. A trade organization in a European country requests the names of importers, in the U. S., of potato flour and bleached straw pulp.

12,260. SUPPLIES FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—Proposals for furnishing supplies for the various depts. of the Govt. at Boma for the year 1914-15 will be received by the Director of Supplies, Interior of Congo, Rue du Greffe Boma, Congo, until March 19, 1914. These supplies include such articles as brushes, candles, sponges, alcohol, matches, soap, petrol, benzine, &c. Bids will be received for a part or for all of the supplies required.

12,261. FRAMES FOR LOCOMOTIVES OF VANADIUM SPECIAL STEEL.—A business man in the district deires to form a connection with an American manufacturer of frames for locomotives made of vanadium special steel.

No. 12,262. MATS.—A foreign legation requests the names of importers of mats in leading cities of U. S.

No. 12,263. GLAZED KID LEATHER.—A Russian asks for offers from Am. mfrs. of fine glazed kid leather for export to Russia. He needs a large quantity of this leather for the wholesale trade.

No. 12,264. AMERICAN GOODS FOR RUSSIA.—Manager of foreign trade assn. in Russia requests names of firms in U. S. which want to sell in that country.

No. 12,265. SHIPBUILDING MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES.—A contract has just been awarded to an Italian shipbuilding yard for the const. of a 20,000-ton tank s' amer, and an opportunity is furnished for the sale of American shipbuilding material and steamship supplies. Owing to the fireproof construction of oil-carrying steamers, there is an opening for the sale of steel for decks, &c., as well as steel for the hull.

No. 12,266. WATCHES.—The officials of Government railways intend placing a contract for about 17,000 watches. The cost of each watch is to be about $2.50 to $2.70 net in the country in question. These watches are to be of a special kind, stemless, to close tightly, to be wound by key.

No. 12,267. RICE BRAN.—An importer and exporter in Germany desires to get into touch with millers in the U. S. with a view to importing rice bran into Germany. He is in a position to sell on that market in lots of 1,000, 2,000, and 5,000 tons at a time.

No. 12,268. "OZOKERITE."—A resident of a European country desires to get in touch with American manufacturers or exporters of a product called "ozokerite."

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

According to recent estimates of customs officials, Paraguay's imports in 1913 were valued at $5,090,425, against $6,782,830 in 1911. The total imports into that Republic from the United States amounted to $304,888 in 1912, compared with $375,896 in the preceding year.

The first direct shipment of American apples to Stavanger, Norway, is said to have been satisfactory both in quality and price. The Norwegian dealers say that they will continue importing direct.

The new budget bill of Brazil contains a clause authorising the continuation of the preferential treatment on certain products from the United States. No general revision of the tariff is provided for.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD COMPANY, THE FOURTEENTH STREET STORE, HENRY SIEGEL COMPANY, HENRY SIEGEL & CO., THE MERCHANTS' EXPRESS COMPANY, and HENRY SIEGEL & CO., Bankers.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed William A. Marble and John S. Sheppard, Jr., receivers for the Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, Henry Siegel Company, Boston; Henry Siegel & Co., wholesale, and the Merchants' Express Company in an equity suit brought against them by the Siegel Stores Corporation. The receivers' bond was fixed at $50,000. Judge Hough also appointed Henry Melville receiver for Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, which business was carried on by Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, and fixed his bond at $50,000 in the same equity suit. The suit was filed by Shearman & Sterling, attorneys for the preservation of the assets. Rosenberg & Levis are attorneys for the receivers, and Rose & Paskus are attorneys for the defendants.

CHARLES F. WILDEY & SON.—Charles F. Wildey and Charles F. Wildey, Jr., who compose the firm of Charles F. Wildey & Son, proprietors of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Chambers Street and West Broadway, and of the Herald Square Hotel, at 116 West Thirty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel J. Goldsmith. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by Yankauer & Davidson for these creditors: James T. Smith, Inc., $408; Brannhall, Deane & Co., $540, and John L. Rademacher, $121. It was alleged that they were insolvent and made preferential payments. Judge Holt appointed Samuel J. Goldsmith receiver on application of Yankauer & Davidson, fixed his bond at $12,500, and authorized him to carry on business thirty days.

GREENBERG BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Greenberg Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Uhr & Schneider, $1,043; Miller & Schechter, $25, and Goldstein Brothers & Brucker, $100. Judge Holt appointed Abram Grayhead receiver, bond $2,500. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $6,000. They operate retail stores in South Norwalk, Conn., and St. Paul, Minn. The partners are Edward L. and Jacob C. Greenberg, and they have been in business eighteen years.

LEATHER GOODS SPECIALTY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Leather Goods Specialty Company at 49 East Forty-second Street by these creditors: Bemer & Freedman, $757; Jack Eisenberg, $125 and Bond Manufacturing Company, $100. It was alleged that the company was insolvent and made preferential payments to the Broadway-Cortlandt Company, $750; Joseph Milbank, $612 and Bartlett Bros & Hall, $300. Judge Holt appointed Abram S. Gilbert receiver of the assets, which are estimated at more than $5,000.

A. JOSEPH KAMARON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. Joseph Kamaron, of 2,123 Fifth Avenue by these creditors; B. Tannenbaum, $338; Max L. Rosenstein, $94, and Samuel Wolman, $85. Judge Holt appointed Alex A. Tausky receiver; bond $500.

CHARLES L. BARDIN, salesman of 823 Hone Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,736 and no assets.

ADHESIVE GIMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the Federal Court has appointed McDougall Hawkes and Jeremiah P. Murphy receivers, bond $20,000, for the Adhesive Gimp Manufacturing Company of Valatie, N. Y., in an equity suit brought by the Lenox Novia Worsted Company of Timkhannoch, Penn., a creditor for $20,000. The company asserts that it is solvent but is unable to meet maturing obligations. Liabilities are given nominal assets $150,000, and actual assets $120,000. The company has a plant at Valatie comprising a factory, ten houses, and seven acres of land. The company began business in New York City, moved to Valatie in 1902, and in 1908 enlarged the factory to manufacture sweaters and sweater coats.

BALLMAN BROTHERS, manufacturers of children's dresses at 88 Hester Street, have made an assignment to Moses Senft. The partners are Harry and William. The deed was signed only by William.

SARAH AND HANNAH BLUMENFIELD, dealers in millinery and furs at 1,078 Third Avenue, have made an assignment to Samuel J. Clair.

F. M. ANDREWS & CO.—Judge Holt has appointed George M. Clarke receiver for F. M. Andrews & Co., architects, of 1 Madison Avenue, in place of Cornelius W. Wickersham, who has resigned, and fixed the bond at $10,000.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

Alpern, Abraham—Blum Co., $837.
Adler, Charles & Clara—F. A. Colt, $6,036.
Bernard, Sidney W.—S. Tombacher et al., $248.
Brunner, Henry—G. A. Mower, $270.
Beveridge, James W.—M. A. St. John, $1,713.
Bernstein, Abraham—William Gleichmann & Co., $677.
Berman, Isaac—S. Blaustein, et al., $127.
Bunn, Frederick—Security Bank of N. Y., $1,108.
Caterson, Sarah J., adm.—R. J. Caterson, $1,457.
Conlan, Margaret T.—M. G. France, $2,704.
Cohen, Samuel—Barker Bond Lumber Co., $271.
Crawford, Edwin H.—Lawrence Holding Co., $87.
Clemens, Wm.—E. C. Kindelberger, et al., $113.
Cusano, Dominick & Joseph Dower—Globe Indemnity Co. of N. Y., $1,235.
Casselberry, Jacob R.—A. Tittenberg, costs, $137.
Clarke, Arthur—R. Koether, $242.
Carroll, John—H. Schoonmaker, et al., $250.
Christian, Charles & Peter A. Steinroeder—O. Rosenbloom, $1,151.
Cohen, Clarence M.—R. H. Thomas, costs, $138.
Cox, Florence—C. P. Goldsmith, et al., $154.
Doubleday, Willie M.—Briarcliff Realty Co., $207.
Dailey, Wm. J.—J. B. Burnet, $156.
Dey, John F.—Adirondack Trust Co., $1,599.
Friedman, Louis & Frank Harskovitz—A. Dimon, costs, $136.
Gleason, Michael, guardian—J. M. Horton & Pearson Co., costs, $116.
Glantz, Morris—Bernheim Distilling Co., $146.
Graber, Julius—E. C. Christensen, $9,250.
Gilman, Deborah—Max Koppel, Inc., $158.
Gottlieb, Leon and William—A. Kroun et al., $111.
Goldberg, Barney—Levy Dairy Co., $281.
Guggenheim, Emanuel A.—A. Berkowitz, $1,474.
Hammond, Samuel A.—Palmer Lime and Cement Co., $294.
Holder, Frederick D.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $105.
Halpern, Abraham—M. Jawitz, $101.
Herman, Isidor—M. Manowitz, $326.
Israel, Nan—N. Pollin et al., $125.
Jacoby, Herman, and Morris Salvin—J. Salovin, $124.
James, Elisha—National Surety Co., $346.
Jaeger, Henry—B. C. Samuel et al., $196.
Kirsch, Fred F.—J. P. Day, $307.
Kaiser, Cora—Owners Syndicate Co., $333.
Kaplan, Joseph E.—National Casket Co., $289.
Krohn, Samuel—J. E. Fink, $430.
Levin, Morris—Heslock Real Estate Co., $137.
McCloskey, Donald H.—H. Pressman, $828.
Mcdonald, James F.—E. J. Wilson, $225.
McEntee, James D.—Greason Mfg. Co., $867.
Mulligan, William—L. Levy, $268.
Mooney, Harry R.—E. J. Kahn, $552.
McNaught, Edwin A.—E. F. Westheimer et al., $454.
Nelson, Horatio—J. Van Lengerke et al., $631.
Norwell, William S.—M. Katz, $567.
Newman, L. Sidney—R. H. Donnelly, $103.
Nissen, Julius—L. R. Engelman, Inc., $145.
Nielsen, Benjamin—G. Nielsen, $5,241.
Nathanson, Louis, and Barnett—L. Lessler, $442.
Nagler, Ungar, and Nathan—W. R. Ellison & Co., $113.
Obray, Salena and Michael—A. Cleric, $274.
Pols, Henry—G. Eckhaus, $192.
Ratner, Jacob, and Morris B. Sragow—H. Sherman, $126.
Riley, Frank N.—Minck Bros. & Co., $155.
Plunkett, Christopher—William McShane Plumbing Supply Co., $278.
Quencer, Mary A.—A. Bruen et al., $988.
Scharp, Solomon—A. O. Choate, $123.
Steinberg, Frances, and Rose Landau—A. Sovinsky, $125.
Stone, David—J. & J. Cohn, $154.
Shapiro, George, and Philip A. Star—S. Holinger, $145.
Simon, Clara and Harry—M. Cohen, $20,521.
Schaer, Mary and Hermon F.—T. H. Van Wart, $207.
Schiff, Herman H.—J. Sorin & Co., $871.
Szabo, Basil—J. Briskman, $145.
Spies, Jacob—Nunnally Co., $100.
Sieberich, Herman, Jr.—George E. Loeffler Land and Improvement Co., $129.
Tuttle, Walter V.—Lehn & Fink, $458.
Thorn, Fanny R.—H. E. Thompson, $3,534.
Turchill, Julius—J. S. Boyd, $127.
Smith, Edwin P.—Wiomore Realty Co., $161
Sherman, Arthur E.—Montclair Bels Cigar Co., $149.
Schleman, Mary—M. Naughton, costs, $107.
Weil, Sallie—P. Ottenl, $2,781.
White, Donald J.—Frank Brewery, $709.
Wallace, Wm. T., adm.—M. H. Scott, $1,758.
Weiner, Moses—H. Grand, $101.
Werner, Samuel—S. S. Linthicum et al., $147.
Walker, James J.—Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Co., Ltd., $419.
Whitman, Clarence P.—F. W. Geller, $177.
Zierfeld, Florens, Jr.—F. De Wolfe et al., $406.
American Bldg. Corp.—M. Koboe, $890.
American Palace Car Co.—Adirondack Trust Co., $197.
Crown & Keystone Distributing Co.—Montclair Bels Cigar Co., $166.
Freeman Bernstein, Inc.—A. Adams, $204.
Greater N. Y. Lunch Rooms Co.—A. Kahn, $142.
Home Painting Co.—A. L. Kass, $1,153.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GRAHAM & CO.,
Bankers,
435 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the title of Graham & Co., expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued under the same firm name by

HOWARD S. GRAHAM,
LEWIS H. PARSONS,
HENRY P. VAUX.

December 31, 1913.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 56 Wall St NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

Bonds Which Inspire Confidence and Yield Fair Interest Returns

To the prudent man, who invests conservatively, the year 1914 brings with it many opportunities to obtain good security combined with a fair rate of interest. This fact is evidenced by the returns now to be had on sound investment bonds, in which a full measure of confidence can be reposed:

Par Value	Annual Income
$100	$4.50 to $5.00
$500	$22.50 " $30.00
$1000	$45.00 " $60.00

If you would be interested in informing yourself as to the strong security behind Underlying Railroad Bonds, Municipal Bonds, Equipment Bonds, Terminal Bonds, and Public Utility Bonds, we shall be pleased to send you

Bond Circular 1195
"Earning Power of Money."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York

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January 1914
BOND LIST

Send for our latest circular describing a number of

Railroad Equipment
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} BONDS

Mailed free on request.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
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Reinvestment

of your January funds can profitably be arranged for at this time through our selected list of High Grade investments, combining security, marketability, and opportunities for enhancement in value, yielding from

4.80% to 6%

Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway, New York
Boston — Chicago — Detroit
Providence — Newport — Hartford

Canadian Timber

Forest of 404,000 acres. Pulp and saw mills on railroad and tide water. Lumber values doubled in last few years. Property values many times

6% Mortgage.

Full particulars on request.

White & Co
BANKERS
30 Pine Street, New York
LONDON — LIVERPOOL

Exempt from Income Tax

Municipal Bonds

Yielding from 4% to 4.90%

Legal for savings banks and trust funds.

Particulars on application.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

O'Gara Coal Co. 5s
Millen & South Western 5s
Chattanooga Ry & Lt. Ref. 5s
and other issues dealt in

F. J. LISMAN & CO.
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
30 Broad St., New York
PHILADELPHIA — CHICAGO — HARTFORD
Stk. Exch. Bldg. 108 S. LaSalle St. 39 Pearl St.

BONDS FOR INVESTORS

MEGARGEL & CO.
BANKERS
35 Pine Street New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Further Small Reaction, but Investment Demand Improves.

Evidence of increasing investment demand for securities was one of the encouraging phases of yesterday's security markets. There were indications that investments were being made in anticipation of the employment of surplus income from the January disbursements and bond brokers reported a considerable scattering demand for many issues of bonds in which there has recently been relatively little trading. Tax exempt bonds figured rather prominently in this movement, and interest of a particular sort attached to the increased strength which was displayed by United States Government bonds.

The 2 per cent. bonds are of course governed by special factors, but the continued rise in those bonds is not without significance in connection with the general investment position as the year draws to a close. They sold yesterday in the over-the-counter trading at better than 98, and at the close were quoted at 98 bid. The significant fact in this department of the bond market is that numerous offerings of 2 per cents., which for a long time were being made by national banks in many parts of the country appear to a large extent to have been withdrawn. This rather decided change for the better has apparently a twofold explanation. It reflects in the first place the very great probability that practically all the national banks will join the new system. A further consideration is that in the opinion of some of those who studied very closely the various proposals for the handling of the Government 2 per cent. bonds, the provisions finally incorporated in the currency law are more advantageous from the viewpoint of the holders of these bonds than any of the other proposals which took more or less tangible form during the discussion of the bill.

A cheerier aspect than many had expected on the eve of the year-end was presented by the foreign bourses, and while our own stock market showed further reaction the movement was confined to very moderate scope. Since the current setback began the general level of prices has lost about five-eighths of a point out of a total advance of about 3½ points from Dec. 15 and Dec. 26. In view of the extent of the profit taking invited by this advance, and in view of the continued efforts of the bear party to turn prices downward again this recession must be regarded as small under the circumstances. Yesterday the market had to contend with the news of a large commercial failure, the effect of which, however, was lessened by the fact that it did not come altogether as a surprise to the financial district, and by recognition of the fact that special conditions of limited application accounted for this failure.

Developments in the afternoon did not bear out earlier indications of a decided stiffening in the call money market. Renewals for the most part were made at 6 per cent., and that proved the highest rate of the day. In the afternoon loans were made as low as 2 per cent. A firm rate to-day was very generally expected, but the decline in the price of day-to-day money yesterday afternoon carried the inference that preparations for the first of the year payments had neared completion. The hardening of call money in recent days has not prevented an easing of the market for time loans, and the good demand for high-grade short-term notes and the relaxing tendency which seems to be making its appearance in the commercial paper market are further indications of an improving monetary position. Sentiment is by no means uniform in the financial district, and numerous reservations are made in some of the favorable opinions which are being expressed, but those reservations for the most part have to do with matters which were subject of discussion while prices were receding, and which may, therefore, to a large extent have been discounted in advance of the improvement which has lately appeared in the stock market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@6 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The renewal rate was 6 per cent.

Time money rates were 4½@5 per cent. for thirty days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names, with some transactions at 5¾ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges, $373,411,325; balances, $24,525,589; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $457,129.

The local banks have lost $3,026,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

The discount rate in Paris yesterday was 3% per cent.; in Berlin, 4½ per cent.; in London, 4½ per cent. for short bills and for three months' bills. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 33½c. The Berlin check rate was 20 marks 50 pfennigs. Money was 4½ per cent. in London and 6¼ per cent. in Berlin for the settlement.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8525; low, $4.8515; last, $4.8525.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8610.
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅜ less 5-64; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.
Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16; check, 94⅝.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ plus 1-32; check, 5.21⅝ plus 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.11; check, 40.04.
Belgium—Cable, 5.24⅜ plus 1-32; check, 5.24⅝ less 5-64.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81⅜; 90 days, $4.79½.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81⅛; 90 days, $4.79¼.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅜ plus 1-32.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25⅝; 90 days, 5.26⅜ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞ plus 1-32; 90 days, 93⅝ plus 1-32.
Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.05; 90 days, 39.5o.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London at 26⅝d per ounce, and ¼c lower in New York, at 57½c per ounce.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was quiet, but tin displayed an easier tendency.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

Standard copper—	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot			14¾	14¾
December			14¾	14¾
January	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
February	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
March	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
Spelter	5.25	5.40	5.25	5.40
Lead	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.20
Tin	37¼	37½	37⅜	37⅝

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Monday, follow:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	66	0	0	66	0	0
Copper, futures	66	10	0	66	6	3
Pig tin, spot	170	12	6	171	10	0
Pig tin, futures	172	0	0	173	5	0

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead, £17 17s 6d, up 2s 6d. Speiter, £21 12s 6d, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 50s, off 4½d.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Receivership Checks the Rise.

The bullish element in stocks was having a good time yesterday morning when news of the big dry goods store receivership abruptly unsettled prices. The market was very firm at the start and increased its advantage until the more prominent shares were up about a point all around. Then the advance was summarily checked. As far as could be judged little liquidation occurred after prices began to ease off, but floor traders were active on the short side, and the buying power was substantially reduced at the close.

***

Central Leather's Reserve Fund.

To correct an impression that the company was preparing to create a reserve fund from earnings to retire its bonds before maturity Directors of the Central Leather Company said yesterday that capital and not income would make up the special fund. When plans are finally worked out a portion of the receipts from timber cut on the company's property will be applied to the reserve account. The sale of timber represents the conversion into cash of capital assets, in which the stockholder is not entitled to a share in the way of dividends, but which may be properly used to retire funded obligations of the company. It is not expected that a fixed amount of the bonds will be drawn for retirement yearly. Instead, the Directors probably will use a percentage of the fund and the accumulated interest on it for the purchase from time to time bonds in the open market.

***

Chamber Postpones Action.

The Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce decided yesterday to consider for another month the resolution presented by Herbert A. Scheftel calling for an organization to protect the general interests of security owners. The committee did not make public the trend of discussion, but it is understood that the members are undecided whether it is within the province of the Chamber to act as sponsor for a national movement of the sort urged by Mr. Scheftel. When the resolution was presented it was referred to the Executive Committee for discussion before the membership as a whole voted upon it.

***

Copper Stocks Rise and Fall.

Improvement of sentiment in the copper metal market as the result of the rise to 15 cents a pound found an early reflection in the copper stocks. Under active buying Amalgamated, Smelters, Utah and Tennessee Copper advanced strongly for a time, but when the reaction set in all except Tennessee went down as fast as they had gone up. At the close Amalgamated was the weakest of the speculative group and contributed more to the turnover for the day than any other issue except Reading and Steel.

***

The Way Out.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, said yesterday of the business outlook for the New Year:

"Official Washington has for a long time—prior indeed to Mr. Wilson's coming—feared to compromise itself by admitting that the business men of the nation are honest. A reputation as a 'trust buster' has been assumed to be the correct thing for the politically ambitious. Between the misdeeds of financial and business crooks on the one side and the demands of political expediency on the other, business itself has for some years been plucked, harried and badly damaged. The largest hope of the immediate future lies in this: that the dominant political party will supplement its remarkable record in legislation by a progamme which gives no quarter to law breakers but does sympathize with honest business. If that should come about soon, we may be happy again before 1914 has passed its meridian."

***

L. & N. Issue Strong.

An unusual spurt of activity brought about a quick advance yesterday in the Louisville & Nashville's Atlanta, Knoxville & Cincinnati Division 4s. Bond men say that the issue has been selling somewhat under the line for bonds of its class and that the receipt of a large order was sufficient to bring about the advance. The first sale yesterday was made at an advance of ⅝ above 86¾, the previous close, and on sales of $35,000 the price moved up to 89, where a gain of 2¼ points was held for a time. The bond market was much stronger yesterday in anticipation of a good investment demand to come with the turn of the year.

***

Willard More Hopeful.

President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, who was in New York yesterday, said that while he expected another decrease in the gross revenues of his road for the current month, he did not believe that the showing would be as unfavorable as that for November. In that month gross revenues decreased $1,114,000 and the net $1,132,000.

***

An Expensive Telegram.

The suit of Weld & Co., against the Postal Telegraph Company to recover damage alleged to have been suffered through mistake of a telegraph operator is to be tried for a third time. A telegram from Weld ordering a New Orleans broker to sell 20,000 bales of cotton at 12.70 was made to read 12.07, causing a loss of $27,565. In the first trial the brokers got a verdict for $10,000, which was increased to $36,684 on the appeal. The Court of Appeals, in granting a new trial, says that if the defendant was guilty only of ordinary negligence, the plaintiff cannot recover.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	335	338
Am. Light & Traction pf	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	10	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
Am. Gas & Electric	65	68
Am. Gas & Electric pf	46	48
Am. Power & Light	58	60
American Public Utilities	74	76
American Public Utilities pf	44	46
Appalachian Power Company	70½	72½
Appalachian Power Company pf	10	15
Cities Service	30	31
Cities Service pf	79	81
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	66	68
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	54	56
Denver Gas & E. gen. 5s	76	78
*Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	97½	100
Empire District Electric	54	60
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Federal Light & Traction	70	75
Federal Light & Traction pf	22	24
Gas & Electric Securities	70	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	90	100
Lincoln Gas & Electric	75	80
Montana Power Co.	26	30
Montana Power Co. pf	38	39
Northern Ontario L. & P.	95½	97
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	10	15
Northern State Power	59	63
Northern States Power pf	113½	115
Ozark Power & Water Co	65	68
Pacific Gas & Electric	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	33½	34½
Republic Ry. & Light Co	80	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	15	17
Southern California Edison	65	69
Southern California Edison pf	83½	85½
Standard Gas & Electric	95	97
Standard Gas & Electric pf	6½	7½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power Co	25	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	12½	13½
United Light & Rys.	90	90
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	78	80
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	74½	76½
United Utilities Co.	71	73
*United Utilities Co. pf	25	30
Utah Securities	97½	101
Utilities Improvement	15	17
Utilities Improvement pf	39	41
Western Power	66	68
Western Power pf	16	17
*Ex dividend.	52	...

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Continue the Curb Market Feature, but Their Prices Move Irregularly.

The oil issues were irregular in the outside security market, with a decline in Standard Oil of Nebraska of 14 points, and an advance in Standard Oil of Ohio of 10 points. Pierce Oil gained 2 points, and Washington Oil 1. Nearly all the other issues closed lower. New York State 4½s, when issued, sold at 105½ to 105⅝.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Br.-Am. Tob.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½
200	B.-A. Tob., new	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
5	Con. Rub. Tire	40	40	40	40
40	Con. R. T. pf.	107	107	107	107
700	Man. Transit.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
100	Mar. of Am.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Maxwell Mot.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
525	Pue. Sm. & R.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
4,500	Riker-Hegan	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¼
200	Tob. Prod. pf.	8½	7⅞	7½	7½
1,400	U. C. St. Co. of Am.	84½	84½	84½	84½
100	U. C. St. Co. of Am. pf.	110⅞	111⅜	110⅞	111⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Anglo-Am. Oil, new	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
28	Atlantic Refining	795	781	787
70	Continental Oil	227	224	224
150	Ohio Oil	142	139	140
350	Pierce Oil	147	144½	145
50	South Penn Oil	70	66	68
125	Standard Oil of Cal.	277	273	274
75	Standard Oil of Ind.	265	262	264
40	Standard Oil of Neb.	418	414	415
90	Standard Oil of N. J.	430	416	416
70	Standard Oil of Ohio	403	401	401
30	Swan & Finch Co.	380	364	370
100	Washington Oil	320	315	320
		50	46	49

MINING STOCKS.

300	Boston Mon.	5⅜	5½	5⅜
700	Braden Cop.	1	1⅛	1
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	*Cana. G. S.	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,800	*Caribou C'bit.	68	10	10
700	Cop. M. Con.	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	*Florence	26	26	26
1,200	Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜
1,000	*Greenwater	30½	30½	30½
1,200	Kerr Lake	6	6	6
500	La Rose Con.	4½	4½	4½
100	Mason Valley	2	2	2 1-16
7,000	McKin.-Dar.	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	*Nevada Hills	1	1 1-16	1
100	Ohio Copper	46	46	46
5,000	Tono. Ext.	1 13-16	⅛	1 13-16
4,700	*Tono. Merger	55	55	53
200	‡Tono. Min.	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Tularosa	7-16	7-16	7-16
3,000	*W. E. Con.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
3,000	W. E. Ext.	5	5	5

BOND,

$450,000	N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	105⅝	105 11-16	105½

*Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend.

***

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.
Houston Oil	13	16	16	
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs.	7¾	8	7¾	8
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	180	190	180	190
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	21½	22	21½	22
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	7	7½	7	7½
U. S. Light & Heat	17	19	17	19
U. S. L. & H. pf.	5	6	5	6
Willys Overland	20	25	20	25
	59	62	59	62

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Bedimont	3	3½	3	3¼
Bailey	6	8	5	6
Beaver Consol.	30	32	30	32
Buffalo Mines	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
Butte-New York	¾	1	¾	1
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Fraction	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	¼	3-16	
Davis-Daly Cop.	1 15-16	2 1-16	1 15-16	2 1-16
Dome Mines	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
El Paso Con.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	3
First National	3¼	3½	2¾	3
Gold Hill	16	18	16	18
Greene-Cananea	6⅝	6¾	5½	6¼
Halifax Tonopah	1⅞	2	1¾	1⅞
Hollinger	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
Nipissing Mines Co.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
Standard Silver-Lead	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Stewart	1⅜	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
Tonopah Belmont	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
United Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
United Copper, pfd.	3	5	3	5
Wett. Silver Mines	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2½	2	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	143	148	143	148
Can. Pac. 6% notes	101	101½	101	101½
Chicago Elevated 5s	94	96	92	94
Cons. Rub. Tire 4s	64½	65½	64½	65½
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
Western Pacific 5s	73	75	73	75

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, March, 1963	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4½s, May, 1957	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4½s, Nov., 1957	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4½s, May, 1917	101⅜	...	101⅜	...
4½s, Nov., 1917	101⅜	...	101⅜	...
4½s, Mar., 1930-90	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s, March, 1962	99½	99⅝	99	99¾
4s, Sept., 1960	99½	99⅝	99	99¾
4s, May, 1959	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s, Nov., 1958	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s, May, 1957	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s, Nov., 1956	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s, Nov., 1955	94	96	94	95
4s, Nov., 1936	95	95	94	95
4s, 1918-1919	95½	96¼	95	96½
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	84½	85½	84½	99½
3½s, May, 1954	84½	85½	84½	85¼
3½s, 1950-1954	83	84½	83	84½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12¼	12¾	12½	12½
Atlantic Refining	780	790	785	790
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	168	168	168	170
Chesebrough Mfg	665	675	665	675
Colonial Oil	130	140	120	130
Continental Oil	225	230	215	225
Crescent Pipe Line	57	58	57	57
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	340	345	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	180	183	181	185
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	140	136	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	138	141	140	143
National Transit	39	41	40	41
New York Transit	316	321	316	320
Northern Pipe Line	114	116	114	118
Ohio Oil	144	146	148	148
Prairie Oil & Gas	425	429	428	431
Prairie Pipe Line	241	244	240	243
Solar Refining	340	350	345	353
Southern Pipe Line	241	244	240	243
South Penn. Oil	273	278	275	280
S. W. P. Pipe Lines	150	153	150	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	263	265	265	268
Standard Oil (Ind.)	413	416	415	419
Standard Oil (Kan.)	470	480	470	480
Standard Oil (Ky.)	665	675	660	675
Standard Oil (Neb.)	445	455	425	425
Standard Oil (N. J.)	400	402	400	400
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	172	176	174	176
Standard Oil (Ohio)	367	372	358	363
Swan & Finch	310	325	310	325
Union Tank Line	88	91	89	91
Vacuum Oil	185	197	195	198
Washington Oil	48	51	47	50
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,800	3,000	2,400	2,600

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	90	92	90	92
British-American	23½	23¾	23½	23¾
British-Am., new	23¾	24	23¾	23¾
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M.	185	190	185	190
J. S. Young	140	150	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	182	188	182	188
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	225	230	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	125	135	125	135
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	240	248	245	250
Tobacco Products	100	104	104	104
Tobacco Products pf.	100	150	100	150
United Cigar Stores	84½	84½	82½	84½
United Cig. Stores pf.	108	108	94½	94½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.09	Julia	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.06
Andes	.04	Kennedy Con.	.04
Belcher	.62	Mexican	.13
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.18
Challenge Con.	.13	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.06	Savage	.03
Confidence	.38	Seg. Belcher	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	.11
Crown Point	.10	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.31
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.60	Comb. Fract.	.06
Jim Butler	.77	D'field Daisy	.01
McNamara	.09	D'field Bl. B.	.01
Midway	.88	Florence	.24
Mispah Exten	.30	G'field Con. M.	1.42
Montana	1.20	G'field Merger	.10
North Star	.88	Jumbo Exten.	.13
Rescue Eula	.10	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.85	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.14	Vernal	.05
West End	1.27½	Nevada Hills	.45
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.36
Atlanta	.15	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6¼	6⅝	Jackpot	5	5⅜
Elkton	51	51⅝	Kearney	57	58½
El Paso	282	290	Old Gold	1¾	2¼
Findlay	2	2½	Portland	101	102
Gold Dol.	6¼	7¼	Vindicator	83	85
Isabella	10¼	10½	R. B. H.	3½	4½

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Balt. Elec. pf.	44½	44½	44½
17	Colonial Trust	28	28	28
72	Elkhorn Fuel	12	12	12
10	First Natl. Bank	148½	148½	148½
10	Md. Casualty	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
141	Merch.-Mech. Bank	32½	32½	32½
41	Nor. Central	120	120	120
20	A. S. Line	17	17	17
37	United Ry. & Elec.	25	25	25
11	U. S. Fidel. & Guar.	180	180	180

BONDS.

$5,000	A. C. Line con. 4s	91	91	91
200	A. C. Line con. 4s	92	92	92
6,000	Balt. Elec. 5s, stpd.	97	97	97
3,300	City of Balt. 4s, '58, W. L.	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
4,000	Consol. Coal 6s	100	99¾	100
1,000	Consol. Power 4½s	86	86	86
1,000	Danville Trac. 6s	93	93	93
2,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. D. 5s	46½	46	46½
2,000	N. O. M. & C. 5s	50½	50½	50½
6,000	North Balt. 5s	103½	103½	103½
2,000	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82¼	82¼	82½
2,500	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	62	62	62
400	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s, small	85½	85½	85½
2,000	West. Nor. Car. 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Adventure	1½	1⅜	1½
3	Ahmeek	275	275	275
575	Alaska Gold	21½	21⅛	21⅛
25	Allouez	37	37	37
2,005	Amalgamated	74	73	73⅛
375	American Zinc	18¾	18½	18¾
50	Anaconda	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
50	Ariz. Commercial	4½	4½	4½
660	Butte & Superior	32	31⅜	31½
44	Calumet & Arizona	64	63¾	64
13	Calumet & Hecla	430	425	425
135	Centennial	15	15	15
135	Chino	39¾	39½	39½
195	Copper Range	38½	37½	37½
150	East Butte	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
140	Franklin	3½	3	3¼
1,080	Granby	75½	74½	74¾
68	Greene-Cananea	30⅝	30	30¼
25	Hancock	50	50	50
50	Helvetia	30c	30c	30c
130	Indiana	4⅝	4½	4½
60	Island Creek pf.	84½	83½	84½
100	Isle Royale	19½	19½	19½
50	Kerr Lake	2 7-16	2⅜	2⅜
75	Keweenaw	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
45	Lake	4	4	4
405	La Salle	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
50	Mason Valley	22¾	21⅞	21⅞
65	Miami	44	44	44
10	Mohawk	85½	85½	85½
105	Nipissing	2,857	2,857	2,857
1,357	North Butte	28⅝	28¼	28¼
30	North Lake	6	6	6
10	Old Colony	4	4	4
40	Old Dominion	51	51	51
30	Osceola	78¼	78	78
45	Pond Creek	19	18¾	18⅞
7	Quincy	61	60½	61
10	Ray Consolidated	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
50	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾
135	Shannon	6½	6	6
30	Shattuck	28	27	27
30	Superior & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Superior Copper	26½	25⅞	25⅞
10	Tamarack	30½	30½	30½
410	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
81	U. S. Smelting	41½

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WIFE'S STATUS DEFINED

Permanent Separation Gives Each $3,000 Exemption—Together They Have $4,000 Exemption Jointly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Regulations dealing with the perplexities of the income tax law in its relation to man and wife were issued by the Treasury Department this afternoon. The regulations relate mainly to the specific declaration to be made under the law in making the returns of husband and wife. There has been considerable confusion in the minds of some concerning the practical operation of this part of the law.

Among other things the new regulation speaks of the husband as "the head and legal representative of the household and general custodian of its income," and provides that as such he should make and render the return of the aggregate income of himself and wife. The regulation states that for the purpose of levying the income tax the Government officials "assume" that the husband can "ascertain the total amount of said income."

This paragraph of the new regulations attracted considerable attention to-night among leaders of the suffrage cause, who have campaign headquarters on F Street, within a stone's throw of the Treasury Department. When Miss Alice Paul, who is in charge of these headquarters, was asked about this feature of the regulations, she said the same thing had been tried in England under the income tax law and failed. Miss Paul said that Bernard Shaw, the dramatist, had stated that he was unable to ascertain the income of his wife and could not discover how any other husband might ascertain that fact. He wanted to know what the British Government was going to do about it, she said, and the British Government did nothing.

Both Exempted if Separated.

The text of the new man and wife regulation is as follows:

Every single person, and every married person, not living with husband or wife in the sense below defined, who has a net income exceeding $3,000 per annum, is liable to pay the normal income tax under this law, but in making return for such tax may claim an exemption of $4,000 from their total net income.

Husband and wife, living together, are entitled to an exemption of $4,000 only from the aggregate net income of both, which may be deducted in making the return of such aggregate income for taxation. However, when the husband and wife are separated and living permanently apart from each other, each shall be entitled to the exemption of $3,000.

If the husband and wife, not living apart, have separate estates, the income from both may be made on one return, but the amount of income of each, and the full name and address of both, must be shown in such return.

The husband as the head and legal representative of the household and general custodian of its income should make and render the return of the aggregate income of himself and wife and for the purpose of levying the income tax it is assumed that he can ascertain the total amount of said income.

If a wife has a separate estate, managed by herself as her own separate property, and receives an income of more than $3,000, she may make return of her own income, and if the husband has other net income, making the aggregate of both incomes more than $4,000, the wife's return should be included in her return, in order that a deduction of $4,000 may be made from the aggregate of both incomes. The tax in such case, however, will be imposed only upon so much of the aggregate income of both as shall exceed $4,000.

If either husband or wife separately has an income equal to or in excess of $3,000, a return of annual net income is required under the law, and such return must include the income of both, and in such case the return must be made, even though the combined income of both be less than $4,000.

If the aggregate net income of both exceeds $4,000, an annual return of their combined incomes must be made in the manner stated, although neither one separately has an income of $3,000 per annum. They are jointly and separately liable for such return and for the payment of the tax.

The single or married status of the person claiming the specific exemption shall be determined as of the time of claiming such exemption, if such claim be made within the year for which return is made; otherwise the status at the close of the year.

These regulations supersede the regulations relative to Paragraph C of the Income Tax law, issued under date of Oct. 31, 1913.

PARSONS TAX IS $75,567.

Levied on Part of Estate Appraised at $2,147,878.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 30.—Surrogate Nicoll of Suffolk County has levied a tax of $75,567 on the estate of Mary Llewellyn Parsons, a Summer resident of Huntington. The gross estate was appraised at $2,486,176. The taxable value of the estate was $2,147,878. The will, which was probated several weeks ago, bequeathed about $200,000 to charity.

The taxable part of the estate is divided among Francis B. Swayne, brother, $769,411; Noah H. Swayne, brother, $689,411; Alfred H. Swayne and Noah H. Swayne, nephews, each $137,882; Wager Swayne, nephew, and Virginia Lomas and Eleanor Swayne, nieces, each $136,430.

B. & M. Realty Raises $739,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The Boston & Maine Railroad will soon convert part of its real estate in East Boston into cash through the sale of the old Eastern Railroad property to the Directors of the port for $725,000 and $14,000 in accrued interest. The company wanted $800,000, but compromised for the smaller sum. The property includes an old wharf, which will be replaced by a modern pier.

Stock Exchange Partners to Meet.

The Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms will meet at the Midday Club after the close of the market on Jan. 7 to consider suggestions for improving relations between the brokerage business and the security markets. A slate of officers to be voted for at the first annual meeting in February will be presented by the Nominating Committee.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 30, 1913	$2,159,000
Same day last year	2,346,000
Total year to date	499,316,420
Same period last year	674,215,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change.	86.36 +.06
Same day last year	91.81 +.22

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 4s, coupon	10,000	112½	Argentine Gov 5s	20,000	96⅛	Va. 6s, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	10,000	56	1,000	56¼	4s, 1957
1,000	98	4½s, 1960	3,000	100¼	2,000	100	4½s, May, 1957	29,000	103½	Nov, 1957	1,000
103¼	4½s, 1963	40,000	103½	7,000	103½	Clc. Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s	5,000	72½	2,000	72½	3,000
72¾	2,000	85½	Alb & Susq 3½s	2,000	84½	Am Ag Ch cv 5s	1,000	98½	C, R I & P Ry gen 4s	4,000	83
Lack Steel 5s, 1915	1,000	94	Cent Pac gtd 4s	4,000	91¼	2,000	92	C & E Ill 5s	5,000	89¼	Am Sm Secur 6s
7,000	103¾	Chi, St P, M & O cons 6s	3,000	85½	Am T & T col 4s	3,000	85½	Chi, St P, M & O cons 4½s	1,000	97	10,000e15f
97	83,000	97	6,000	96⅞	Am Thread 4s	1,000	90½	Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s	1,000	93	2,000
90½	1,000	93	Am Tr & Sav	4,000	71	Am Writing Paper 5s	4,000	93½	Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s	1,000	91
1st 4s	5,000	89¾	Del & Hud deb 4s, 1916	1,000	97¼	Am Ar & Co 4½s	2,000	89½	1st & ref 4s	10,000	94¼
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s	1,000	68¼	Det U Ry con 4½s	1,000	93¼	Dist Sec Corp 5s	4,000	63½	2,000	63½	8,000
63⅜	4,000	63⅜	Du P de N P 4½s	6,000	87½	East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	7,000	105	Erie 1st con 4s	3,000	84
1st gen 4s	1,000	71⅜	cv 4s, Ser A	10,000	73½	Series B	10,000	71¾	Gen Motors 5s	1,000	98½
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B	1,000	14	5,000	14¾	5,000	14	5,000	13⅜	Indiana Steel 5s	1,000	98¾
Inter-Met 4½s	6,000	75¾	18,000	76	2,000	75⅝	5,000	75⅞	27,000	75⅞	32,000
76	15,000	76½	76,000	76¼	9,000	76¼	20,000	76	Ill Cent 1st & ref 5s	61,000	97⅞
gtd 4½s	3,000	98⅝	2,000	98½	Int Paper conv 5s	4,000	81	1,000	81½	2,000	82
1,000	83	2,000	83	1,000	82	K C, Ft S & M 4s	4,000	106¼	Lack Steel 5s, 1915	1,000	94
L S & M So 3½s	15,000	85	4s, 1928	5,000	89¼	5,000	89¼	3,000	89¼	1,000	89
1931	4,000	89	Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s	1,000	100⅝	Liby of Myers 5s	3,000	96⅜	1,000	96⅞	Lou & Nash, Atl, Knox & Cin 4s
2,000	87⅜	1,000	87⅞	3,000	87⅞	joint 4s	2,000	87⅜	6,000	87½	registered
2,000	84½	A, T & S F 5s	1,000	99⅞	Atl Coast Line 4s	10,000	91	1st gen 4s	3,000	84	15,000
71⅜	1,000	87⅝	B & O conv 4½s	31,000	90⅜	500	91⅛	11,000	90⅜	40,000	91⅛
B & O prior lien 3½s	5,000	90	1,000	90¼	B & O R 1st 4½s	1,000	98½	Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B	1,000	14	gold 4s
2,000	91⅞	3,000	91⅞	S W Div 3½s	1,000	87⅜	Beth S 1st & ref 5s	2,000	80½	Inter-Met 4½s	6,000
75⅜	B R T gold 5s	1,000	99⅝	18,000	76	3,000	99½	5s, 1918	5,000	75⅝	27,000
75⅞	32,000	76	15,000	76½	4,000	96	Bklyn U El 1st 5s	10,000	96⅜	20,000	76
Cal G & Elec 5s	1,000	91½	Canada So con 5s, Ser A	4,000	103¼	Caro, Clinchfield & Ohio 5s	3,000	97	C of Ga Ry con 5s	3,000	101½
Cent Leather 5s	9,000	97	5,000	97¼	1,000	97½	7,000	103¾	Cent Pac gtd 4s	4,000	91¼
2,000	92	C & N W con 7s	5,000	102½	gen 4s	1,000	93	C, R I & P gen 4s	4,000	83	40,000 c
103½	7,000	103¼	Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s	5,000	72½	2,000	72½	3,000	72¾	1,000	98½
C, R I & P R R 4s	5,000	50¼	1,000	50	Am T & T col 4s	3,000	85½	Chi, St P, M & O deb 6s	2,000	96⅞	10,000e15f
97	19,000	97	10,000e15f	97	83,000	97	6,000	96⅞	Am Thread 4s	1,000	90½
Del & Hud deb 4s, 1916	1,000	93	2,000	97¼	Am Tr & Sav	4,000	71	Am Writing Paper 5s	4,000	93½	Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s
1,000	91	1st & ref 4s	5,000	89¾	Del & Hud deb 4s, 1916	1,000	97¼	Am Ar & Co 4½s	2,000	89½	1st & ref 4s
10,000	94¼	Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s	1,000	68¼	Det U Ry con 4½s	1,000	93¼	Dist Sec Corp 5s	4,000	63½	2,000
63⅜	4,000	63⅜	Du P de N P 4½s	6,000	87½	East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	7,000	105	Erie 1st con 4s	3,000	84
1st gen 4s	1,000	71⅜	cv 4s, Ser A	10,000	73½	Series B	10,000	71¾	Gen Motors 5s	1,000	98½
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B	1,000	14	5,000	14¾	5,000	14	5,000	13⅜	Indiana Steel 5s	1,000	98¾
Inter-Met 4½s	6,000	75¾	18,000	76	2,000	75⅝	5,000	75⅞	27,000	75⅞	32,000
76	15,000	76½	76,000	76¼	9,000	76¼	20,000	76	Ill Cent 1st & ref 5s	61,000	97⅞
gtd 4½s	3,000	98⅝	2,000	98½	Int Paper conv 5s	4,000	81	1,000	81½	2,000	82
1,000	83	2,000	83	1,000	82	K C, Ft S & M 4s	4,000	106¼	Lack Steel 5s, 1915	1,000	94
L S & M So 3½s	15,000	85	4s, 1928	5,000	89¼	5,000	89¼	3,000	89¼	1,000	89
1931	4,000	89	Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s	1,000	100⅝	Liby of Myers 5s	3,000	96⅜	1,000	96⅞	Lou & Nash, Atl, Knox & Cin 4s
2,000	87⅜	1,000	87⅞	3,000	87⅞	joint 4s	2,000	87⅜	6,000	87½	registered
2,000	84½	A, T & S F 5s	1,000	99⅞	Atl Coast Line 4s	10,000	91	1st gen 4s	3,000	84	15,000
71⅜	1,000	87⅝	B & O conv 4½s	31,000	90⅜	500	91⅛	11,000	90⅜	40,000	91⅛
B & O prior lien 3½s	5,000	90	1,000	90¼	B & O R 1st 4½s	1,000	98½	Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B	1,000	14	gold 4s
2,000	91⅞	3,000	91⅞	S W Div 3½s	1,000	87⅜	Beth S 1st & ref 5s	2,000	80½	Inter-Met 4½s	6,000
75⅜	B R T gold 5s	1,000	99⅝	18,000	76	3,000	99½	5s, 1918	5,000	75⅝	27,000
75⅞	32,000	76	15,000	76½	4,000	96	Bklyn U El 1st 5s	10,000	96⅜	20,000	76
Cal G & Elec 5s	1,000	91½	Canada So con 5s, Ser A	4,000	103¼	Caro, Clinchfield & Ohio 5s	3,000	97	C of Ga Ry con 5s	3,000	101½
Cent Leather 5s	9,000	97	5,000	97¼	1,000	97½	7,000	103¾	Cent Pac gtd 4s	4,000	91¼
2,000	92	C & N W con 7s	5,000	102½	gen 4s	1,000	93	C, R I & P gen 4s	4,000	83	40,000 c
103½	7,000	103¼	Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s	5,000	72½	2,000	72½	3,000	72¾	1,000	98½
C, R I & P R R 4s	5,000	50¼	1,000	50	Am T & T col 4s	3,000	85½	Chi, St P, M & O cons 4½s	1,000	97

SAVINGS BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1827
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

Brooklyn Savings Bank

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 PER CENT PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1914 (payable on and after Jan. 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1914, interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the 1st day of January, 1914, may be entitled thereto.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1.
E. B. TUTTLE, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(INCORPORATED 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1913.
On all sums from $5 to $5,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of
THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.
per annum, on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JANUARY 19, 1914.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1914.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR. } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled hereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1914, at the rate of **4** % PER ANN on all sums of and upward $3,000, payable and after Jan ary 19, 1914.
Deposits made before Jan'y 10 will draw interest from Jan'y. 1, 1914.
Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent fre
WILLIAM J. ROOME, Preside
23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913. On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th, 1914.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 15th, 1913.
NOTICE.
Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st, BUT IN FUTURE there will be no time allowance, and to draw interest from April 1st, or July 1st, or October 1st, or January 1st, deposits must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Jan. 1, 1914, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

United States Savings Bank

S. W. Cor. Madison Ave. and 58th St.
A dividend has been declared for the three or six months ending Dec. 31, 1913, at the rate of
THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
per annum on all accounts of $5 and upwards entitled thereto, payable January 19, 1914.
Deposits made on or before January 13th will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.
CHARLES N. TAINTOR, President.
JOHN HYSLOP, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
291, 293, 295 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
The 131st semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of

Four Per Cent.

per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after January 19th. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.
D. S. RAMSAY, Pres. C. A. WHITNEY, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, December 31, 1913.
To the Shareholders of the
Peoples Surety Company of New York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the PEOPLES SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1914, at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing twenty Directors for the ensuing year and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from nine o'clock A. M. until ten o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1913, 3 P. M., to January 14th, 1914, 3 P. M., both days inclusive.
DANIEL A. McCANN, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BARDENHEUER HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Bardenheuer Hygienic Underwear Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that this corporation be forthwith dissolved and to transact any other business which may lawfully come before said meeting.
Dated New York, December 17, 1913.
RUDOLPH BARDENHEUER, President.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Designing and Reproducing Company, Inc., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 White Street, New York City, on the 12th day of January, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
D. S. SANFORD, President.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday the seventh day of January, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, December 27th, 1913, and remain closed until 10 A. M., January 8th, 1914.
C. P. DONNELLY, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus, $7,000,000
COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
60 Broadway
Fifth Ave. & 34th St.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St.
Third Ave. & 148th St.

The following coupons and dividends will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company
60 BROADWAY
On and After January 1st, 1914

Adirondack Home Telephone Co..1st 5s	Mechanical Rubber Co.....1st 6s
Albany Home Telephone Co.....1st 6s	Miami Copper Co.....1st 6s
Alfred Light & Power Co.....1st 5s	Michigan Traction Co.....1st 5s
American Caramel Co.....Deb. 6s	Mountain Home Telephone Co.Genl. 5s
Amherst County, Va.....Road Imp. 5s	Mutual Lt. & Water Co.....5s
Ashland Water Works Co.....1st 5s	Mi Favorita Cigar Co.....1st 6s
Ashtabula Works Co....1st and genl. 5s	New York Belting & Packing Co..1st 5s
Atlanta Water & Elec. Power Co...1st 5s	Noxubie County, Miss....Jail 4½ & 5%
Auburn, N. Y., City of.....Reg. Int.	Oil Fields of Mexico.....Deb. 6s
County of Bergen, N. J.....Various	Penn Water & Power Co.....1st 5s
Blue Ridge Electric Co.....1st 5s	Pensacola Hotel Co.....1st 6s
Boone Gas Co.....1st 5s	Retsof Mining Co.....1st 5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co.....1st 5s	Rockmart, Ga.....Princ. & Int.
Buffalo General Electric Co.....1st 5s	Rhinebeck Water Co.....1st 5s
Burbank Co.....6s	Schenectady Home Telephone Co.1st 6s
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp'n.1st 4s	Sierra & San Francisco Power Co.2nd 6s
Cohoes Waterford Homes Tel. Co.1st 6s	Standard Statistics Co.....1st 5½s
Columbia Gas & Electric Co.....1st 5s	Suffolk Lt., Ht. & Pow. Co.Ref. & Ext. 5s
Consumers Elec. Light & Power Co.1st 5s	Susquehanna Trans. Co. of Pa. 1st Tem.5s
Corning, N. Y., Village of....Sewer, etc.	Syracuse, N. Y., City of.Reg. Int.& Princ.
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co.....1st 5s	United Message Co.....1st 5s
Deutscher Verein.....1st 6s	Upper Hudson Stone Co..1st 6s, Series 'B'
Forty-first Street Realty Co.....2nd 6s	Upper Hudson Stone Co.1st 6s, Series 'A'
Fishkill & Matteawan Equit. Gas Co.1st 6s	Universal Distill. Co...Col. Notes Reg. 6s
General Pipe Line of California....1st 6s	Victor Fuel Company.....1st 5s
Grays Harbor Gas Co.....1st Cons. 5s	Vincennes Citizens St. Railway...1st 5s
Greenville Gas Light Co.....1st 5s	Waterbury, Conn.....Reg. 4s, 4½s, 5s
Greenwood County, S. C.	Waverly, Sayre & Athens Traction Co. 1st Cons. 5s
Gulf, Florida & Alabama R. R....1st 5s	Waynesboro, Ga.....5s
Holly Beach, N. J., City of.....Ref.	Westchester County.....Princ. & Int.
Johann Hoff Company.....2nd 3s	White Rats Realty Co.....6s
Ithaca, N. Y., City of.....Water 4.30s	**JANUARY 2ND, 1914.**
Jackson & Battle Creek Trac. Co..1st 5s	Amherst County, Va.....4½s
Isaac G. Johnson & Co.....1st 5s	Lumber City, Ga.....School 6s
Kanotex Refining Co.....6s	City of Miami, Fla.....7s
Keystone Telephone Co.....1st 5s	Toledo & Indiana Traction Co....1st 5s
Key West, Fla., City of.....Ref. 5s	**JANUARY 15TH, 1914.**
Lawrence, N. Y., Village of....Reg. Int.	Battle Island Paper Co.....1st 5s
F. H. Leggett & Co.....1st 6s	**JANUARY 20TH, 1914.**
Magnolia Petroleum Co.....1st 6s	Guantanamo & West. Ry..Gen. Eq. Tr. 6s

Dividends

PAYABLE DECEMBER 31ST, 1913.
Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company.....Capital Stock
PAYABLE JANUARY 1st & 2nd, 1914.
California Petroleum Corporation..Pref'd | Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.....Preferred
Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.....Beneficial Interest Certificates
The May Department Stores Co...Pref'd | McCall Corporation.....1st Preferred
PAYABLE JANUARY 15TH, 1914.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....Registered Receipts

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
National Railways of Mexico Prior Lien 4½% 50-Year Sinking Fund Redeemable Gold Bonds
National Railroad Company of Mexico Prior Lien 4½% Gold Bonds
Mexico Central Railway Company, Ltd., Priority Bonds

Owing to dislocation of the service of the Company's Railways consequent on disturbed conditions in Mexico, resulting in interruption to traffic, loss of earnings, and increased expenses, the Company regrets its inability to pay in cash the interest due January 1st, 1914, on the above mentioned securities. The Mexican Government has agreed, in order to assist the Company and for the protection of its own interests in the system, to advance to the Company £595,580 of its 6% Ten-Year Treasury Gold Bonds of 1913, authorized under the law of May 30th, 1913. The Company proposes to deposit these Bonds under a Trust Deed between the Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, at the rate of $52.94 nominal amount of such bonds for every $45 Notes issued, to secure an issue of Notes of the Company to the aggregate amount of $2,460,341, the amount of such interest. The Notes will be payable January 1st, 1917, be redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company at par with accrued interest on thirty days' notice, will be in amounts of $45 each, or multiples thereof, and the equivalents thereof in foreign currencies at the rates of exchange specified in the Trust Deed, and will carry interest at 6% per annum, payable half-yearly on January 1st and July 1st out of the income arising from the deposited securities and available revenues of the Company. Subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, the Company offers to make payment of the above mentioned interest in these Notes at par, fractional scrip to be delivered where necessary. Holders of the above mentioned securities desiring to avail themselves of this offer are requested to deposit their coupons **NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1914,** with the

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, either at its New York Office, 140 Broadway, New York City, or at its London Office, 33 Lombard Street, London, E. C.,

Or at such other offices as may from time to time be designated. Temporary receipts will be issued for coupons deposited.

This offer may, at the election of the Company, become effective if within said period holders of the above securities to the amount of not less than 75% thereof shall have deposited their coupons or otherwise satisfactorily signified their assent thereto. It shall become effective if holders shall have assented to the amount of not less than 85% thereof.

If this offer shall become effective, Notes will be delivered so soon thereafter as they are ready. If this offer shall not become effective, the deposited coupons will be delivered to the bearers of the receipts representing the same, on presentation and surrender thereof.

Dated New York, December 30th, 1913.

FERROCARRILES NACIONALES De MEXICO,
(NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO)
By E. N. BROWN, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Central Trust Company of New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors of said Company to the Class of 1917, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 8th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
December 26th, 1913.

OPPENHEIMER & TREBITSCH CO.
7 West 22d Street.
New York, December 24th, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Oppenheimer & Trebitsch Company will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 7 West 22d Street, City of New York, New York, on the 12th day of January, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOEL I. SHWEITZER, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
New York, December 2, 1913.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.
HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 11, 1913.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

The Colonial Bank of the City of New York.
December 10, 1913.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at the Banking Rooms, 441 Columbus Avenue, corner 81st Street, Wednesday, January 14, 1914, from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE S. CARR, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 31, 1913
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Broadway Trust Company will be held at the company's office, No 235 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 14, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, December 31st, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at Room 1318, No. 20 Broad Street, on Thursday, January 15th, 1914, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
B. F. WOLLMAN, President.
MARTIN H. GOODKIND, Secretary.

The John J. Crooke Company.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The John J. Crooke Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on Wednesday, January 14th, 1914, at ten A. M., for the purpose of electing six Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM J. IRWIN, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 30th, 1913.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

BRYANT PARK BANK.
December 10, 1913.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the banking house, 122 West 42d Street, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.
E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

New York, December 10, 1913.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

The Security Bank of New York,
No. 1 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 29, 1913.
The Annual Election for the Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house Tuesday, January 13, 1914, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in January are payable at this office on and after January 1st, 1914, as follows:

Army & Navy Club of Manila
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co. } Receivers' Certificates
Georgia Terminal Co. } Receivers' Certificates
Alabama Term. Ry. Co. } Receivers' Certificates
American Water Supply Co. of Kankakee
Albion Water Works Co.
Athens Railway & Electric Company
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co.
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Bismarck Water Supply Company
Butler Water Company
Chattanooga City Water Company
Central Brewing Company
Caro Water Works Company
Consolidated Street Railway Co. (Memphis)
Commercial Cable Company
Consumers Park Brewing Company
Constitution Publishing Company
Cowlitz Lumber Company
Chicago and North Western Railway Co. Equip. Trust Ctfs., Series "A" and "C"
Dayton Union Railway Company
Direct Line Telephone Company
East Greenwich Water Supply Co. 2d Mtge.
East Greenwich Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge.
East St. Louis City Water Company
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company
Ellsworth Collieries Company (Bonds)
Fleischmann Realty & Construction Co.
Hampshire Southern Railroad Company
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Co.
Hoggson Brothers
Ithaca Street Railway
Iowa City Water Company
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.
Kokomo Water Works Company
Kinney Steamship Company (Str. J. S. Ashley)
Leasehold Investors Corporation
Mobile & Ohio R.R. Co. Extension 1st Mtge.
Mobile Light & Railroad Company
Mosler Safe Company
National Starch Company
New Orleans & Northeastern R. R. Co.
New Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. 1st 5%
Olean, City of
Orange County Lighting Company 6%
Penna. & Maryland Street Railway Co.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company
Peoples Water Co., Oskaloosa, 5%
Richmond Beach & Railway Company
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company
South Yuba Water Company Consol. Mtge.
Santa Lucia Company
Southern Public Utilities Company
Tarboro Cotton Factory
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R.R. Co.
Toledo, Walhonding Val. & Ohio R.R. Co.
Third Avenue Railroad Company 5%
Union Utilities Company
Union Depot Co., Columbus, Ohio
Vanderburgh County, Indiana
Watkins, Jabez B.
Warren Water Company
Wayne Cotton Mills
Washington Water Power Company
Woodward Iron Company
Wichita Water Company

JANUARY 2D, 1914.
County of Vanderburgh, Indiana
East St. Louis & Granite City Water Company

JANUARY 15TH, 1914.
Louisiana Water Company
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Ry. Co. & Minneapolis Street Railway Company
St. Paul City Railway Company

JANUARY 20TH, 1914
Pekin Water Works Company

JANUARY 31ST, 1914.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Company

Dividends

JANUARY 1ST, 1914.
F. W. Woolworth Co., Pfd.
JANUARY 2ND, 1914.
Duluth Superior Traction Co., Pfd.
Duluth Superior Traction Co., Com.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Pfd.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Com.
Weyman-Bruton Company, Pfd., No. 8
Weyman-Bruton Company, Com., No. 7
JANUARY 5TH, 1914.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JAN. 1, 1914

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	Mays Cons. Oil Co. 1st Gold 6%
Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 5s	New London Steamboat Co. 1st 6s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	New Orleans, City & Lake R. R. Co. 1st 5s
City of Oregon, Mo., W. W. & Elec. Lt. 5s	New Orleans City R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
City of Rome, Ga., Renew. or Ref. Mtg. 4½s	New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co. Gen. 4½s
City of Sedalia, Mo., Refunding 4½s	N. Y. & Westchester Ltg. Co. General
Central Market St. Ry. Co. 1st S. F. 5s	Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s
Citizens Gas & Elec. Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s	Paducah City Railway 1st Cons. 5s
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Refunding 5s	Peace River Phosphate Min.Co.1st Con.6s
Clinchfield Coal Co. 1st 5s	Pine Bluff Co. 1st 30-year 5%
East Hampton Electric Light Co. 6s	Plattsburgh Traction Company 1st 6s
East Ohio Gas Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s	Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Co. Inc. 50-year 5% Gold
Edison Elec. Light & Power Co. of Erie, Pa., 1st 6s	Rich Hill Coal Co. 1st S. F. Gold 5s
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Phila., 1st Mtge. 5s	Richmond Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co. 1st Ref. 5s
Erie County Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 4s	St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. 1st 5s
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co. Ref. Gold 5s	Sharon & Newcastle Railways Co. 1st Lien S. F. 5s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Gen. Refunding 4s	Somerset County, N. J., Building 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Refunding 4½s	South Shore Gas Co. 1st 5s
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st 5s	Tacoma Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s
Hackensack Water Co. 1st 4s	Tanana Valley R. R. Co. 8% 3-yr. Coll. Trust Gold Bonds
Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge. 5s	Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Jonesville, S. C., School Dist. 5½s	Tombigbee Val. R. R. Co. Gen. Lien 6s
Kan. City & Westport Belt Ry. Co. 1st 5s	Underground Elec. Railways Co. of London, Ltd., 4½% Bonds of 1933
Kan. City So. Ry. Co. Ref. & Imp. 5s	Underwriters Bldg. Co. 1st 5s
Kootenai Co., Idaho, Funding Bonds 6%	United Gas & El. Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 5s
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1939	Utica Belt Line St. R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1920	Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Gen. 5s
Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. Refunding 5s	Virginia Portland Cement Co. 1st 5s
Macon, Dublin & Savannah R.R.Co. 1st 5s	Washington Sugar Co. 1st 6s
Mahoning & Shenango Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st Cons. Refunding 5s	Western N. Y. & Penna. Ry. Co. 1st 5s
	Willapa Electric Co. 1st Gold 6s Series A
	Worcester & Conn. East. Ry. Co. 1st 4½s
	Yakima County, Wash., S. D. No. 2
	Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st S.F. 5s
	DUE JANUARY 14, 1914.
	Wladikawkas Ry. Co. (Russia) 4s
	DUE JANUARY 15, 1914.
	Ristigouche Salmon Club

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
10 Broadway, New York City.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including a change in the number of Directors if considered advisable, will be held in the Banking Room at 10 Broadway on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1914, at one o'clock P. M.
JOHN R. WOOD, Cashier.

Colonial Bank Safe Deposit Company.
December 10, 1913.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at 441 Columbus Avenue, corner 81st Street, Wednesday, January 14, 1914, from 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.
CHARLES S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE SICILIAN ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 805 to 811, 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1914, at 3 P. M.
H. HAGGERTY, Secretary.

No. 523 West 112th Street Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of No. 523 West 112th Street Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 15 East 40th St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 20th, 1914, at 2 P. M.
ALEXANDER EAKIN, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the International Hide and Skin Co. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it will be held at the office of the Company, 59 Frankfort St., at 2 P. M. on Monday, Jan. 5, 1914.
JESSE F. ROSENFELD, Secretary.

An election of twenty Managers of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 34th St. and 9th Av., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1914. LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec'y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westchester Racing Association will be held at 43 Exchange Place, New York, on Thursday, January 8, 1914, at 3 P. M.
H. I. PELZ, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Charles P. L. Huston Co., Inc.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Charles P. L. Huston Co., Inc., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 15 East 40th St., New York City, on Wednesday, January 14th, 1914, at 2 P. M.
ALEXANDER EAKIN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New York, Dec. 29, 1913.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10 to Jan. 14.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 13, 1913.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
45 Wall Street, December 23, 1913.
AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expire, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the company on the sixth day of January next (the first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Annual meeting of stockholders of Hamilton Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office Monday, January 12, 1914, at 2 P. M., for election of Directors and transaction of other business as may come before the meeting.
ARTHUR LENSSEN, JR., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, at twelve o'clock noon.
W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY'S
Annual Stockholders' Meeting and Election will be held from noon to 1 o'clock January 13th, 1914, at 84 William Street, New York by order of Directors.
JOHN L. DUDLEY, President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF STROUD & CRAWFORD IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM STROUD,
SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD.

DIVIDENDS.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Branch
5th Ave. and 43d St.

London Office
33 Lombard St., London, E. C.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1914

Abbeville, S. C.....5%	Moultrie, Ga.....5%
American Cities Co.	Muncie Electric Light Co.
American Thread Co.....1st 4s	Mutual Irrigation Co.
Anglaize Power Co.	Nashv. Ry. & Light Co. Ref. & Exten. 5s
Astoria Veneer Mills Co.	Natomas Consol. Co.....2nd
Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. (D)..5%	New Brunswick Southern Ry. Co...3%
Auto Sales Gum & Chocolate Co.	New Orleans Terminal.....1st 4%
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co...1st 5s	New York Central Lines Equip....4½s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co...2nd 5s	New York Central Equipment, 1912.
Bangor R'way & Elec. Co...1st Con. 5s	New York Central Equipment, 1913.
Barney & Smith Car Co.....1st 5s	New York & East River Gas Co..1st 5s
Bingham & Garfield	Niagara & Erie Power Co.
Blakely, Ga.....5%	Norfolk & Southern Ry Co.....1st 5s
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry Ry. Co.4%	Ocanee County, S. C.....5%
Brooksville, Miss.	Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. Co.5%
Burlington, N. C.....5%	Onondaga County
Calhoun County, Ala.....5%	Ozark Land & Lumber Co.
Central Arkansas & Eastern	Pittsburgh Company.....1st 4½s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Mac. & No. Div. 5s	Pleasant Valley Coal Co.....5%
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Middle Divn. 5s	Pueblo Traction and Lighting Co...5%
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Mobile Divn. 5s	Pueblo County, Colo., School Dist. 38
Central Stamping Co.....1st 6s	Pulaski Gas Light Co.....1st 6%
Charlestown Terminal Company....5%	Queens Borough Gas & Elec. Co..1st 5s
Chattan'ga, Rome & South. R. R. Co. 1st 5s	Ray Consolidation Copper Co.....6%
Chic. & Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light Co..5%	Richland, Georgia
Chino Copper Company	Richmond Light & R. R. Co.....1st 4s
Cincinnati Northern Ry. Co.....1st 4s	Rifle Light, Heat & Power Co.
City of Milwaukee	Rio Grande Western Ry. Trust.....4s
City of Troy, Ala., Improvement Ref. 4s	Rogue River Electric Co.....1st 5s
Cleveland & Sandusky Brew. Co. 1st. 6s	St. Blair, Mad. & St. L. Belt Ry. Co..4%
Computing, Tab. & Recording	St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. Co...4%
Connecticut Lighting & Power Co..5%	St. Louis & Southwestern Term.....1st
Cordele, Ga.....6%	San Luis Southern Ry.
County of Jones, Miss.	Sanford & Cape Porpoise Ry. Co...5%
County Telephone of Herkimer, N. Y.	Southern Sierras Power Co.
Dillon, S. C.....5%	Southwestern Sugar & Land Co.
Dobbie Foundry & Machine Co.	Spanish American Iron
Durham Duplex Razor	Sparks, Ga., School.....5%
Early County, Ga.....5%	Springfield Xenia Tel. Co.
Edison Electric Illum. Co. of N. Y..5s	Statesboro, Ga.
Edison Electric Illum. Co. of Bklyn 4%	Steinway Ry. Co.....6%
Electric Securities Corp. 4th series.5%	Stephenson Co., John.....5%
Ellwood Short Line Ry. Co.....1st 5s	Stephenville No. & So. Texas Ry.
Fayetteville Gas & Electric Co.	Sylvania, Ga.
Grand Junc. & Grand R. V. Ry. Co.5%	Sylvester, Ga.....5%
Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Musk.	Syracuse Gas Co.....1st 5s
Green Canon Coal Company	Taliferro, Ga.
Greenville Home Tel. Company	Taylor Ave. R. R. Co.
Greenwich & Johnsonville Ry.....4%	Temple Iron Co.....4s
Hattiesburg Traction Co.	Temp e, Ga.....5%
Home Tel. of Elkhart, Ind.	Tenn. & Northern Carolina R. R. Co. 5%
Hunter Township	Tiffin Home Tel. Co.
Huntington Mutual Tel. Co.	Tol., Canada South. & Detroit Ry. Co. 4s
Hyde Windlass Co.....1st 5%	Town of Rye, N. Y., District No. 1..4%
Indiana Railway Co.	Transylvania R. R. Co.
Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.....4%	Troy Tel. Co.
International Typesetting Machine Co.	Tuinucu Sugar Co.....6%
Jacksonville Terminal Co.....1st 5s	Twin City Light and Trac.....1st 6%
Jamestown Street Ry. Co.....6%	Union City, Tenn.
Jefferson County, Ga.....5%	Union Water Co., Calif.
Keokuk Union Depot.....5%	United Lead Co.....5%
Klamath Dev. Co.....1st 6%	United Public Utilities
Lima

STATE BANKS SEEK CHANGES IN THE LAW

Want to be Able to Join Federal Reserve on Equal Terms with National Banks.

STATE STATUTE IS A BAR

Under It They Could Be Required to Maintain Reserves of 32%, as Against 18 for Nationals.

The Van Tuyl Commission to prepare a revision of the State banking laws took up yesterday the relations of the State banks to the Federal Reserve act, including the question of reserve requirements.

State banks in Manhattan are now required to maintain reserves of 25 per cent., 15 of which must be in cash in their vaults and 10 of which may be on deposits with other banks or trust companies approved by the Superintendent of Banks. In order to join the Federal Reserve system they would have to keep in the Federal Reserve bank of this district a sum equal to 7 per cent. of their deposits. In the absence of any action whatever, this would mean a total reserve of 32 per cent., as the Federal reserve bank to be established is not among the approved depositaries.

There seems, however, to be nothing in the present law to prevent Superintendent Van Tuyl from designating the Federal reserve bank for this purpose. The law permits the 10 per cent. to "consist of moneys on deposit subject to call with any bank or trust company in this State having a capital of at least $200,000 and approved by the Superintendent of Banks as a depositary of lawful money reserves."

While no action was taken yesterday, sentiment was favorable to a rearrangement of State bank reserves to correspond with the provisions of the Federal Reserve act as nearly as possible. This would involve the recognition of the Federal reserve bank, probably by statute, as a depositary for 7 per cent., with 6 per cent. held in cash in vault and 5 per cent. either in the Federal reserve bank or in vault.

This would also involve a reduction of the total reserve from 25 per cent. to 18 per cent., as in the case of national banks under the Federal reserve act. If this were not done, it was felt State banks would be at a disadvantage as compared with national banks and would be discouraged from joining the Federal reserve system, while it was the disposition of the commission to leave the State banks free to do as they liked in that regard and on the same terms as national banks.

This whole question of State bank reserves is related to the prospective action of the Clearing House toward reducing its reserve requirements to conform to the Federal Reserve act. As it stands now, the Clearing House requires 25 per cent. on the part of either State or national banks. There has been a disposition on the part of the Clearing House to defer action on its own reserve requirements until the Van Tuyl Commission should reach some conclusion as to State bank reserves. Sentiment seemed sufficiently crystallized yesterday, although the details remain to be worked out, to remove this element from the situation as affecting the action of the Clearing House.

The Van Tuyl Commission will also propose a change in the law that will remove all doubt as to the power of State banks to buy stock of the Federal Reserve Bank, which is a requisite of joining the system.

The Van Tuyl Commission was in session all day at the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was called some time ago for the purpose of receiving and discussing the reports of the various committees on State banks, trust companies, private bankers, &c.

These reports were not formally adopted, but were accepted tentatively, and were referred to George Wharton, counsel to the commission, to be condensed and put in the form of bills for the consideration of the Legislature. The commission will meet again on Jan. 15 to go over the bills and consider their formal adoption after that hearings may be held on the proposals on which there is a difference of opinion, or they may be reported to the Legislature, leaving their opponents to be heard by legislative committees. Between now and Jan. 15 the committees of the commission will be in almost daily session to complete their work.

The chief matter of contention before the commission is the question of requiring savings banks to accumulate larger market value surpluses. Vigorous opposition from the savings banks has developed to any radical provision on this point, because it would in many cases necessitate a reduction in the rate of interest paid to depositors, with the predicted result that banks that had to make such a reduction would lose deposits heavily to those that were able to continue the present rate.

The commission probably will confer with the State Savings Bank Association before final action, and the discussion yesterday contemplated a compromise on a requirement that the savings banks whose surpluses are below 5 per cent. set aside 5 per cent. of their earnings until the surpluses reached 5 per cent. It was at first proposed that they be required to accumulate surpluses of 10 per cent.

It is doubtful whether the savings banks generally will agree even to such a compromise, as many savings bank men argue that a surplus based on the market value of their bonds is unnecessary. The low surpluses now shown by many of the banks have arisen from the shrinkage of recent years in the market value of their investments and these savings bank men contend that their condition should be judged by the amortization value of the securities, inasmuch as they have no occasion to sell their bonds, but ordinarily hold them till maturity, when they receive 100 per cent. of the investment although its market value at present may be only 80.

They argue further that the bond market touched bottom several months ago; that bond prices may be expected to go on advancing, and that in due time their market value surpluses will be automatically increased, just as they have automatically dwindled for several years.

The Van Tuyl Commission also will recommend amendments to the savings bank laws to authorize the investment of deposits in equipment trust obligations and loans on the stock of corporation whose bonds are now legal for savings bank investments.

NEW CHARTERS NOT NEEDED.

Directors' Acceptance Will Suffice for Banks in Regional System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It will be unnecessary for the stockholders of national or other banks to take formal action as a condition precedent to membership in the new Federal reserve banking system. Action by the Directors of the bank will be sufficient, but if any Directors adopt resolutions of non-acceptance, such action should be confirmed by the stockholders.

This is the gist of a regulation issued to-day by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee regarding a question raised in some financial quarters. Under the currency law all banks eligible are required to signify their acceptance of its terms on or before Feb. 22, 1914, but may not take out new charters in doing so.

National banks not entering the new banking system, however, must surrender their charters, and for this reason Secretaries McAdoo and Houston of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee have concluded that there should be a referendum from the Directors to the stockholders of all national banks whose Directors may vote against joining the system.

The committee's regulation is as follows:

"The Federal Reserve act provides for membership of banks operating under State charters as well as membership of national banks. No new charter is contemplated in either case. Eligible banks become members by becoming stockholders in Federal reserve banks, when their applications have been properly approved and stock has been allotted to them. Such subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank appears to be a matter within the province of the Board of Directors of the subscribing bank. The Organization Committee, therefore, deems it unnecessary to require as a condition precedent to membership that the stockholders should take any formal action.

"Inasmuch, however, as the stockholders of a bank have the legal right, by necessary vote, to force a solvent bank to liquidate, and if dissatisfied with the action of the board, in becoming members might exercise this prerogative, banks desiring to take the precautionary measure of canvassing the sentiment of the stockholders may, by resolution of their boards, submit the question to the stockholders either at the nex regular meeing or at a specially called meeting. This course is, however, not insisted upon by the Organization Committee.

"Those national banks passing resolutions of non-acceptance before Feb. 22, 1914, should, as soon thereafter as convenient, and before the expiration of the twelve months prescribed in the Federal reserve act, submit their action to the stockholders for confirmation, since non-acceptance of the provisions of the Federal reserve act will ultimately involve the liquidation of such national bank."

It was announced that Kansas City had been added to the list of fourteen cities to be visited in January and February by Secretaries McAdoo and Houston to ascertain the views of banking and business interests as to the division of the country into reserve banking districts and the designation of the corresponding reserve bank cities it was the plan of the Organization Committee to hear the bankers and business men of Kansas City at St. Louis, but Kansas City bankers made a successful plea for a special hearing in their own city.

Among further banks which applied for membership to-day were the Ossining National Bank of Ossining, the Alliance Bank of Rochester, the Second National of Elmira, the First National of Griffin Corners, the National City Bank of Brooklyn, and the Highland National of Newburg, all of New York.

VOTES TO JOIN THE RESERVE.

National City First Brooklyn Bank to Ask for Charter.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National City Bank of Brooklyn at 300 Fulton Street yesterday it was unanimously resolved to accept the terms and provisions of the Federal Reserve act. The National City is the first Brooklyn bank to elect formally to join the Federal Reserve Association. A telegram, announcing that the Directors had authorized an application for membership, was sent to Washington.

Although informal notice has been given that it is not required that stockholders indorse such applications, the action of the directorate of the National City is to be submitted to the shareholders, that they may have a formal part in it. For the purpose of ratification, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held at an early date.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Incorporated to-day:

W. A. Case & Son Mfg Co. of Buffalo; plumbing, gas, steam supplies; $2,500,000. W. G. and E. W. Case, J. P. Fell, Buffalo.

F. W. Brooks & Co., elect, const, stocks, &c.; $1,000,000. E. S. Hodgman, L. M. Symmes, E. H. Van Wyck, 115 Broadway.

N. Y. Quebrano Extract Co.; tanning extracts, lumber, chemicals, leather; $500,000. C. M. Higgins, S. H. Sarafian, Geo. Zagat, 350 Clinton Pl., B'klyn.

Barrow Co., auditing; $150,000. J. B. Pruyn C. N. and M. R. Edge 115 E. 72d St.

Claridge Co., hotel; $249,000. Ellison Crawford, G. W. Gaylor, R. D. Adams, 176 B'way.

Cement Gun Co., Albion, contracting; $100,000; Jos. Maloy, J. W. Baldwin, K. A. Fox, 572 3d Av., N. Y.

Olmsted Co., Syracuse, saddlery, hardware, furs, auto tires; $150,000. A. M. and W. H. Olmsted, Mayer Wetherill, Syracuse.

G. Y. Martin Realty Co., Buffalo; $10,000; W. P. Colgan, G. M. Yunker, Nathan Fernandez, Buffalo.

City Tax Lien Co., $10,000. Jos. and Sara Bernstein, C. M. Setlow, 35 Nassau St.

Syracuse Sale Pavilion Co., Liverpool, live stock, feed, realty; $15,000. B. V. Kelley, R. J. and W. W. Stevens, Liverpool.

Gross & Weiss, clothing; $50,000. Leo Gross, Morris and Sam'l Weiss, 961 St. Nicholas Av.

Frankfort-Schulman-Eisenstadt, hats; $18,000; Michael Frankfert, Chas. Schulman, Hy. Eisenstadt, 339 Stone Av., B'klyn.

Buffalonian Realty Corp., Buffalo; $10,000. W. C. Shepard, M. M. Kean, C. A. Smith, Buffalo.

Hophas Co., realty, const.; $10,000. W. F. and G. B. Hopper, M. P. Altman, 110 W. 40th St.

Albany Feature Film Corp., Albany; $10,000. Geo. W. Herbst, B. S. and L. M. Vandeusen, Albany.

Rochester Hotels Supply Co., Rochester, capital increase, $10,000 to $15,000; Van Zandt Realty Co., N. Y., reduces capital, $76,000 to $60,800.

Dissolutions: Public Co-operation Ass'n, Warrenton Bldg. Ass'n, Henry Hughes & Co., all of N. Y.

Authorized: Howard Cole & Co., Wisc., buying and selling all kinds of property. $250,000; rep., Howard Cole, 1 Wall St.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Grain prices receded yesterday, with heaviness in wheat and oats quotations and weakness in corn. Wheat declined ½c. off, corn from ½c. to 1c. and oats from ¼c. to ⅝c down. Cotton fluctuated nervously, and closed with price changes extending from 3 points higher to 7 points lower. Provisions were easy and cotton oil displayed steadiness.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again dominated to a large extent by technical conditions surrounding the December position. Prices early in the day were firmer, and the market maintained most of Monday's advance, closing ⅛c net lower. The foreign markets failed to respond to our advance of Monday, and prices abroad were influenced by favorable reports regarding the European crop prospects as well as by continued pressure of offerings from the Argentina. The Argentine crop was officially placed at 122,000,000 bushels, compared with 198,414,000 last year. The European visible supply decreased 2,544,000 bushels for the week, compared with a decrease of 4,700,000 last year. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase east of the Rockies of 664,000 bushels, while world's stocks decreased 159,000, compared with a decrease of 1,185,000 last year. Receipts at Northwestern points were smaller, but this was offset by a continued small cash demand.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 99c, elevator, domestic, and $1.00½, free on board; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 99c. free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	97¾	97⅛	98⅝	98⅝	
May	97¾	97⅛	97⅝	97⅝	97¼
July	....	....	94	93⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	85⅞	85¼	85¾	85⅝	87¼
May	90¾	90⅛	90⅝	90⅝	01½
July	87¼	86⅞	86⅞	87	85⅝

CORN.

The corn market was feverish and after an early advance of a cent a bushel for the December position owing to further covering and a gain of ¼c for the other months, there was a subsequent decline of over 2 cents for December and ⅜c to 1c for the later positions, leaving final prices ½c to 1c net lower. The foreign markets were easier, owing largely to official estimates which placed the Argentine crop at 348,500,000 bushels, compared with 196,841,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 71c. cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	71¼	69	69¼	70¼	45½
May	69	68¼	68¼	68⅜	48¼
July	68½	67½	67½	68¼	49¼

OATS.

The oats market was steady early, but developed an easier tone, and at the close prices were ¼c to ⅜c net lower. The Argentine crop was estimated at 74,000,000 bushels, compared with 115,897,000 bushels last year. Bradstreet's visible supply increased 2,142,000 bushels.

The local cash market was dull, standard white being quoted at 45@45½c; No. 2, 46@46½c; No. 3, 44½@45¼c; No. 4, 44@45c; ordinary clipped white, 44@45c; fancy clipped white, 45½@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39	38⅜	38⅝	38⅝	32½
May	41¼	40½	40⅝	41	32⅝
July	40⅜	39½	39⅝	40¼	32⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, but prices were easier owing to larger receipts of live hogs than expected and on account of more or less liquidation, as well as a slow cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Wednesday, 30,000. Kansas City received 17,000 and Omaha 10,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.62	10.57	10.57	10.62	9.57½
May	10.97	10.92	10.92	11.00	9.78½
Ribs—					
January	10.70	10.65	10.65	10.70	9.55
May	11.02	10.97	10.97	11.02	9|70
Pork—					
January	20.27	20.20	20.20	20.25	17.47½
May	20.67	20.57	20.60	20.67	18.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The volume of business in the cottonseed oil market was smaller, but prices were steadier, owing to an absence of further tenders on January contracts. The crude market was also steady, and offerings from the South were comparatively light, resulting in little or no hedging.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.60@6.75	6.60
January	6.67	6.65	6.66@6.70	6.61
February	6.86	6.85	6.86@6.88	6.82
March	6.99	6.97	6.99@7.00	6.95
April	....	....	7.10@7.11	7.05
May	7.23	7.20	7.22@7.24	7.19
June	....	....	7.26@7.29	7.23
July	7.32	7.30	7.32@7.33	7.29
August	....	....	7.39@7.42	7.34

COTTON.

The cotton market was extremely nervous yesterday, and fluctuations were irregular. Trade attention seemed to be divided between the circulation of January notices and the more gloomy view of trade conditions promoted by reports that a chain of big department stores had been placed in the hands of receivers. Many contended that the developments in this connection reflected special rather than general causes, but the talk around the ring certainly suggested a revival of pessimistic sentiment regarding business conditions, and while sales of January were pretty well taken up prevailing differences in the market broke rather sharply after an early advance, with the close steady at a net decline of 2 to 7 points on nearest crop months. New crop positions closed at a net advance of 2 to 5 points.

The January notices were estimated at about 50,000 bales, and their circulation was accompanied by a good deal of near-month liquidation. Various spot interests were good buyers of January, against sales of March or later deliveries, with the larger spot people sellers of May and July against purchases of near months. This buying absorbed the near-month sales during the early trading, and after opening at 4@5 ay, at an advance of 4 points to a decline of 1 point, active months sold about 3 to 11 points net higher. December led the advance on covering, but weakened as soon as the rest of the list turned easier, and the general list showed net losses of from 7 to 15 points during the early afternoon under liquidation and bear pressure, promoted by the unfavorable view of retail trade conditions. Covering checked the decline and caused moderate rallies in the late trading. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 1-16c higher, and the early cables from Liverpool were relatively steady.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, at 12.60c for middling uplland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 900 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.36	12.18	12.27@12.25	12.25
January	12.11	11.90	12.06@12.01	12.05
February	....	....	12.00@12.18	12.14
March	12.43	12.28	12.32@12.33	12.39
April	....	....	12.28@12.32	12.32
May	12.36	12.22	12.29@12.30	12.32
June	12.31	12.31	12.28@12.30	12.32
July	12.39	12.24	12.29@12.30	12.33
August	12.17	12.10	12.10@12.12	12.14
September	11.78	11.78	11.78@11.80	11.75
October	11.72	11.69	11.70@11.72	11.68

COFFEE.

The coffee market was under renewed pressure of liquidation for both local and Brazilian account, and prices again made new low records for the movement, Havre closing at a net loss of ¼ to ⅝ franc, while Hamburg was 1 pfennig lower. The principal weakness was in Brazil. Longs in all the markets were discouraged by the turn of affairs, and the fact that prices at the close of the year are only slightly above the lowest point of the season was distinctly disappointing to bulls, and was attributed to the fact that receipts have been much larger than expected. So far this season receipts at Santos have aggregated 8,586,000 bags.

The local spot market was dull and weak, with Rio 7s quoted at 9c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	8.57	8.57	8.78	8.78
January	....	....	8.62@8.64	8.74
February	8.80	8.80	8.75@8.77	8.88
March	8.94	8.83	8.88@8.90	9.03
April	....	....	9.01@9.03	9.17
May	9.20	9.00	9.13@9.15	9.31
June	....	....	9.29@9.25	9.41
July	9.37	9.30	9.33@9.35	9.51
August	....	....	9.45@9.48	9.61
September	9.58	9.46	9.53@9.55	9.70
October	9.60	9.55	9.59@9.60	9.75
November	....	....	9.64@9.66	9.80

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 30,783 packages. Last week, 34,157 packages. Exports, 90 packages to tropical countries. Imports, 724 packages. Very few changes have been noted during the week. Demand only moderate. Creamery extras, 36½@37½c; firsts, 28@34c; seconds, 24@27½c; thirds, 22@23c; held extras, 32@33c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds, 22@23c; State dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 26@30c; common to fair, 20@25c; process, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 2-@23½c; seconds, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23½c; factory, held, 20@22c; current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; thirds, 18@19c; packing stock, held, 19½@20½c; current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; No. 3, 17½@18½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts for week, 3,563 boxes. Exports: 500 boxes to Europe and 245 boxes to tropical countries. The market has advanced on all grades of whole milk cheese during the past week and closes very firm. State, whole milk, held, specials, 17@17¼c; average fancy, 16¾c; State, whole milk, 16½@16¾c; average fancy, 16¼c; undergrades, 14@16c; State, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 17@17¼c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 16¼@17c; twins and flats, 16¼@17c. State, skims, held, specials, 13@14c; held, good to choice, 11@12½c; skims, fresh, good to choice, 10½@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 9@10c; skims, full skims, or badly defective, 3@8c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 39,345 cases. Imports, 1,908 cases. Storage eggs have ruled strong. Nearby white eggs have improved. Foreign eggs in fair demand during the week. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38½@39c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 33@35c; thirds and poorer, 31@32c; dirties, 28@30c; checks, 25@26c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 31½@32c; firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29@30c; lower grades, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, large, 48@50c; gathered whites, fine to finest, large, 47@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, fair to good, 43@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, small or otherwise seriously defective, 37@42c; Western gathered white, 37@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery brown, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30½@38c; fresh foreign, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 29@32c; held, fresh, 120-dozen cases, poor to fair, 24@28c; refrigerator, 120-dozen cases, poor to good, 23@24½c; limed, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 23½@24½c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

The following are current wholesale market prices for Western beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 11c; loins No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 11c; rounds, No. 1, 12½c; No. 2, 11½c; No. 3, 10½c; chucks, No. 1, 12¼c; No. 2, 11¼c; No. 3, 9½c.

SUGAR.—There was an easier feeling in the refined sugar markets yesterday and prices were lower. All refiners excepting the American were taking orders on fine granulated at $4. The American price was $4.05, although the list price was unchanged at $4.15. The local raw sugar market was steady and unchanged. The London beet sugar market was reported firm at 8s. 11¼d. for December, 9s. for January, and 9s. 4½d. for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—This market was steady, with a fair business in the grocery grades of molasses at unchanged prices. Syrups were steady and unchanged.

RICE.—The demand for rice continued light. Prices were about steady and unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market continued quiet, and prices showed no change. The undertone of the market, however, seemed a little less confident, owing to developments in wheat.

OILS.—Refined petroleum prices were steady and unchanged, as were quotations on linseed oils.

NAVAL STORES.—All items in this market were steady and unchanged at recent levels. There was a slightly firmer feeling in the South on spirits turpentine, and it was reflected here.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises, 7:24 | Sun sets, 4:41 | Moon sets, 8:56

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:02	10:38	3:50	4:37
Governors Island	10:32	11:15	4:33	5:14
Hell Gate	12:22	1:05	6:13	6:54

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 30.

SS Canada, Palermo, Dec. 18.
SS Havana, Havana, Dec. 27.
SS El Cid, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Dec. 24.
SS Hermiston, Barbados, Dec. 18.
SS America, Philadelphia, Dec. 29.
SS Elstree Range, Barbados, Dec. 22.
SS Juan, Port Antonio, Dec. 23.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Dec. 23.
SS Rayo, New Orleans, Dec. 21.
SS African Prince, Santos, Nov. 27.
SS Marienfels, Boston, Dec. 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Barbarossa	Bremen	Dec. 20
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 20
Rhein	Bremen	Dec. 18
Etonian	Antwerp	Dec. 18
Zafra	Huelva	Dec. 13
Danube	Kingston	Dec. 26
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Santiago	Dec. 26
Lampasas	Mobile	Dec. 23
El Sud	Galveston	Dec. 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

New York	Southampton	Dec. 24
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Dec. 23
Kingston	Haiti	Dec. 27
Florizel	Halifax	Dec. 30
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 29

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	Dec. 27
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Dec. 26
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Dec. 20
Maracas	Trinidad	Dec. 25
Anilla	Tampico	Dec. 24
El Dia	Galveston	Dec. 27
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 30

DUE SATURDAY.

Minneapolis	London	Dec. 25
Vasari	Buenos Aires	Dec. 12
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	Dec. 29
Colorado	Galveston	Dec. 27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 33

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M
Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M
Singapore, Montevideo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M
Ulonia, Naples	....	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	....	1:00 A.M.
Laura, Trieste	....	3:00 P.M.
Kronland, Antwerp	....	10:00 A.M
Curityba, Nuevitas	....	12:00 M.
Mecklenburg, Havana	....	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	....	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Cedric, Liverpool	....	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M
El Alba, Galveston	....	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Albingia, Inagua	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M
Pres. Grant, Hamburg	....	10:00 A.M
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	....	2:00 P.M
Lenape, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

George Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Irish Monarch, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M
Caledonia, Glasgow	....	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	....	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	....	10:00 A.M
San Jacinto, Galveston	....	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	....	12:00 M.
Jelling, Santiago	....	12:00 M
Danube, Jamaica	....	1:00 P.M
Lampasas, Tampa	....	1:00 P.M
Evelyn, San Juan	....	12:00 M.
Huron, Greenville	....	1:00 P.M
City of Columbia, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M
Momus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	....	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 30.

SS Potsdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 225 miles E. at noon; due 31st, forenoon.

SS Moolan, America Line, was 245 miles E. at noon; due 31st, forenoon.

SS San Fraterno, Sheerness to New York, was 245 miles E. at noon; due 31st, forenoon.

SS Francisco, Hull to New York, was 716 miles E. at 10 A. M.

SS New York, Southampton to New York, was 670 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due Jan. 1, forenoon. American Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Lorraine, New York for Havre, was 240 miles S. W. at 3:20 P. M.; due Havre 31st, forenoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, crossed Mobile Bar at 10 A. M. Mallory Line.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.

SS Lamurgas, Mobile to New York, was 180 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.

SS Antilla, Tampico to New York, was 51 miles S. of Jupiter at noon. Ward Line.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 190 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.

SS City of Everett, New Orleans to New York, was 175 miles S. at 8 A. M.

SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7 P. M. United Fruit.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lusitania, at Liverpool, Dec. 30.
SS California, at Glasgow, Dec. 29.
SS Italia, at Genoa, Dec. 27.
SS Campina, at Antwerp, Dec. 29.
SS Tagus, at Barbados, Dec. 28.
SS Aros Castle, at Delagoa Bay, Dec. 29.
SS Galileo, at Hull, Dec. 29.
SS Argentina, at Trieste, Dec. 27.
SS Invertay, at Port Natal, Dec. 30.
SS River Araxes, at Constantinople, Dec. 28.
SS Guatemala, at Dunkirk, Dec. 26.
SS Kemick Hall, at Antofagasta, Dec. 26.
SS Niwaru, at Sydney, Dec. 26.
SS Cymric, at Queenstown, Dec. 30.
SS Kandahar, at Shanghai, Dec. 30.

Sailed.

SS Titian, from Victoria, Dec. 28.
SS Japanese Prince, from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 27.
SS City of Naples, from Colombo, Dec. 29.
SS Vasari, from Manchester, Dec. 29.
SS Bordeaux, from Havre, Dec. 27.
SS Themistocles, from Gibraltar, Dec. 24.
SS Baron Minto, from St. Vincent, C. V., Dec. 24.

Passed

SS Drachenfels, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Karonga, New York for Calcutta, passed Sagres.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .. .. Dec. 31

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) via Tacoma—Tacoma Maru ..... Jan. 1

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi ..... Jan. 2

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 1, SS Philadelphia.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 2, SS George Washington, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 5, SS America.

France—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 1, SS Philadelphia.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 30, SS Kronland.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Nov. 28; Yokohama, Dec. 10, and Honolulu, Dec. 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Dec. 27, and are due in New York or the morning of Thursday, Jan. 1, 1914.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, January 4th, 1914. Special Financial Section. Reliable figures for reference, finance and commerce in 1913, and the outlook for 1914. Order in advance. —Adv.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

George Washington . . Jan. 3
†BARBAROSSA ..... JAN. 10
†SCHARNHORST ..... Jan. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie . Jan. 20
†KOENIG ALBERT ..... JAN. 27
George Washington . . Jan. 31
†Bremen Direct ¶One Cabin (II.)

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
To the Mediterranean Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa
★Prinzess Irene . Jan. 8
Berlin . . . Jan. 31
*Omits Gibraltar.
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Sailings Every Week—Special Rates for January—Tickets Interchangeable
S. S. Bermudian — Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector
S. S. Caribbean and Arcadian (*Arcadian Beginning Jan. 10, Booking Now.*) — The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2360 Broad.
For Booklets apply to above S. S. Cos. or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way & 264 & 353 5th Av., Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave., or any Ticket Agent.
HAMILTON HOTEL, Bermuda. Now Open. Capacity 600. For Booklet Write N. Y. Office, 389 5th Av.
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SHORE-HILLS HOTEL, Bermuda. Literature and Bookings, N. Y. Office, Resort Bureau: Hotel McAlpin.

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TICKET OFFICE, Pier 12, E. R., New York.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, 290 B'way, N. Y.

BAY STATE LINE
BOSTON $2.40

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The southern storm has passed to sea off the Carolina Coast and it has been followed by clearing weather throughout the southeastern States where there were rains Monday night.

Another disturbance of marked intensity is off the North Pacific Coast and it has been attended by general rains and high winds in the Pacific States and local snows over the West Plateau region.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly east of the Rocky Mountains and they have risen on the Pacific slope.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Wednesday and probably Thursday throughout the East and South, although it will become unsettled Thursday or Thursday night in the Middle Atlantic States.

Over the Great Central Valleys and the region of the Great Lakes the weather will be overcast Wednesday and Thursday with some probability of snows over the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. West of the Rocky Mountains rains and snows will continue.

No important temperature changes are indicated in any region during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate west; middle and South Atlantic Coasts light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy; light to moderate west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, increasing cloudiness, becoming unsettled; light, variable winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; light, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	43	36	4 P. M.	47	40
6 A. M.	38	27	6 P. M.	45	38
9 A. M.	41	28	9 P. M.	44	34
12 M.	50	31	12 P. M.	43	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 39.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:20—415 Madison Ave.; Hy. Schreiber, None
12:25—2,301 8 Av; not given.....Slight
1:15—440 E. 10 St; Saml. Wernick.....$25
3:30—N E cor. 56 St & 12 Av; the city.....Slight
9:15—320 W. 36 St; Mrs. McCabe..Slight
9:20—20 Union Sq; Nathan Felt....Slight
10:10—228 E. 108 St; Louis Tittillo..Slight

P. M.

12:20—118 E. 119 St; Minnie Carton....$100
12:50—71 Front St; Pigot, Sayre Mfg. Co.....$20,000
3:15—101 W. 105 St; M. Cello.....Slight
6:10—316 Grand St; Adolph Fryer.....Slight
6:10—54-58 W. 23 St; N. D. Price...$5,000
7:00—62 Attorney St; H. Goldberg...Slight
7:20—128 Bradhurst Av; Mr. Lee...Slight
7:40—112 Lincoln Av; Estey Piano Co.....Slight
7:50—101 Chambers St; Thomas Johnson & Co.....$2,500
8:00—61 Mangin St; Annie Friedman..$10
8:15—854 E. 220 St; Salcoturo....Not given
8:40—58 W. 77 St; Manhattan Sq. Hotel.....Slight
9:55—42 W. 15 St; Ellice Waist Co....$500
10:30—55 Greenwich Av; Louise Peterson.....Slight
11:40—325-327 E. 120 St; Aaron Schneiman.....$100

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental examination for patrolman in the Police Department will be held on April 18 at 10 A. M.

An examination for police matron has been ordered. It will consist of a mental and physical test. Candidates must be not less than 20 years of age nor more than 40. The salary is $1,000.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for Jan. 12 an open competitive examination for medical assistant, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at $1,800 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in places requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to study the claims and representations made in conjunction with proprietary remedies, look up medical literature, assist in preparing cases, &c., under the Food and Drugs act. A knowledge of French and German is desirable. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education, medical training, practical or professional experience, and publications or thesis.

Graduation from a medical school of recognized standing and at least three years' subsequent experience in the practice of medicine, or two years' subsequent experience in other pharmacological investigations or the actual examination of drug products with reference to the claims made therefor by manufacturers, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Retired: Bat. Ch. W. C. Clark, 52 B., 20 yrs, service, pens. $2,200 a yr.

Prob. Firemen to Sch. of Inst. for 30 days: S. G. Goldrick, Aug. Ackerman, Jr., J. A. Gabienz, H. F. Carlson, J. J. Derrick, C. W. Morris, T. F. J. Powell, J. B. H. Tobin, W. J. Wolff, Adolph Becker, G. H. Wrocklage, H. M. Lindenfeld, J. F. Crowley, F. A. Ross, J. F. Hustedt, C. F. Wallace, John Harte, J. Reddell, P. F. Farrell, O. R. Kutzke, Wm. Kammer, Wm. Rogan, C. F. Hermann, Anthony Kammerer, R. A. Moloney, Jas. Faughnan, J. J. Colbert, J. W. Hanna, Bernard W. Dyer, J. A. Barnes, M. J. Larson, W. F. Devlin, Morris Simowitz, W. J. McClelland, W. J. Suomila, G. C. Lanteime, Michael W. Tarpey, J. J. Lyons, Chas. Lake, Peter Berkery, John Kline, Geo. Fricke, J. A. Donovan, W. J. Aeillo, Tim. McLoughlin, A. T. McKeon, E. L. Maxwell, J. E. Murphy, E. C. V. Walsh, L. I. Henry, J. S. Holdsworth, T. J. Cassidy, Arthur Meassner, L. C. Furcht, E. J. Doherty, F. Keller, J. H. L. Muller, L. J. Duffy, J. A. Devine, C. A. Kennedy, Jr., James Tubridy, Ed. Cahill, J. A. Behan, W. J. Leahy, J. J. Thompson, Wm. Rieth, A. E. Terhune, T. F. Greenan, J. F. Mahoney, M. A. Oliver.

To the 7th Reg. Armory for practice—J. T. Foote, T. S. Richards, W. Clancy, C. W. Hoe, Jr., A. Dammeyer, E. A. Woolley, Marion Ferguson, W. A. Walsh, F. Ergenzinger, Frank Munn, J. J. O'Keefe, Ralph Bornholz, I. W. Chattaway, Chas. Charous, Jos. Stack, C. A. Widmer, Jr., W. F. Gallagher, Ernest Bernsen, A. J. Muir, E. S. Clements, J. A. Unrath, A. M. Forster, W. H. Brouer, Jos. Miller, No. 3; N. J. Bruno, Arthur T. Cole, Alex. Ungerer, C. E. Brown.

Aditional leave—Ed. J. Benson, Div. of Horses, (sick;) 3 mo. to C. J. Rinnert, Bu. of Supplies, (sick.)

Prob. Firemen to Med. Board—J. J. Gillen, T. F. X. O'Sullivan, A. J. Galvin, J. J. Gesswein, M. J. Young, H. Balersdorfer, W. Wildhagen, Jr., J. F. Fitzgerald.

Fined: Capt. M. Shea, B. & L. 114, neglect of duty, 5 days; Lieut. Burns, Eng. 221, viol. of Sect 152, 5 days; disob. of orders, 5 days; viol. of Sect. 107, 5 days; entering a liquor store in uniform, 5 days; J. J. Gregory, Eng. 229, neglect of duty, reprimanded; Frederick Wardell, Eng. 241, viol. of Sect. 103, reprimanded.

The following member of the department having been tried before the Hon. Philip F. Farley, Deputy Fire Commissioner, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, Dec. 24, 1913, for violation of rules and regulations, 1912, and found not guilty, the charge is hereby dismissed by the Fire Commissioner:

Charge dismissed: J. F. Magee, Eng. 277, viol. of Sect. 122.

W. J. Prendergast, reinstated, $1,400 a yr., assigned to Eng. 31.

Prob. firemen for 3 mos.: Sidney Blum, Jos. Brunner, Ed. Hoffer, H. E. Dickson, J. J. Crean, Geo. J. Kimmerling, J. E. Flynn, Henry Mollen, W. S. A. Kelly, H. L. Schreiber, A. A. Sharp, J. J. Scanlan, A. L. Elch, C. F. Harrigan, S. E. Carney, W. E. Geher, C. A. Horton.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARNES, RICHARD S., (died Dec. 25;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $75,000 in trust each to Roderic B. Barnes, his son, and Louisa B. Barnes, his daughter; residuary to Hattie B. Barnes, his wife.

COLES, ALBERT L., (died Dec. 16;) left $25,000 realty.

DOUGHERTY, CLARA M., (died Jan. 29, 1912;) left less than $10,000 personalty to Rose E. and Regina Dougherty, her daughters.

EASTON, PETER Z., (died Sept. 22;) left $28,000 personalty to be divided among Eliza, Helen, nee Christopher B. Easton, his children, and Christopher Easton; specific bequests to the Presbyterian Mission at Tabriz and to his children.

LOEB, FERDINAND G., (died July 11;) left less than $10,000 personalty to Nellie G. Loeb, his wife.

OSTENDORF, ANNA, (died Dec. 21;) left $5,000 personality; $1,000 to George Ostendorf, his adopted son; $500 each to Mrs. Mary Kohring, Mrs. Augusta Rother and Mrs. Mary Butler; $200 to Mrs. Emma Poziemba; $100 each to Annie Kohring, Annie Ostendorf, John Fitter, and Annie and John Butler; specific bequests to George Ostendorf, Mrs. Mary Butler, and Mrs. Mary Kohring; residuary to Mrs. Mary Kohring.

REYNES, JAIME, (died Dec. 15;) left more than $10,000 personalty to be divided equally among Jose Antonio, Mary Augustine, Anna T., Agnes, and John Francis Reynes, his children.

WILHELM, GOTTLIEB, (died Oct. 18;) left more than $10,000 personalty to be divided among Eva Heinl, Ella Cordery, Rose Zeh, Louisa C. Petscher, and Rose C. Cook, his nieces; Irvin Rohling, Charles F., John A., Henry, Frank G., and George F. Wilhelm, and Gottlob Rehling, his nephews; Gertie Walsh, Wilhelmina Jamieson, Elfrey Nigey, Katherine Rupp, Theresa Fahrenkopf, and Gertrude Schielein, his grandnieces, and Francis Burns, Charles Sorgubs, and John Demuth, his grandnephew.

ZINN, ADOLPH, (died Dec. 12;) left more than $3,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $5,000 to Mary Zinn; $2,500 to Jelte Baer; $500 each to Mount Sinai Hospital, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the Montefiore Home; seven-twentieths of residuary in trust to Mary Zinn; five-twentieths of residuary each in Martin and Louis H. Zinn, Rosalie Nathan Irma Abt, and Bertha Irma Florence, and Henry Kahn; 80 per cent. of three-twentieths of residuary to Henry Silbermann; 20 per cent. of three-twentieths of residuary to Simon Silbermann; residuary divided among Martin, Arthur S., Edward, and Amy Zinn, Clotilde Thurnauer, and Isabella Elbow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Orders Dec. 19 amended: Maj. C. A. Hedekin, 15 Cav., on detached list Jan. 15; Maj. L. M. Koehler, cav., relieved as Lt. Col. Porto Rico reg. inf. Jan. 14, to 15 Cav., Jan. 15, vice Maj. C. A. Hedekin; Maj. A. W. Brewster, inf., detailed as Lt. Col. of P. R. reg. inf. Jan. 15, relieved Jan. 14; Maj. E. P. O'Hern, Ord. Dep., to visit E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co., Haskell, N. J., and the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., regarding mfg. of smokeless powder; 2d Lt. L. R. Cole, C. A. C., from Aviation Sch., San Diego, Cal., to 160 Co.

Changes in Q. M. C.: Lt. Col. W. H. Hart will wind up affairs of Col. J. T. Knight as depot Q. M. and Supt. of transports San Fran., Col. Knight to go April 6 to Manila, there relieve Col. I. W. Littell, June 1, as Dept. Q. M.; Col. Littell to U. S. to report to Adj. Gen.; Maj. Davis from Philippines March 2 to U. S. and report to the Adj. Gen.

A board to meet at Fort Monroe for the exam. of Capt. C. A. C. for promotion: Majs. T. C. Lyster, Med. C.; R. E. Callan, C. A. C.; P. M. Keenan, C. A. C.; G. A. Nugent, C. A. C.; Capt. A. M. Whaley, Med. C.

A board to meet at Fort Monroe for the exam. of 1st Lts. of C. A. C. for promotion: Majs. T. C. Lyster, Med. Corps; R. E. Callan, C. A. C.; Capts. L. Coleman, C. A. C.; A. M. Whaley, Med. C.; G. P. Hawes, Jr., C. A. C.

Boards are to meet at posts desig. to examine offs. for promotion: Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., for Capts., Lt. J. P. Hains, C. A. C.; 1st Lts. T. C. Lanius, C. A. C.; A. W. Chase, C. A. C.; Capt. E. G. Bingham, Med. C.; 1st Lt. H. H. Sharpe, Med. C.

Same place for Lts., Capts. F. H. Lincoln, C. A. C.; E. G. Bingham, Med. C.; G. L. Wertenbaker, C. A. C.; C. E. T. Lull, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. H. H. Sharpe, Med. C.

Ft. Howard, Md., for Lts., Maj. P. C. Hutton, Med. C.; Capts. A. C. Thompson, Jr., C. A. C.; R. L. Carswell, Med. C.; W. Tidball, C. A. C.; O. Hope, C. A. C.

Ft. Crockett, Tex., for Lts., Majs. E. Landon, C. A. C.; E. W. Rich, Med. C.; Capts. J. M. Coward, C. A. C.; J. Bourke, Med. C.; W. E. Murray, C. A. C.

Ft. Mills, P. I., for Lts., Capts. H. Hall, C. A. C.; J. E. Munroe, C. A. C.; E. Canfield, Jr., C. A. C.

These Capts. for C. A. C. to report to board at Ft. Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion, Capts. J. B. Mitchell, E. L. Glasgow, and L. F. Foster.

Navy Orders.

Lt. F. X. Gygax, N. Dept. to Tonopah.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Henley at N. Y. yard; Walke at Charleston; Whipple at Sausalito.

Sailed—Patuxent, Pensacola, to asst. of Chesilc.

After target pract. the Calif. to San Fran. and stay there or Mare Island until Feb.; New Orleans, Puget Sound, about Jan. 8, for w. coast of Mex., calling at San Fran. to relieve Maryland, which will go to San Diego; the Annapolis to target pract. off San Diego when Maryland arrives; Maryland and Calif. will hold practice there in Feb.

RESORTS.

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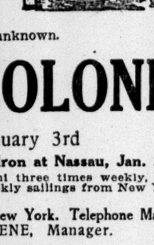
RESORTS.



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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Monroe Building on East Fifty-ninth Street Resold to an Investor—Contract for Knickerbocker Club's New Fifth Avenue Home Awarded—A Buyer for Two Washington Heights Apartment Houses.

A quick resale of a Fifty-ninth Street commercial building between Fifth and Madison Avenues in which two acreage properties in Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn., figured, formed the feature of the realty market yesterday. The Manhattan property was the five-story Monroe building at 9 to 13 East Fifty-ninth Street, covering a plot 75 by 100.

It has been sold by the Owners' Building Company of which Samuel A. Herzog is president to an investor who gave in part payment two parcels at Belle Haven, one consisting of a little over three acres with a large residence, garage and out buildings while the other is a vacant lot directly opposite the improved parcel and of about the same size.

The Fifty-ninth Street building was taken by Mr. Herzog last week in part payment from Henry Sidenberg in the purchase by the latter of the new apartment house on the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-seventh Street, lately completed by Mr. Herzog's company.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. acted as the brokers in the present deal, in which the aggregate value of the properties is over $400,000. The Fifty-ninth Street building is assessed for taxation at $250,000.

$60,000 Deal on West 182d Street.

The Nehring Co. and Max Blau have sold 620 and 622 West 182d Street, a five-story apartment house on a plot 50 by 70. The property was held at $60,000.

Sale in Greenwich Village.

Pope & Bro. sold for the Trabet estate, 305-307 Bleecker Street two three-story buildings, with stores on a lot 27 by 75 to Ciro Maresca.

This property is on the new Seventh Avenue extension, and will have a front on Seventh Avenue of about 35 feet.

Knickerbocker Club Contract.

Work on the new home of the Knickerbocker Club on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-second Street, will begin early in the year. The contract for the building has just been let to John Downey. The new house will be an attractive three-story building, having a frontage of 75 feet on Fifth Avenue and 100 on Sixty-second Street, occupying the sites of the Del Drago and the Lanman Bull homes. Delano & Aldrich are the architects.

Y. W. C. A. Gets 62d Street Property

The Young Women's Christian Association has taken title from Cleveland H. Dodge to the former Keller school building at 35 and 37 East Sixty-second Street, a plot 40 by 100.5, between Madison and Park Avenues. It was purchased at auction in June 1911 by Lorillard Spencer for $147,000, and later he transferred it to Mr. Dodge. The building is now occupied by the Studio Club.

Tenement Property Sold.

An investor has purchased from M. Pine the five-story tenement occupying a lot 25 by 75 feet on the northwest corner of Stanton and Goerck Streets.

Bronx Borough.

Heller & Sussman have sold for the Realty and Commercial Company the six-story elevator apartment on the northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and 164th Street, on a lot 75 by 75. In part payment the buyer gave a waterfront of about nine lots in the Hunts Point section.

The same brokers also sold for a client to M. Unger, 2,036 Webster Avenue, a five-story new law apartment on a lot 50 by 127. In part payment Mr. Unger gave the five-story single flat on 118th Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue.

L. M. Mosauer & Co. sold for the Simpson Construction Company to a cash investor 1,011 Simpson Street, a five-story new law house, on a plot 41 by 105, at the Simpson Street Subway station. This is one of five houses recently completed and fully rented.

Brooklyn.

Mrs. Christian Cobb has sold to a client of Charles E. Rickerson, 162 Underhill Avenue, between Park and Sterling Place, a two-story and basement limestone two-family dwelling.

G. Lebett has sold 130 Rutledge Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling on a plot 25 by 100, for Charles Haggerty, to a client for investment; also a plot 100 by 100 feet at Alton Place, for G. Girard, to a client for improvement.

Samuel Galitzka sold for the John E. Sullivan Company to Edie Edwards a plot 160 by 100 on the south side of Eighty-first Street, 80 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The buyer will improve the site with eight one-family houses.

Queens Borough Sales.

Judson A. Harrington has sold to a Mrs. Guidera and to M. Rennie the southeast corner of Fillmore Avenue and Forty-first Street, Corona, two lots, 40 by 100. Also for the Dietjen estate to a builder two lots, 40 by 100, on the south side of Fillmore Avenue, 40 feet west of Forty-first Street, Corona. These properties are located near the terminus of the Corona elevated line now being built along Roosevelt Avenue.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., has sold for the Residence Company of Lawrence Park the stone and stucco residence known as "Sunnyside" and located on Tanglewylde Avenue, in Lawrence Park, Bronxville.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel a business lot, 66 by 90, on Broad Street, Ridgewood. William H. Moore is the purchaser.

New Yorker Buys Farm.

M. C. Migel of Manhattan has purchased through the Brooks Agency the Weygant farm, comprising 120 acres, overlooking the village of Monroe, Orange County, New York.

Recent Buyers.

Mrs. Mabel G. Decker is the buyer of the dwelling 47 West Sixty-eighth Street, sold recently.

William M. Grinnell is the purchaser of the dwelling 549 West 156th Street, sold last week by Frank P. Schumpf. Mr. Grinnell owns 551 and 553, adjoining.

Mary Margaret is the buyer of 65 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.5, sold recently by Dr. George E. Brewer.

Big Warehouse for Jersey City.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the general contract for the construction of a nine-story warehouse, entirely of reinforced concrete, for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, at Bay and Henderson Street, Jersey City. The structure will be 100 feet square. Work will be started at once.

Two New Bronx Moving Picture Theatres.

Plans have been completed by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for a 600-seat moving picture theatre, to cost $15,000, for the plot 83 by 121, on the east side of Melrose Avenue, 98.20 feet south of East 157th Street, for the Benenson Realty Company; also for a 600-seat moving picture threatre, costing $12,000, for the plot 75 by 100, on the east side of Southern Boulevard, 125 feet south of Jennings Street, for Abraham Kane.

Leases.

Nelson & Lee, representing Samuel K. Jacobs, owner of the property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, together with Cross & Brown, representing George F. Slosson, have leased to the latter the first and second lofts for billiards for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $150,000.

John N. Golding has leased for Henry Amerman and Mary A. Nicoll 9 East Forty-ninth Street, 23 by 100, for ten years to Mrs. Rose Weber next to Charles Brown, who will make extensive alterations to the property for business purposes.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 24 West, s s, 50 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.1, four-story dwelling; Williamsburg City Fire Inc. Co. against S. M. Shrlich and others; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; John Z. Lowe, referee; due, $17,-615.04; taxes, &c, $507.69; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

Rivington St, 237, s s, 65 ft e of Willett St, 20x70, six-story loft and store building; M. J. Quinlan against Jos. Weiser and others; Krakower & P., attorneys; John Reilly, referee; due, $30,355.07; taxes, &c, $1,700; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

176th St, 503 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x99.11, five-story tenement; F. G. Kneer and others against W. A. Towner and others; Cook & H., attorneys; Irving Maier, referee; due, $3,136.65; subject to a prior mortgage of $54,000; to the plaintiff for $35,445.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Southern Boulevard, w corner of Tiffany St, 35x100, three-story tenement and stores; Eberhardt & Podgur against Bronx and Yonkers Realty Co. and others; Strauss & St., attorneys; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $10,792.06; taxes, &c, $977.84; subject to prior mortgage of $28,000; adjourned to Jan. 7.

By Henry Brady.

176th St, 507 East, n s, 97.6 ft w of 3d Av, 20x72, two-story dwelling; S. M. Barber against Matilda Leuchtenburg and others; Harold Swain, attorney; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $1,812.21; taxes, &c, $421.11; to Lawrence Rogers for $3,075.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 3,997 and 3,999, w s, 201.9 ft n of 173d St, 50.11x131.7x50x131.3, six-story tenement and stores; D. F. Butcher against Worcester Steam Construction Co. and Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; M. G. Palleer, referee; due, $5,238.34; taxes, &c, $1,013.60; subject to prior mortgage of $50,-000, to the plaintiff for $53,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Fulton Av, 1,397, w s, 48.1 ft s of 170th St, 36.7x96.5x27.1x96.2, three-story dwelling; North Side Savings Bank against Marion Holding Co. and others; Max Gutgsell, attorney; Isidor Wells, referee; due, $7,569.62; taxes, &c, $140.95; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

55th St, 327 West, n s, 200.3 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5, three-story dwelling; William H. Davis Free Industrial School for Crippled Children against A. J. Gormley and others; Carey & C., attorneys; J. M. Schenck, referee; due, $15,062.29; taxes, &c., $940.05.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Nelson Av, 1,411, w s, 183.4 ft n of Boscobel Av, 16.8x95.6x18.6x87.7, two-story dwelling; W. J. Broderick against Regina Heinen and others; J. F. Duross, attorney; Hyman Turchin, referee; due, $632.71; taxes, &c., $54.80.

Weeks Av, 1,685, w s, 6 ft n of 173d St, 80x95, two-story dwelling and store; North Side Savings Bank against Emelie Kramer and others; A. E. Gutgell, attorney; J. M. Hartfield, referee; due, $5,979.20; taxes, &c., $296.67.

By Henry Brady.

183d St, 458 East, s s, 163.8 ft w of Washington Av, 16.3x100, two-story dwelling; M. E. S. Burdick, executrix, against F. A. Downes and others; J. D. Tobias, attorney; Charles Russell, referee; due, $3,996.67; taxes, &c., $187.

By James A. Wells & Co.

Stebbins Av, 1,267, n w s, 154.2 ft s w of Chisholm St, 24.9x48.1x46.1x20.2x66.11, three-story tenement and store; John Buesing, Jr., and others against P. J. Lamberti and others; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $6,443.43; taxes, &c., $488.31.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

140th St, n s, 200 ft w of Melrose Av, for a two-story brick store, 50x80; Edgewater Realty Company, (E. D. Coulter, 524 Willis Av, President,) owner; Taylor & Levi, 105 West 40th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

220th St, s s, 305 ft w of Barnes Av, for a one-story frame shed, 13x20; Florence & McHugh, on premises, owners and architects; cost, $50.

Valentine Av, e s, 175 ft s of Baisley Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20x28; Philip Sherdon, 1,765 Southern Boulevard, owner; John Schwalbenberg, 2,060 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

138th St, s e corner of Locust Av, for a one-story brick factory, 128.3x90; De La Vergne Machine Company, on premises, owner; Production Engineering Company, 1,716 Spring Garden St, Philadelphia, Penn., architect; cost, $12,000.

176th St, n e corner of Mount Hope Av, for a three-story brick hospital, 102.4x61; House of Calvary, (Cardinal John M. Farley, 452 Madison Av, President,) owner; Robert J. Reiley, 481 6th Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

38th St, n s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, to a three-story stable and dwelling; H. R. C. Watson, 174 Fulton St, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $7,000.

West Houston St, 165 to 169, to a four-story apartment; Italian Hospital, 83d St and East River, owner; M. & P. Construction Co., lessee; P. B. Ln Velle, 507 5th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; 156th St, n s, 180 ft e of Broadway, 20x99.11; A. Livingston Norman, referee to Frank P. Schimpf, 488 West 162d St, Dec. 24; attorney, F. L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....Nom.

AVENUE B, 12, w s, 22.4x80; Joseph Goldman to Frank Montske, Bergenfield, N. J., (mtg $27,400,) Dec. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Brooklyn.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Montske to John Koodes, 36 Grand St., Brooklyn, (mtg $27,-000,) Dec. 30; attorney, same.....$100

BARROW St, 27, s s, 37.8x81.10; James A. Lowe to Co-operative Social Settlement Society of New York, 26 Jones St, quitclaim, Dec. 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

BROOME ST, 254, n s, 29.6x90; Louis Bachrach to Lena Bachrach, 24 West 113th St, all liens, Dec. 29.....$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478-81, s w corner of 108th St, 100.11x100, (foreclosure Dec. 17;)

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions: 1—Wanamaker v. Towner. 2—Natl Commercial Bank v. Del & Hudson Co. 3—Same v. same. 4—Vogel v. Rickard. 5—Matter of City of N Y (East 166th St.) 6—Matter of Lipschitz. 7—Bruder v. Warshaw. 8—Herbst v. Herbst. 9—Aronwald v. Aronwald. 10—Da Rocco v. Carnera. 11—Matter of Cons Fire Alarm Co. 12—Black & Boyd Mfg Co v. Frasee Realty Co. 13—Mutkevich v. Natl Biscuit Co. 14—Silverstein v. Josephson. 15—German Savings Bank v. Berger. 16—Sabino v. City of N Y. 17—Watson v. Kne. 18—City of N Y v. Hyman. 19—Pascocello v. Natl Chain Co. 20—Reiki v. Peyser. 21—Price v. Alexander. 22—N Y Realization Co v. Carnegie Trust Co. 23—Carby Commission Co v. Gillian. 24—Thompson v. Thompson. 25—Root v. Lustig. 26—Whilden & Hancock v. Flowers. 27—Vought v. Bliss. 28—Lane v. 49 Amsterdam Av Co. 29—Packer v. Tappan. 30—Same v. same. 31—Devoe v. City of N Y. 32—Platt v. Platt. 33—Nobbe v. Nobbe. 34—Fredericks v. Fredericks. 35—Schwabe v. Herzog. 36—Miller v. Lovlen. 37—Matter of Waddell. 38—Matter of Gambixa. 39—Benson v. Collins. 40—Masterson v. Busch-Sulzer Bros. 41—Equitable Life Assn Socy v. Glickman. 42—Lawyers Mtg Co v. Frank-lin. 43—Conklin v. Koehler. 44—City R E Co v. Diller. 45—Pace v. Seydel. 46—Allen v. Dan'l Augustus Realty Co. 47—Hebel v. N Y Fruit Waxfr Co. 48—Brooks v. Rosoff. 49—Natl Bway Const Co v. Bright. 50—Wallace v. Woolf. 51—H G Vogel Co v. Wolff. 52—Bly v. Int R T Co. 53—Same v. same. 54—Hall v. Hall. 55—N Y Indem Ins Co v. Fitzgerald. 56—Markowitz v. Reliance Trading Co. 57—R Hoe & Co v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 58—Stallo v. Jones. 59—Pisani v. Pisani. 60—Matter of City of N Y (Bronx Boulevard.) 61—Schultz v. Schultz. 62—Rosenbaum v. Rothenberg & Co 63—De Mark v. Meyers. 64—Neuberger v. Gowan. 65—Libelskin v. Caplan. 66—Peshkin v. McCann. 67—Van Tuyl v. Schwab. 68—Same v. same. 69—Same v. same. 70—Same v. same. 71—Gass v. Goelz. 72—Smith v. Pratt. 73—Matter of East 217th St. 74—Erff v. Shlivek. 75—Covell v. Kaye. 76—Gibb v. Holland. 77—Matter of Ralph. 78—Kramer v. Kramer. 79—Gittelson v. Stelner. 80—Case v. Walter. 81—Smith v. Heaton. 82—Smith v. Nuoffer. 83—Horowitz v. Rice. 84—Woodside v. Boyd. 85—Notkin v. Rutenberg. 86—Zipkin v. Zipkin. 87—Same v. Northern Bank. 88—Du Bois v. Du Bois. 89—Metropolitan Trust Co v. Truax. 90—Elliott v. Elliott. 91—Matter of Northcote. 92—Kimbark v. Waldemar Co. 93—Kohn v. Schmidt. 94—Figaro v. Figaro. 95—Traction Materials Co v. Citizens Traction Co. 96—Birch v. Farson. 97—McCotter v. Sutherland. 98—Ettinger v. Ettinger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. 901—Miller v. Greenberg. 4855—D'Andrea v. Culligan.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate. Mina Rappoldt. Amelia Schiff, Sarah A Porter, Alexander Mackenzie, Mary Menton, William Kuechle, Catherine E Weller, Ella L North, James Keynes, Joseph V Helm.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Kent v. Walter—W Herbert Adams.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Maas v. Wolf—Richard P Lydon. Robert Gordon & Son v. Finney—Macgrane Coxe. Fines v. Van Tuyl—Walter L McCorkle.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Metropolitan Nav Bank v. Joseph Loeb—Frank W Tapin.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Virginia Mackey Smith v. Robert Smolka—Clarence B Smith. Ellen Dolan v. Eva K Conlan—Richard H Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Charlotte E Zwisler v. Andrew W Zwisler—Frank M Tichenor.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Benz. 2—Matter of Hanft. 3—Matter of Berry. 4—McLaughlin v. Wood et al. 5—Elhalpenny v. F & D Co. 6—McChroan v. Orr et al. 7—Hertz v. Nolle. 8—Knecth v. Nolle. 9—Drummond and another v. Board of Supervisors Ulster Co. 10—Pinntkosky v. Thomas Harrington Sons Co. 11—Kendel v. Hlavacek et al. 12—Matter of Honlund. 13—Hone Trust Co v. Wagner, &c. 14—Benson v. Modern Woodmen of America. 15—Boecker, c. v. Conselyea. 16—F R Wallace Estate v. Schenectady Inter Realty Co et al. 17—Matter of Lafayette Trust Co. 18, 19—McDermott v. Jacob Kaiser Impt. 20—Dime Savings Bank v. Aronson Realty Co. 21—Trueneklee v. Charles Pfizer & Co. 22—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co (Estate of Valentine.) 23—Welsh v. Welsh. 24—Beebe v. Beebe. 25—Matter of Woolsey Av. 26—Mechanics' Bank v. Brighton Beach Racing Assn. 27—Patten v. Patten. 28—Lichtenstein v. Hadle et al. 29—Butterworth v. Wiman et al. 30—Hultz et al v. Peterson et al. 31—Sammo v. Clark. 32—Shield v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 33—Caddell v. Anderson & Price Co. 34—Mertinelli admr. v. Arbuckle et al. 35—Matter of Ochs. 36—Hough and another v. Cadiz et al. 37—Watson, as guardian, v. Smith et al. 38—Leighton et al v. People's Union Realty Co. 39—Reng v. Reng et al. 40—Superior Banks (Greenpoint Polish Co-operative Savings & Loan Association.) 41—Ciderkoltz v. Meurer et al. 42—Hoefle as trustee, &c. v. American Laundry Machinery Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Valentine, Margaret McCord, Henry Converse, Simon McGee, J E Rice, William Bannerman, Adelaide Mages, Barbetta Herminger, Catherine Fries, and Benjamin Smith. Administration of Adam G Bardui and Giuseppe Sartin. Accounting in the estates of Bertha Sendberg, J H Schroederz. Francis Gesner, William W. Worouer, Martin S. Schram, Earnest Susse, Patrick Gallagan, Eliza D Mead Charles P Mead, Ann Kantzeley, J B Lung, Louis Evans, C E Wilson, Amelia Barren, Agnes Titus, and Joseph Waldstein. Estates of Bendal Infants, Alfanse Raciffico, Raub Infants, George Barnes, Jeremiah Coughlan, Ida Sulzefski, Agnes Titus, and Joseph Waldstein.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Superintendent Maxwell announces the names of Mrs. Alice C. Gallagher, 160 West 104th Street, Manhattan, and Grace D. Parsons, 85 Java Street, Brooklyn, have been placed as of Nov. 1 on the eligible list for kindergarten teachers in the elementary schools with respective ratings of 85 and 70.8. In Mrs. Gallagher's case it is replacement on permanent license.

The following eligible list of holders of license No. 1 is also announced with the respective ratings. Placement as of Oct. 1, 1913—Mrs. Anna L. Krausman, 1,830 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, 88.66; Mrs. Mary C. L. Hinn, 1,411 Clinton Av., Bronx, 87.05; Mrs. Bertha B. Ahlund, 4554 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, 86.66; Edna D. C. Rider, 119 Eckford Street, Brooklyn, 84.95; Katharine E. Tredwell, Port Richmond, S. I., 80.66; Mrs. Caroline F. Adams, 2,406 Avenue D, Brooklyn. Placement as of Nov. 1, 1913—Agnes V. Clancy, 274 De Graw Street, Brooklyn, 83.84; Mrs. Sadie S. Haubenstock, 827 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, 80; Mrs. Loretta Rotchford, 119 East Ninety-second Street, 78.25; Genevieve H. Goodsell, Oneonta, N. Y., Mrs. Bertha E. Robinson, 706 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, 75.3; Libby Neuman, 11 East 118th Street, 73.12; Susan F. Lockhart, Glens Falls, N. Y., 70; Mrs. Loretta F. Surpless, 622 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. Placement as of Dec. 1, 1913—Emilie R. Mertz, 7048 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, 94.5; Florence S. Mason, 45 Cherry Street, Elizabeth, N. J., 83.26; Mrs. Jessie M. Reynolds, 3,615 Avenue D, Brooklyn, 81.15; Mrs. Mary Methtessel, Great Kills, S. I.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CLEARY, CATHERINE, (died July 2, 1910;) net estate, $550; bank account, $1,000.

COHN, CLARA, (died Nov. 11, 1912;) net estate, $1,429.49; bank accounts, $752.24; jewelry, $677 25.

CONE, ANNA R., (died Jan. 13, 1910;) net estate in New York, $2,158.14.

COOGAN, ANN, (died Nov. 15, 1912;) supplemental report corrects taxable interests of legatees and devisees

DREYFUSS, MORITZ, (died March 20, 1913,) net estate, $49,342 60; equity in 363 West 120th Street, $12,000; bank accounts, $8,424.90; bond and mortgage, $9,195; bonds, $10,655.48; $1,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, $1,000 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, $1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, $1,000 Manhattan Elevator Company, $2,000 New York City 4s, $1,000 New York Telephone Company, $3,000 New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, $1,000 Northern Pacific; one-half interest in firm of M. Dreyfuss & Son, at 130 West Twenty-third Street, $12,958.23.

FALLON, CHARLES, (died June 30, 1900;) no taxable estate discovered.

FIELDING, MAGGIE, (died July 15, 1913;) net estate, $6,374.57; lots at Hollis, Jamaica, L. I., $400; bank accounts, $5,013.40; wearing apparel, jewelry, $1,235; bond of Louisville Railroad Company, with interest, $1,018.50

GENTHNER JOHN F., (died July 17, 1904;) net estate, $4,390; equity in 800 East 165th Street, $3,890; stock in trade and fixtures of bakery business at 800 East 165th Street, including good will, $1,500.

HICKOK, ANGELINE, (died July 10, 1906;) net estate, $2,147.48; bank accounts, $2,279.45.

HUGHES, NORAH, (died April 1, 1907;) gross estate, $2,800; no deductions.

KAVANAUGH, ELLEN, (died Jan. 27, 1904;) gross estate, $750; net estate, $87.50; bank accounts, $750.

LIST, JOSEPH, (died Dec. 4, 1903;) no taxable assets discovered.

McDONAUGH, KATE, (died Aug. 25, 1913;) net estate, $832.90; bank account, $1,432.09.

SCHNEIDER, JULIA, (died Feb. 16, 1913;) net estate, $790.12; equity in 456 West Fortieth Street, $1,591.12.

TREAT, CHARLES R., (died Oct. 3, 1899;) net estate, $2,413; note, $2,500.

WELCH, EDWARD H., (died Dec. 2, 1904;) supplemental report increases net estate in New York to $5,009.41.

Real Estate

50 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

A good 5-story triple apartment, on lot 40x100, between Broadway and St. Nicholas Av.; Washington Heights. One mortgage, held by Title Company, due in two years. All improvements. Fully rented. L 353 Times Downtown.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE — TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Will move you free into a new 7-room 1-family steam-heated brick house: $25 to $35. If you want to buy will give you 20 years to pay; in built-up section of Brooklyn, on new Subway. Owner, D 356 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch, handsome bathroom, white enamel bedrooms, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, on large plot of land; private and personal care will be taken to have everything pretty; price $2,750, far below value; will accept $100 cash; balance $15 month. Call or write B. Ackerman 395 Bridge St. Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

WATERFRONT ESTATE.

160 acres, three hours out; must sacrifice for cash. L 11 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

Premises 2,714 Bedford Av., 14 rooms, 2 baths, $75 monthly; formerly $125 monthly. Firmin, 406 World Bldg., Manhattan.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

50 cents a line.

Ground floor and one loft, suitable for garage or auto service station; to sublease immediately account of moving to larger quarters. Lauch & Lang Carriage Co., 1,800 Broadway.

Office with operating room afternoons; exceptional; reasonable. Doctor One, South 2,030 Broadway.

Office or showroom sublet; part or all; reasonable. 114 5th Av., Room 1,709.

9th 69 West.—Elegant large store, suitable for any business, near Subway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
2, 3 AND 4 ROOMS
Kitchenette. Furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30 $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

Three-room suite, southern exposure; monthly or yearly basis; superior hotel service; home cooking; also single room or en suite, with private baths. Hotel Royal, 535 West 112th St. Phone 6344—Morningside.

Special attention given to transient guests.

Beautifully furnished eight-room apartment, facing Riverside, including excellent maid if desired; will rent two, three or four months. Apartment 71, 440 Riverside Drive.

Six rooms; two baths; servant optional; Broadway, 115th St. Benjamin. Morningside 8704.

96th Subway.—Light, high-class, 5-room furnished elevator apartment. Riverside 6180. Kirk.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FROM JANUARY 1 AT THE LORRAINE. 2 East 45th St., an Apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath; beautifully furnished; at liberal reduction.

27th St., 35 East.—To sublet, 2 large rooms; private bath; $45; exceptional offer; full hotel service.

Georgia.

Savannah, Ga.—For Rent—Thoroughly furnished apartment. January, February, and March; seven rooms and bath; choice location; large rooms and furnace. Address 217 Charlton St. East.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

30 cents a line.

East Side.

For Rent.—Attractive apartments; 2 rooms and bath and 1 room and bath; 1 minute from elevated and Subway; fireproof, with service. 52 Irving Place, cor. 17th St.

27th St., 35 East.—Two large, desirable rooms, bath; full hotel service; $45 per month; exceptional opportunity.

Storage.

30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2967 Bryant.

Lost

35 cents a line.

LOST.—Diamond pin, large stones, set in circle close together, with small gold circle above; last Sunday evening at Cort Theatre or returning therefrom on foot to Park Av. and 57th St., about 10 o'clock. $50 reward offered for return to R. Hartshorne, 449 Park Av.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot brooch, large pearl in centre, platinum setting; small pendant diamond; Friday, in shopping district or to Riverside Drive via Subway to 136th St.; liberal reward, no questions. Levy, 6 West 60th St.

LOST—A large diamond pendant set in platinum with diamond and platinum chain; lost between 44th and 59th Sts., on 6th Av. Return to Manager of Algonquin Hotel, West 44th St., and receive reward.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bracelet, Friday, Dec. 26, in Subway going from Flatbush Av. to Times Square Station; $50 reward. Kindly communicate with E. H. H., 126 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of clothes and other articles stolen from 54 West 57th St. Dec. 19, or information leading to recovery; no questions asked. R. M. Coleman, 170 West 74th St., or 'phone John 5070.

LOST—Open-faced gold watch, chain, and charm Saturday evening, initials on watch, "W. A. G.," and numbers 8,038—126,068. Liberal reward on return to owner, 15 Vernon Av.; no questions asked.

LOST—On Christmas Evening, about midnight, taxi from 42d and Madison to address below, large sealskin muff; liberal reward; no questions. Return Durstine, 67 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Friday evening 44th St., near Hudson Theatre, circular brooch, consisting of yellow stone surrounded with small pearls; liberal reward for return to 31 East 39th St.

LOST—Part of a diamond pendant with pearl drop at the Bethany Day Nursery dance, Hotel Plaza, Monday evening, Dec. 29; liberal reward. W. K. Lunt Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Large raccoon muff, Dec. 27, from automobile, Park Av. to Plaza Hotel, on 59th St. West; liberal reward. Return Mrs. K. S. Ciodlo, 122 East 82d St.

LOST.—BLACK ROUND PEARL, with screw, Dec. 25, evening, at Metropolitan Opera House. Large reward to returner Apply Carr Brothers. 32 Broadway

LOST—Vicinity Time Square, Monday, black wallet, contained check $60 and private papers, &c.; liberal reward to finder. Address Rox P Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Dec. 23, two keys with 32d degree Masonic emblem attached on string. Liberal reward for return to Dr. Burke, 1,947 Broadway, Room 310.

LOST—At 72d Subway Station, gold open-faced watch, with Masonic fob; initials C. A. B.; liberal reward. 255 West 72d St.

LOST—Skunk neckpiece with head and three tails at Academy of Music orchestra Dec. 29; reward. Wallis, 556 West 140th St.

LOST—Dec. 27, brooch, amethyst surrounded by pearls. H. M. Banks, 150 Nassau St.; suitable reward.

LOST—Aug., 1913, bank book of Security Bank, Murray Hill branch, No. 2,081, Jan. 1, 1910, Jacob White.

LOST.—Dec. 29, seal muff 121st, between Broadway & Amsterdam, Seeley, 523 W. 121.

LOST—Green jade brooch with pearls; liberal reward. Krause, 317 West 83d.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Irish terrier, answers to name Rex. License 24,456 on collar. Return, Mrs. E. B. Miller, 21 Hawthorne St., Flatbush; reward.

LOST—Friday, Dec. 26, collie, brown and white. Reward if returned to Joseph F. Carey, 543 Dean St., Brooklyn.

WANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 1375th St. Owners wishing to claim dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

East Side.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Large, small rooms; excellent home cooking; parlor dining room.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large room, private bath; elevator; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Large front room in annex; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV., 2053, 128D.—Sunny, comfortable rooms; steam, hot water; best board.

9TH 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled; board; telephone.

22D ST., 269 WEST.—Desirable steam-heated rooms; every convenience; excellent table; reasonable rates.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths, telephones; superior table.

49TH, 238 WEST.—Large and small rooms; conveniences, private house; reasonable; board optional.

58TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, superior board; references.

57TH, 409-411 WEST—THE LA GRANGE. Outclassing for price, accommodations; cuisine unsurpassed; board, two, $16; single, $7.50; steam.

57TH, 359 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; second floor; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional table; double rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, with, without private bath; newly decorated; excellent table. 4381 Columbus. Mrs. Markley.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—First-class board and rooms; parlor dining room, near Subway.

74TH ST., 121 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near bath; excellent home, table; references exchanged.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; medium, sunny room; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 127-9 WEST.—Sunny, double front room; reasonable; parlor, dining guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without bath; also small rooms.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Nerece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Handsome room, private baths; also medium; electricity; French cuisine.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cheerful, warm rooms; electricity; refined, homelike; generous table; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Second floor; sunny front rooms; all new; refined; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; small room; telephone; references.

85TH, 209 WEST.—Large room, private bath; meals unusually good; table guests.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Sunny, medium-sized room; private family; few boarders; references.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; reference.

96TH, 54 WEST, near Central Park.—Terms moderate.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; Southerners.

113TH ST.—Small room, excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

149TH, 512 WEST. (Broadway Subway.)—Elegantly, newly-furnished private residence; offers few beautiful rooms and suites, with private bath, to select guests; very moderate rates; table excellent. Tel. 2758 Audubon.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely sunny rooms, suites, all outside
beautifully furnished, magnificent dining
room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842.—Pleasant, large rooms; excellent board; small family; references.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Board Wanted

30 cents a line.

REFINED LADY wishes board and room high-class apartment, west side, between 72d and 116th Sts.; no other boarders; references exchanged. V 129 Times.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—For business men; large, small desirable rooms; Subway; $2.50-$5.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, attractive, newly furnished room, all modern conveniences; select neighborhood.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Small room; also room suitable two; board optional. Madison 8624.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-sized room, bath, $4.50; two connecting rooms, bath, $12.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, attractively furnished room; all modern conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

60TH, 119 EAST.—Elegantly furnished, large room; also small; steam, electricity; select location.

82D, 173 EAST.—Comfortable back parlor, front room, hall room; heated; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room, bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references. 462T—Sty.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms newly decorated; all modern conveniences; southern exposure; select.

22D ST., 456 WEST.—Well-kept single rooms; select, quiet house; reasonable; references.

34TH ST., 215 WEST.—Mrs. Phillips will rent rooms in an attractive elevator apartment near Penn. station. Greeley 6147; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

41ST ST., 268 WEST, (corner 8th Av.)—Nice large and small rooms, day or week; light housekeeping; $1.50 up.

44TH ST., 236 WEST. (Apt. 6.)—An elaborately furnished front suite, option Steinway grand; telephone, elevator; steam heat.

46TH, 326 WEST.—Private house; handsome sunny back parlor; suitable for doctor or dentist.

46TH, 326 WEST.—Handsome sunny back parlor; phone.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid, medium-sized, second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

48TH, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; well kept house; bath; telephone; quiet part of city.

49TH ST., 137 WEST.—Furnished two, three rooms; use kitchen; quiet; other rooms; references. Delancy.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

55TH ST., 345 WEST.—Large parlor floor, single; en suite; steam; piano; desirable location; telephone.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; sunning water; references.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, one-room bachelor apartment, with bath. In high-class dwelling; meals optional; references. Telephone Col. 30.

69TH ST., 63 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, with bath, toilet; other rooms.

69TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Front parlor; first-class apartment; electricity; other rooms. Col. 6314.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; all conveniences; very reasonable. 4238 Columbus.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; bath; private house; references; permanent. 4464 Columbus.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable, warm room; running water; twin bed; gentlemen preferred. Mrs. A. Helgeson.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny, large, small rooms; nurses; bachelors; telephone; references.

72D, 268 WEST, (cor. West End Av.)—Handsome, newly furnished suites; single and double rooms; steam heated; phone.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

73D ST., 169 WEST.—Large and small rooms in house with owner — near all car lines; gentleman. Kimball. Col 10137.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—First-class rooms; excentional table; parlor dining room; near Subway.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second floor front, southern exposure; running water; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Outside double rooms, suite; reasonable; telephone; breakfast. Wanamaker.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Columbus 9658.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; reasonable; references; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, handsome room; electricity; Subway; select private house.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large, small, clean rooms, electricity, elevator. 8706 Schuyler. Haskins.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; twin, double beds; reasonable.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Well-furnished room; modern apartment; private family. Apt. 23.

89TH ST., (Bet. Riverside Drive, West End.)—Second floor front; unusually attractive, sunny rooms, 23x18; exceptional hous.; hardwood floors. Telephone 1596 Riverside.

92D WEST 90TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL suite; private bath; breakfast optional; phone.

92D, 204 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; southern exposure; front room; three windows. Possons.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; running water; housekeeping if desired; phone; $5.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; top floor; gentlemen; references.

95TH ST., 256 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; very large, comfortably furnished, sunny front room; bath shower; breakfast optional. Linz.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—A comfortably furnished outside room in high-class elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; private family; Broadway subway express one block; board optional.

97TH ST., 158 WEST.—Two splendid, sunny rooms; private bath; all conveniences. 7296 Riverside.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, attractive single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside, Tomlinson.

LOST BRACELET PROMPTLY RESTORED

EMPEROR MILLS
28 Frankfort Street, New York.

The New York Times:

It gives me great pleasure to state that after one insertion of my advertisement my lost bracelet has been returned to me, thus confirming my judgment as to the efficient service rendered by your Lost and Found Department.

(Signed) ARTHUR SCHUEUR.

The advertisement:

LOST.—Gold bracelet, set with eleven small diamonds, lion's head set ruby eyes, from Paterson, N. J., to Siegel-Cooper's; liberal reward. Return to Emperor Mills, 28 Frankfort St., New York.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

West Side.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (two doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids' elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. Cecil Kleinman.

102D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large front room; southern exposure; private house, desirable for man and wife; references.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (100 feet from Subway.)—Two large light rooms, suitable two; don't fail to call. Cecil Kleinman.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath, steam; near Subway and elevated; $3 to $6 weekly. Brown. 4797 Riverside.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Well furnished room adjoining bath; private family; gentleman. Apt. 3

113TH, 625 WEST.—Private house; home cooking; special attention given dinner guests.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Riverside; parquet floor; piano; sunny; reasonable; gentleman. 8596 Morningside.

116TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Attractive single room, private bath. Phone 4834 Morningside. White.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Desirable outside rooms, large, small; elevator, electricity. Apt. 41.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Front parlor, $4.50; exceptionally furnished; suitable two; elevator. Gayer.

122D ST., 540 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Connecting steam-heated rooms; (unusually desirable); moderate. Sherman.

123D ST., 457 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure, facing Morningside Park; elevator, telephone, use kitchen; moderate. Mead.

127TH ST., 133 WEST.—Large front parlor, connecting bedroom; private family; all conveniences; homelike; Subway, "L"; reasonable; references. Austin.

137TH ST., 616 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; running water; also two connecting; conveniences. Apartment 3.

158TH, 640 WEST.—Large, comfortable, front room; running water; near bath; refined surroundings; private house; near Subway; references.

BROADWAY, 2,189.—Attractively furnished room; Broadway subway; near "L;" reasonable. O'Brien.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d.)—Handsomely furnished light room; immaculate; shower; $5. Apartment 37.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Will rent beautifully furnished room to gentleman who appreciates fine location. No other roomers. Near 59th St. subway. All conveniences. Address, A 115 Times.

HAVING an apartment, 72d St. Subway, would rent rooms singly or en suite to gentleman or business woman appreciating refined surroundings. Telephone 684 Columbus. Apartment 1C.

ONE or two elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, in private apartment house on Riverside Drive; large rooms, front apartment; private family of two; will serve breakfast if desired. Telephone Riverside 5206 any forenoon, or Box D 46 Times.

THE NEW YORK.
Bedroom and bath, $2.00 day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $2.00 day; monthly reduction; meals. 22 West 60th.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent room, private bath; excellent plumbing, electricity, large closets; private family; near 91st subway; reference.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

30 cents a line.

Young man wants room in private family close to 72d St. subway; best references. Box 800, 1,364 Broadway.

Rooms Wanted—Unfurnished

30 cents a line.

Unfurnished.—Two rooms and kitchenette; bath; heated; with refined family or in apartment; state particulars. V 113 Times.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

A WELL-EDUCATED woman over 25, capable of earning $30 a week, to assist experienced woman in demonstrating a child's course, in Brooklyn and Long Island; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bonded; able to take care of office details; magazine experience preferred. Call between 10 and 11, Room 620, Aeolian Hall.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly qualified lady bookkeeper to take charge of accounts of institution. Reply, with full particulars, to H. R., Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper wanted on double-entry. D 41 Times.

CHAPERONE.—High-class dancing palace; evenings only. Experienced, diplomatic, tactful woman can secure congenial position. M 80 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. — Permanent position, with good prospects for the future, for a young woman with good ideas in dress, able to express herself clearly in correspondence. Apply by letter only, giving age and experience, to C. M. Payne, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

DRESSMAKERS.—Practical dressmakers with experience in first-class city establishments may secure very desirable, permanent positions, with excellent future. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to C. M. Payne, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

HOUSEWORKER.—Competent, refined woman wanted as general aid; light work, light washing, light cooking and mending; references essential. Call between 2 and 3, Wednesday, at Daily Temple, 35 East 32d St.

LADY with no encumbrances who would appreciate business training; living salary while learning Stanton-Chauncey, 225 5th Av.

MODELS, 36 bust, for all-year-round position in fitting department. Apply to C. M. Payne, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

NURSEMAID.—For a two-year-old girl; must have personal city references Apply 318 west 100th St.

SALESLADY.—Over 25, of good education and address; travel for reliable house; commission and guarantee; permanent position. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

WANTED—Young lady, experienced in handling stock records, preferably in precious stone line; neat handwriting, rapid, and accurate in figures; no beginners need apply; first-class references required; answer in own writing. L 356 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Ae

WARD & GOW MAKE NEW SUBWAY DEAL

Get 15-Year Contract for News and Advertising Privileges from the Interborough.

TOTAL ABOUT $14,000,000

Agreement in Conflict with Operating Contract on Dual Lines—Commission Yet to Approve It.

Ward & Gow, owners of the present advertising and news-stand privileges on the Interborough system, have come to a new agreement with the company. Their present concession dies with the old year, and they have just reached a fresh bargain, which will extend their present rights for fifteen years. Artemas Ward, who is now the sole member of the firm, declined last night to make public the terms of the contract, but he denied a report that the company was to pay $1,000,000 a year for its privileges.

It is believed, however, that the company is to receive very close to that sum annually from Ward & Gow. At present the firm pays the Interborough about $500,000 a year for the control of the advertising privileges and the newsstands on the elevated railways and Subway, and it is understood that this sum is nearly doubled by the new agreement. This would make a total of about $16,000,000. It is to be noted, however, that on the new subway lines it will be illegal to display any large wall advertisements, as it already is on that part of the existing Subway south of the Brooklyn Bridge.

A curious point about this agreement is that it is for fifteen years, that is to 1928, whereas after 1917 the management of the Subway advertising will be in accordance with the dual subway agreement, which specifically provides that as far as the new lines are concerned the news selling privilege must be advertised for bids, and must be offered in such a way as to permit of bids on separate newsstands as well as on the entire system. Section 63 of the contract with the Interborough reads:

The lessee shall, under regulations (including the form of contract) prescribed by the Commission, advertise for proposals for the privilege of selling newspapers and periodicals in the stations of the railroad, in such manner as to permit of the contracting for such privilege separately for each newsstand.

This would seem to prohibit any agreement of the sort entered into between Ward & Gow and the Interborough for a longer period than up to Dec. 31, 1916, the date at which the independent existence of the present Subway system terminates.

So far the agreement has not been submitted to the Public Service Commission, and fears were expressed yesterday that as, even if it were sent to them to-day, there would not be time to properly scrutinize its provisions, pressure would be brought to bear to have it approved immediately, as it must go into force to-morrow. When Chairman McCall was asked about this last night he said:

"I have not yet seen the agreement, and I cannot tell you the exact terms of the Ward & Gow offer. I am informed, however, that they are very advantageous."

Commissioner Maltbie was not informed last night that there had been any bargain struck between the advertising firm and the Interborough in a general way he took the view that there was no reason why provisions which must govern the grant of the newsdealing privileges on the new lines should not apply also to the old. He held that the contracts should be so drawn as to permit an offer from a newsdealer wishing to take the entire privilege over the whole line or from a smaller man who would be satisfied with the grant for a few stands.

According to Section 23 of the dual system agreement with the Interborough, the Interborough cannot enter into any contract, agreement, or undertaking having to do with the maintenance and operation of either the old or new lines which will extend beyond a period of one year or involve an expenditure of more than $50,000, without the assent of the commission. This also, it was said last night at the offices of the commission, would apply to this advertising agreement.

Meanwhile a great many complaints have been received by the commission in the last few days from magazine proprietors as to the charges made by Ward & Gow to those magazines which are exposed for sale. The regular charge is 815 a month, in addition to the standard trade profits made out of the sale of the publications. It is also alleged that discrimination is used in the enforcement of these charges, and that if a magazine is liberal in advertising in the Subway and elevated cars it need not pay the charge for its display on the bookstalls.

Mr. Ward last night dismissed these complaints as of little importance. They were, he said, engineered by a certain small magazine which had been stirring up an agitation in the last few days.

"If you figure out what it means," he said, "you will see how very little there is to the objection to our charges. We have 200 newsstands and all we ask is less than 1 cent a day per stand per magazine. It is altogether too trivial a matter to create a stir."

LOSS IN STATION PLAN.

Objections Made to Subway Entrance South of 42d Street.

Traffic experts who have considered the plans adopted by the Public Service Commission for the exact location of the Interborough's Seventh Avenue express station at Forty-second Street have expressed much regret that it was not arranged to place the uptown end of its platforms to the north of Forty-second Street. They admit that from the point of view of the operation of the new line it may be difficult to do so, but they pointed out yesterday that there were considerations of public safety which should be balanced against the representations of the railroad engineers.

According to the Interborough officials it would be undesirable to run their station further north than it has been designed on account of the grades which would be met with. A junction has to be made with the present Subway as it follows the curve of Broadway at about Forty-fifth Street. This junction in order to prevent any interference with the operation of trains must be made at grade. But since the Forty-second Street express station will have a mezzanine over it, the tracks at the station must be depressed a few feet to find room for the mezzanine.

This means that there must be in any case an up-grade between the station and the junction point. It is reckoned that putting the station entirely below Forty-second Street this grade can be made as small as 4 per cent., and the Interborough engineers are very much opposed to any greater one.

On the other hand, the traffic experts, who look at the problem from the point of view of handling the crowds on the street surface, argue that it would be well worth the while of the city to insist on a slight increase in this grade, if thereby the safety of pedestrians were increased as well. There can be no doubt that this would be the case if the station were so devised as to permit passengers to land north of Forty-second Street without crossing the street. Thereby they would avoid one of the most dangerous crossings in the city. It would be a real addition to the facilities of the city, it was said, if this peril were averted by means of a proper arrangement of the subgrade structures connected with the new subways.

Up-State Ice Harvest Begins.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Ice harvesting began in many sections of the State to-day. Nine inches of ice was harvested from ponds around Kingston, and a good crop is promised from Lake Katrine. The ice in the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers averages about two inches in thickness.

PRIEST HALTS A DIVORCE.

Causes an Inquiry Into Status of Van Vleck and His Fiancee.

An investigation to determine whether a final decree of divorce shall be granted to William H. Van Vleck of Red Bank, N. J., was begun yesterday before Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City. Van Vleck brought suit against his wife on April 12, 1912, alleging desertion and a decree nisi was granted to him. Before the final decree was signed Chancellor Walker received a letter from the Rev. Father Cohan, a Roman Catholic priest of Brooklyn, who stated that the final decree should be withheld because of relations between the plaintiff and Miss Marie McClenna of Brooklyn.

Miss McClenna was the principal witness yesterday, and she denied having any improper relations with Van Vleck. She had become engaged to him, with her mother's consent, while the divorce suit was pending, she said, and intended to marry him as soon as a final decree could be obtained.

Father Cohan, according to the girl's testimony, sent for her and told her it was wrong for a young woman attached to the Catholic Church to marry a divorced person. He had asked her to break the engagement and go to confession, she testified, and she had refused to do as he requested. She was surprised, she said, to hear that Father Cohan had made any statements about her relations with Mr. Van Vleck. Miss McClenna is 21 years old and expects to inherit an estate of considerable value.

Mr. Van Vleck testified that he had paid attentions to Miss McClenna, but asserted with great emphasis that their relations had been beyond criticism. His mother and brother gave corroborative testimony.

Miss McClenna's mother refused to go to Jersey City to testify, and Edwin E. Maxon, who is conducting the investigation in behalf of the Chancery Court, sought to obtain an adjournment until her deposition could be taken in New York. This request was denied after Attorney General Edmund L. Wilson, who appeared for Van Vleck, objected, expressing the belief that religious differences were the cause of the charge against his client.

Further testimony will be taken.

$5,500,000 WOOLENS IN BOND

Importers Holding Them Back for Lower Duties on Friday.

In anticipation of the lower rates of duty on woolen fabrics carried in the new tariff law, and which become effective Friday, goods to the value of $5,500,000 are in bonded warehouses at this port. The merchandise includes wool dress goods, cloths, wearing apparel and other manufactures of wool, as well as carpets, carpetings, and rugs of wool. This total represents importations covering several months. In addition to the heavy warehouse receipts at this port, heavy stocks are reported by the customs authorities at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

According to figures compiled yesterday by J. H. Lant, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at the local Custom House, woolen fabrics and other goods now in the New York bonded warehouses and ready to be withdrawn on Friday include the following classifications: Wool dress goods, 9,630,441 square yards, valued at $1,980,615; wearing apparel, including knit goods, underwear, hats, and caps, valued at $317,715; wool cloths, 1,387,907 pounds, valued at $1,482,148; carpets and carpeting, including rugs, 418,930 square yards, valued at $1,146,879, and other manufactures of wool, including blankets, valued at $511,616.

MISS BREMNER OPTIMISTIC.

Says Brother Has Improved Under Radium Treatment for Cancer.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Congressman R. G. Bremner's condition to-night is unchanged, according to reports from Dr. Kelly's sanitatrium, where the Jerseyman is undergoing the radium treatment for cancer. Miss Helen Bremner, the Congressman's sister, is optimistic as to the outcome.

"My brother spent a quiet night," she said, "and told the doctors this morning that he felt 100 per cent. better than yesterday. The improvement is beyond our expectations."

Miss Bremner said the patient had been cheered greatly by the visit paid to him by Mr. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, and by the personal message of solicitation Mr. Tumulty had brought from the President. Congressman Bremner, his sister said, is imbued with optimism because of the interest being centred in him by the scientific and medical world.

HAMMOND ASSAILS WILSON'S POLICIES

Tells Scientists Big Business Should Be Encouraged and Our Capital Abroad Protected.

WOMEN NEED 'SQUARE DEAL'

Prof. Stiles Says Their Protection Is Requisite to the Highest Development of the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 30.—An attack on the policies of President Wilson was made by John Hays Hammond in his address to-day before the Social and Economic Science Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Hammond, retiring as Vice President of that section, discussed the development of our foreign trade as a broad question affecting the welfare of the entire nation and not to be handled by partisans.

His address was a criticism not only of the Democratic policy of tariff revision, already carried into effect, but also of President Wilson's foreign policy; of the President's denunciation of "material interests" as serving too often their selfish ends in American countries at undue cost to the natives of those countries; of the Administration's waiting policy toward Mexico, and of its peace programme.

The United States, he said, had neglected foreign trade because its home market had been so insatiable. The domestic supply had drawn near the point of saturation, however, and that condition had been "aggravated by the recently enacted tariff revision, which would inevitably result in the importation of manufactures and the consequent restriction of our home market for our own products." No political doctrine, he argued, should be permitted to jeopardize the integrity of this market by adopting a policy which would make our country a possible dumping ground for the surplus products of our great trade rivals.

Mr. Hammond declared that because of the "saturated" condition of home markets, and, further, because of the tariff's wide doors, the output of our factories would have to be curtailed if we would have to look more closely to our foreign trade for continued prosperity.

"Our export trade for the future," continued Mr. Hammond, "will be chiefly of articles wholly or partly manufactured. Therefore, it is of prime importance that our Government render every possible assistance to the manufacturing industries to obtain the minimum costs of production.

"This implies its encouragement of large-scale production, for the bulk of our exports will be the products of large-scale operation. It is for this reason that many of us are opposed to the dissolution of big business, preferring as an alternative governmental regulation by an industrial commission.

"In our quest of foreign trade we should make every effort to promote amity with the people of foreign countries. This sentimental consideration is of greater importance than it is usually regarded.

"It is for this reason that many of us advocate the substitution of a Pan-American defensive alliance for the Monroe Doctrine in South America. There no longer exists the necessity of maintaining this doctrine as applied to South America and the people of that country resent what they regard as supererogation on our part. We should restrict the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the States of Central America and to Mexico. And the Government must protect the investments of its nationals in foreign countries. If a nation is to pursue a policy of laissez-faire its nationals will not be so foolhardy as to risk the investment of capital in the development of foreign countries.

"It is a mistake on the part of high officials of our Government to inveigh indiscriminately against the obtaining of concessions from foreign Governments. The implication is that such concessions are dishonestly obtained. Such, it is true, is often the case. The development of new territories, whether done under a concession or not, is of immeasurable benefit to the people themselves of those countries, and is to be encouraged, if only from a humanitarian point of view, not deprecated as acts of spoliation by foreign capitalists."

Speaking before the general session of the association to-night, C. W. Stiles, Professor of Zoology, United States Public Health Service, argued that from the standpoint of health and happiness the women of the world were not receiving a "square deal," and that if scientific facts were properly applied the lives of women would be much healthier and happier.

Prof. Stiles held it to be a fundamental biological principle that the protection of the female is of the greatest possible importance to the highest development of the race. He said that woman must not only be safeguarded from violent attack and violent death, but from the slow, premature death resulting from unnecessary sickness, worry, and strain, both physical and mental.

TRIED FOR ARSON AT SEA.

Fish Before Federal Court on Charge of Burning His Yacht.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The trial of John Albert Fish, a civil engineer of New York and a Boer war veteran, on charge of arson on the high seas, set for to-day in the Federal Court, was said to be the first under a statute governing such cases. The indictment alleges that Fish set fire to his auxiliary schooner yacht, the Senta, off Edgartown, on the night of Oct. 25, 1910. The yacht was destroyed.

Since his arrest in New York last September, Fish has been at liberty under $10,000 bail. It asserts that the fire started either from a lighted cigarette or from a stove, and that his first knowledge of it was when he was awakened by the crackling of the flames. Fish and two women guests, his cousins, with the four members of the crew, escaped in their nightclothes in small boats and rowed ashore.

Capt. Dexter testified that Fish had two shotguns with him, a rifle, and a bundle when he reached shore. The next day he told the witness that he needed money to pay off his crew, explaining that he left $300 or $400 in his trousers pocket on board the yacht.

A series of mishaps has attended Fish. His wife, to whom he was married in Edinburgh in 1902, sued for an annulment of the marriage, and after becoming reconciled to him died of chloroform poisoning here in 1904. In 1910 another yacht belonging to Fish, also called the Senta, and insured for $15,000, was burned, and the same year his automobile, insured for $3,500, suffered a similar fate.

CURB TO QUOTE OIL SHARES.

Association Votes to List Them on Official Sheet.

Members of the Curb Association decided yesterday by a majority vote to retain the stocks of former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company on the official quotation sheet. Of the 320 members, 201 voted, 123 of them being in favor of continuing quotations of the Oil shares. The balloting brought to an end a controversy that has occupied a prominent part in the curb's affairs for the last two months.

STRIKE AT ALMSHOUSE.

Leader Is Sentenced to Jail and Others Return to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Dec. 30.—The latest place for the strike fever to break out in Paterson is at the almshouse, where Frederick Mapes, an inmate, incited the other inmates to strike on Sunday morning. When it continued to grow and no work on the farm was being done, Police Sergeant William Perry sent out the reserves.

Mapes was taken into custody and sent to the county jail for twenty days for "inciting to rebellion." When Mapes was sentenced the rest of the inmates decided that they were faring well and showed unusual interest in their work. Sergt. Perry reports no more disorders.

Jack Robbins Not a "Big Brother."

General Secretary Rowland C. Sheldon of the Big Brother Movement sent out a letter yesterday in which he said that the organization knew nothing of a Jack Robbins who in newspaper interviews was represented as one of the organizers and an officer of the movement. Mr. Robbins, the letter explained, had gained some publicity in what he termed his "quest for the worst boy."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'day, Thurs. & Sat. 3 Mats. This Week—To-day, Thurs., Sat. LAST 4 NIGHTS ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. LAST 3 MATS. TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel. NEXT MON.—Seats To-morrow. MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA.

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:30. NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TO-MORROW. "Miss Burke has never captured a New York audience more thoroughly."—Sun. MISS BILLIE BURKE in W. S. Maugham's Greatest Success. THE LAND OF PROMISE.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-day, To-morrow & Saturday, 2:15. Wm. H. Crane—Douglas Fairbanks With Amelia Bingham & Patricia Collinge In "THE NEW HENRIETTA"

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'day, Thur. & Sat., 2:15 3 Mats. This Week—To-day, Thurs., Sat. LAST 4 NIGHTS—LAST 3 MATINEES. FANNIE WARD in Madam President "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH." —American.

WED., JAN. 7.—Seats To-morrow. EVA MOORE & H. V. ESMOND and the Entire London Criterion Co. in ELIZA COMES TO STAY.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta. The Madcap Duchess

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. 2 MATINEES THIS WEEK. THE MISLEADING LADY TO-DAY, Thurs. & Sat.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW. 6th MONTH ADELE New York's Biggest Musical Hit. Public Protected. Good Seats at Box Office.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. To-day, Thur. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. MOVES NEXT MON. TO THE LIBERTY. Geo. Birmingham's delightful comedy success. Gen. John Regan

TUES., JAN. 6—Seats To-morrow. WM. COLLIER A LITTLE LATER ON THE SIDE.

WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day, New Yr's. & Sat., 2:20 Popular Matinee To-day, 50c. to $1.50. CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor in the tremendously successful comedy drama. "GRUMPY"

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'day, Thur. & Sat. LAST 4 NIGHTS | 3 MATS. THIS WEEK LAST 3 MATINEES TO-DAY, THURS., SAT. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE

A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux. NEXT MONDAY—Seats To-morrow. MABEL & EDITH TALIAFERRO in WISDOM

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day. Mats. This Week—To-day, To-m'w & Sat. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. THE LITTLE CAFE by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. LAST WEEK B'way. 3 Mats. This Week—T'day, Thurs. & Sat. in Greatest Light Opera Success of the Season. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in SWEETHEARTS Next Mon.—GEN. JOHN REGAN—Seats Now.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-day, T'm'w, Sat. MATINEE TO-DAY, POPULAR PRICES. ELSIE FERGUSON in Wm. Hurlbut's Iowan Comedy. The Strange Woman

COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day, Thur. & Sat. POPULAR 50c. TO $1.50 MATINEE TO-DAY.

Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills | COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:15. "UNIQUE, POWERFUL, MAGNIFICENTLY ACTED."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun. Frances Starr in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. To-day Mat. Popular. Mats. This Week—To-day, Thurs., & Sat. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND Bunty Pulls the Strings. Mat. To-day. Next W'k—ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper."

LONGACRE 48th St. W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. To-day, 2:20. EXTRA NEW YEAR'S MAT. TO-MORROW.

BETTER THAN ALL MUSICAL HITS IN TOWN

IOLE WITH FRANK LALOR

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. T'day, Thur. & Sat., 2:15. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—TO-DAY THUR. & SAT. LAST 7 TIMES WITHIN THE LAW NEXT TUESDAY—SEATS TO-MORROW THE YELLOW TICKET

Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev., 8:20. Matinee Sat., 2:30. Tel. Plaza, 812. 2 LOTS IN THE BRONX Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.

BRONX Opera House, 149th St., Brook Av. Mats. To-day, (Pop.) Thurs. & Sat. ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper"

TO THE PUBLIC—

Don't be deceived by imitations. The authentic film, THE INSIDE OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, are not being displayed ANYWHERE in NEW YORK. Nor will this, the Greatest Moral Lesson Motion Picture ever made, be shown until Duly Authorized. SOCIOLOGICAL FUND. MEDICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

CARNEGIE HALL ONLY

BURTON HOLMES SUNDAY EVES. & MONDAY MATS. The NEW MANILA, Jan. 11 & '12; Hiking Thru LUZON, Jan. 18 & 19; Cruising Thru the PHILIPPINES, Jan. 25 & 26; CHINA IN 1913, Feb. 1 & 2; JAPAN IN KOREA, Feb. 8 & 9. COURSE SALE, $5, $4, $3. NOW.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. POULTRY SHOW Closes To-night N. Y. Poultry, Pigeon & Pet Stock Ass'n (Ltd.) 25TH ANNUAL SHOW. Adm. 50c. Children 25c. CHAMPIONSHIP CAT SHOW TO-DAY.

Opera TICKET OFFICE | CHOICE SEATS for all OPERAS. 1,431 BROADWAY. Entrance on 40th St., one door west. Tel. Bryant 8380-8381. Subs. Bought.

Academy 14th St. Mats Daily, 15 & 3 P. M. 'Aladdin,' Nhts, 8:15. RipVanWinkle

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB De Kalb Av. and Broadway. Telephone 4800 Bushwick. JULIA DEAN in "HER OWN MONEY." Bargain Matinees, Wed. & Sat., 25c. & 50c. New Year's Mat. & Evening Prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week—"THE FAMILY CUPBOARD."

MAJESTIC Matinees Wednesday, New Year's, Sat. OH, I SAY? ORIGINAL NEW YORK CASINO CAST Next Week "THE LURE."

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Last Week AT THE Shubert Theatre, W. of B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8. Mats. To-m'w and Sat. at 2. Forbes-Robertson's Farewell (WITH GERTRUDE ELLIOTT.) Last 6 Performances of Bernard Shaw's "CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA" FORBES-ROBERTSON WILL TRANSFER Next Week to Manhattan Opera House For Positively Last 3 Weeks, in Repertoire.

SHUBERT THEATRE BEG'G TUES. JAN. 6 Percy MacKaye's Fable Play of the Orient, A THOUSAND YEARS AGO Seats To-m'w.

44TH ST. THEATRE, W. OF B'WAY. Lew Fields.....Prop'r. Evgs. at 8 sharp. Mats. at 2 sharp. Matinee To-day. Best Seats, $1.50. London Gayety Theatre Co. and Production, THE GIRL ON THE FILM

Evgs. and New Year's and Sat. Mat. 50c to $2.

CASINO B'way & 39th. This Week Only. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. ANNA HELD and Her Jubilee Company BOX OFFICE SEAT SALE Harry Lauder TO-MORROW 9 A. M. BEGINNING MONDAY MAT., 6 Mats., 6 Nights

WINTHROP AMES Presents LITTLE Theatre, 240 West 44th St. Evenings at 8:45. Mats. To-day, To-morrow & Sat., 2:30. "Mr. Bernard Shaw's" THE PHILANDERER is a Brilliant Satire, Flawlessly Acted, with not a dull moment in its four acts." —THE HERALD.

WINTHROP AMES Presents Booth Thea., w. of B'way & 45th. Evs. & Sat. 2:30. Mats. T'm'w Evs., 8:45. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with Marguerite Clark.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. T'day, T'm'w, Sat. 2:30 WE ARE SEVEN Extra Mat. To-morrow. A Whimsical Farce by Eleanor Gates.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT Mats. To-day, To-morrow, Fri., Sat., 2:30.

CRIMES OF CHRISTMAS

39th Street near Broadway. Twice To-day 2:30 & 8:30. THE FIVE FAMOUS Sensation-Dramas Special New Year's Matinee of "IB AND LITTLE CHRISTINA."

COMEDY. Last Week. Mats. T'm'w & Sat., 2:10. Alexandra Carlisle in The Marriage Game Evs. 8:10 and MIMI AGUGLIA in ELECTRA Beginning Monday, January 5. (Seats To-m'w.) Kitty MacKay A NEW SCOTCH COMEDY

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat. HIGH JINKS with Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats To-day, T'm'w, & Sat. 2:20. AT BAY Extra Matinee To-m'w.

Souvenirs 100th time Saturday Mat., Jan. 3d.

48TH ST. THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY Mats. T'm'w, Fri. & Sat. EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE FRIDAY, JAN. 2. BEST SEATS $1.50.

MANHATTAN Opera House LAST WEEK Mats. Daily Except Friday. Best Seats $1. Hop O' My Thumb with De Wolf Hopper Next Week—Forbes-Roberison in Repertoire.

WEST END, 125th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. THE LURE

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-day, To-m'w & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 blk. f'm 149 St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat., 2:15 Bertha Kalich in RACHEL

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

To-night at 8. Manon, Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.

Thurs. (New Year's Day) Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Braun, Well, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.

Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Maubourg; Crimi, Amato, Badia. Cond., Polacco.

Fri. at 8:15. First Time. L'Amore del Tre Re. Bori, Braslau, Duchene; Ferrari-Fontana (debut,) Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.

Sat. Mat. at 2. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Gilly, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

Sat. at 8:15. Spec'l Perf'ce. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini.

Next Mon. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.

Wed. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Ruysdael. Cond., Toscanini.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Sunday Aft., Jan. 4, at 3. Annual WAGNER Program Seats on sale at Box Office. Aeolian Hall.

Hippodrome, Sun. Eve., Jan. 4, 8:30 Titta Ruffo ASSISTING ARTISTS AND NAHAN FRANKO and His Orchestra. Seats Now Selling. Mangt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Aft., Jan. 7, at 3. THE MIGHTY TRIO YSAYE GODOWSKY GERARDY All BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME. Seats, $1 to $3. Box Seats, $5 & $3.50. Box Office.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Next Friday Aft., 2:30, Carnegie Hall. Goldmark, Brahms, Chadwick, Strauss, Charpentier. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Aft., Jan. 9th, at 3. PIANO RECITAL—TERESA CARENO Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. Everett Piano Used.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thur. Aft., Jan. 8th, at 3. RECITAL BEATRICE HARRISON Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, at Hall. Management Wolfsohn Bureau. Steinway Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 5th, at 3 JULIA CULP CONRAAD V. BOS at the Piano (Knabe.) Seats Now Selling. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 6, at 3. Seats 75c to $2, at Box Office. SONG RECITAL. ALMA GLUCK KNABE PIANO. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 5, at 3. Distinguished French Violinist, JACQUES THIBAUD 50c. to $2. Mgment. of LOUDON CHARLTON.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE / CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST. Matinee To-day at 2. Prices 25c to $1. This Week & Next Mon. Night, "LOUISE." NEW YEAR'S MAT.—"INTERNATIONAL BALLET" with "HANSEL AND GRETEL."

Aeolian Hall Sat. Aft., Jan. 3rd, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER Tickets 75c, $1.00, $1.50, & $2; boxes $15, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY PIANO.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., near B'way. NEXT MONDAY AT 3. LAST HOLIDAY MATINEE. KITTY CHEATHAM

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. MINER'S BIG FROLIC.

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Palace B'way and 47th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:00. Mat. Seats 50c. BERT WILLIAMS. Owen McGiveney, Belle Blanche, The Rays, Chris. Baker, "Darling of Paris," The Castles Dancing Before the Camera, others.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5TH AVE. B'way & 28th St. Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights reserved seats 25c. ROSS & FENTON BELLE STORY Lasky's "In the Barracks," Ad. Hoyt's Minstrels, Mijares and 7 Others. In Orch. and Balcony, 50c.

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JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 TO 1 Teas 3 to 6:30 CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. Free Tuition at Matinee Teas. NEW YEAR'S RESERVATIONS — NOW.

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Hockey ST. NICHOLAS RINK TORONTO UNIVERSITY vs. OTTAWA UNIVERSITY. Final Game To-night.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS { Seats for Caruso in "Manon," KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) op. Met. Op. House 1418 B'way. Tel. 3663-3627 Bry't. Seats for New Year's Eve. all Theatres.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Tel. 452 Madison. NOW PLAYING—Mats. Daily. ADM. 25c. WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC CONTINUOUS—10 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS Greeley 3028 | NEW YEAR'S EVE Best Seats Obtainable at JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38th St.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Mat. To-day. Burlesque THE Bon Ton Girls. Bert Baker

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Sam & Kitty Morton Gus Edwards, 10 Matinee Girls. Avon Comedy 4, Mrs. Gene Hughes & 12 others.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Dunninger, Magic. CINEMATOGRAPH. Children's Souvenirs Holiday Week.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day Mat., ASCHENBRODEL; To-night & Th Eve., KYRITZ-PYRITZ; Fri., FAUST.

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Not an Advertisement

My employes one and all beg to offer their sincere wishes to the public for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, in which sentiment I join them.

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